A.Ph.M.A. Meeting Report Starts on Page 47

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison — *Member Audit Bureau of Circulations*

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY SINCE 1871

Volume 139
Number 26

Published by
Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

June 30, 1941

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See page 52 this issue

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Like all chemical companies, we naturally hope that our substantial research investment will one day result in a thrilling "front-page story". But, in the meantime, Warner technicians will continue to concentrate on ways and means of producing higher-quality production-grade Caustic Soda and other alkalis; on edging the purity of chlorinated solvents ever nearer the absolute 100%; on making our phosphates and magnesium oxide products more widely useful.

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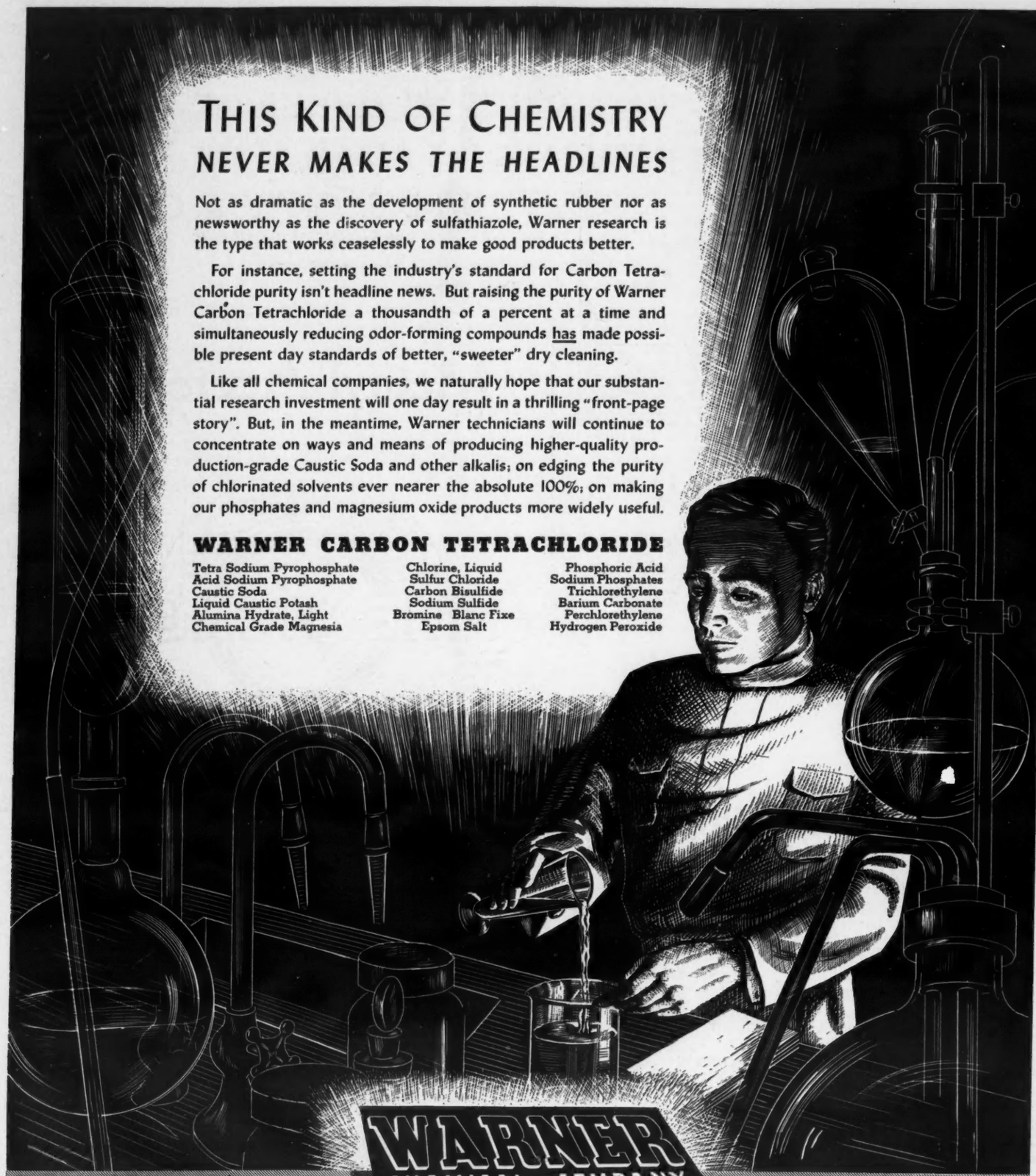

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Volume 139 | June 30, 1941 | Number 26

OPACS Seeks to Halt Carbon Black Advance

OPD Washington Bureau
June 25, 1941

Action to prevent a general increase of 12½ percent in carbon black prices for the third quarter was taken yesterday by the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply through a letter inviting all major producers and distributors of carbon black to a conference at which the problems of the industry may be presented and discussed.

The invitation, over the signature of Leon Henderson, administrator, called attention to OPACS' frequently-announced position that no price increases should be made unless the industry is unable to maintain reasonably satisfactory operations at existing prices and that major price changes should be taken up in advance with his office.

A 12½ percent mark-up in price is to become effective as of July 1. This is one in a series of advances in prices since the beginning of the current year and would raise domestic bulk black

—Continued on page 37

Paint Industry Wage Minimums Offered

OPD Washington Bureau
June 23, 1941

L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the division of public contracts of the Department of Labor, today announced that he has recommended that the minimum wages for the paint and varnish industry be determined as follows:—30 cents an hour for the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. 50 cents an hour for all other States and the District of Columbia.

Administrator Walling pointed out that his recommendations were based upon evidence taken at a public hearing before the Public Contracts Board October 3, 1940, and at which hearing the paint and varnish industry was defined as that industry which manufactures pigments or colors, either in dry or paste form; paints mixed ready for use, or in dry or paste form; varnishes; lacquers; enamels, fillers, putty, top dressings; paint and varnish removers; furniture and floor wax, and lacquer thinners.

His recommendations have been made public, Administrator Walling

—Continued on page 37

Paint Materials Conditions Discussed

Material supply problems in the paint industry generally and special conditions in the New York real estate market were discussed at a special luncheon meeting of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association at the Hotel Pennsylvania June 26. Among those who spoke on conditions in the raw materials market were Thomas I. Savage, of the Murphy Varnish Company, president of the New York section of the National Association of Purchasing Agents; D. H. Litter, of D. H. Litter & Co.; Thomas Brennan, of the American Can Company; Arthur F. Brown, of the Imperial Paper & Color Corporation; Joseph E. Hughes, of Krebs Pigment & Color Corporation; A. P. Mason, of Spencer Kellogg & Sons; E. V. Peters, of St. Joseph Lead Company; J. B. Weisel, of Hercules Powder Company; Albert Wittenberg, of Stroock & Wittenberg; F. E. Wormser, of the Lead Industries Association. Ernest T. Trigg, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, participated in the discussion, referring

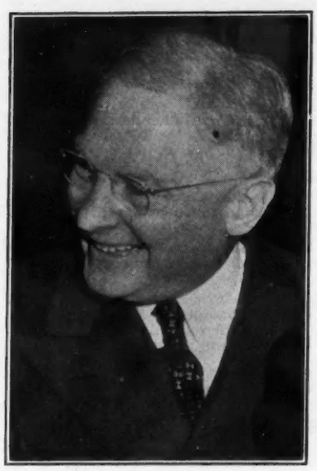
—Continued on page 37

Gustave Bayer Retires As Merck Manager

Gustave Bayer, office manager in New York for Merck & Co., manufacturing chemists, is retiring July 1. He has been with the house of Merck for forty-six years, starting as a bookkeeper in 1895.

Mr. Bayer entered the sales department of Merck & Co. in 1906. He was made office manager in 1926.

James J. Kerrigan, vice-president of Merck & Co., in charge of sales,



Gustave Bayer

gave a dinner in honor of Mr. Bayer June 26 in the Hotel Biltmore. About eighty of Mr. Bayer's business associates and other friends in the drug and chemical trade joined with Mr. Kerrigan in doing honor to the guest. These and others signed a testimonial of appreciation and affection presented in a bound volume to Mr. Bayer. Oral tributes were spoken at the dinner by Mr. Kerrigan, W. D. Barry, C. A. Darius, M. R. Dinkelspeil, R. E. Dorland, J. L. Hopkins, F. J. McDonough, and others. Many telegrams of felicitation were read by J. A. Garvin, assistant to the president of Merck & Co., who officiated as master of ceremonies.

F.&D. Administration Offers New Drug Guide

OPD Washington Bureau
June 23, 1941

Section 505 (b) (4) of the Federal food, drug, and cosmetic act requires as part of an application on a new drug "a full description of the methods used in, and the facilities and controls used for, the manufacture, processing, and packing of such drug."

To assist manufacturers in the task of complying with that requirement the Food and Drug Administration has prepared an outline of information regarding controls used in connection with the operations set forth in sec-

—Continued on page 62

Fuller Quits OPM

OPD Washington Bureau
June 23, 1941

Samuel Richard Fuller, jr., is resigning as Chief of the materials branch of the Production Division of the Office of Production Management, to return to the presidency of the North American Rayon Corporation. Mr. Fuller joined the defense organization on February 20 as chairman of the Production Planning Board. Later he was chosen to head the materials branch and resigned from the chairmanship of the board to carry on his duties with the materials branch.

Argentine-Uruguay Trade Pacts Hearing Gets Views

OPD Washington Bureau
June 25, 1941

Arguments for and against the proposed trade agreements between the United States and Argentina and Uruguay were heard this week by the Committee for Reciprocity Information. Following the testimony of a large delegation of Senators and Congreemen in opposition to the inclusion of specific items produced in their respective States and districts, representatives of the various industries which will be affected were heard.

Proponents of the agreements urged their adoption on the grounds of hemispheric solidarity and the "good neighpor policy," while the opposition was primarily based upon the contention that if the proposed agreements are made effective they will ruin agriculture in this country.

E. P. Thomas, president of the National Foreign Trade Council, Inc., told the committee that nothing but the national interest as a whole, and the need for hemispheric solidarity at the present time should be permitted to affect the carrying out of the trade agreements under consideration.

Glandular Products

Reciprocal concessions on glandular products was urged by E. V. Fraenkel, president and general manager of Frederick Stearns & Co. Mr. Fraenkel explained that his firm is the largest importer of glandular raw materials in this country and said that he has been assured that Argentina would be willing to make concessions in their tariffs on finished glandular products coming from this country if the United States reduced its import duties on raw or partially processed glandular materials.

Tungsten

Charles H. Segerstrom, representing the American Tungsten Association, pointed out that while the Argentine agreement would not in itself do very much harm to the tungsten industry, application of the most-favored nation clause to permit tungsten to enter this country from China

—Continued on page 41

Hercules Powder Names Switz Export Director

Dr. Theodore M. Switz has been appointed director of the export department of the Hercules Powder Company. He succeeds P. W. Meyeringh, who was recently elected a vice-president and member of the executive committee. Dr. Switz was formerly assistant director of the department.

Graduating from Lehigh University in 1922 with the degree of chemical engineer, Dr. Switz obtained his doctor's degree in chemistry from the Royal College of Science, University of London, in 1926. After several years spent in industrial research and study in international finance and languages, he became associated with the Lehman Corporation, New York, an investment management group, making industrial and financial surveys of chemical companies. Mr. Switz became associated with Hercules Powder in the advertising department in 1937. He was transferred in March, 1938, to the export department.

Metal Drums License For Export Revised

OPD Washington Bureau
June 23, 1941

A revision has been announced by the Department of State of the unlimited licenses formerly issued for the exportation of iron and steel drums and containers to certain British colonies. Separate licenses for certain of these colonies have been revoked and the areas have been consolidated with others for licensing purposes. Moreover, the unlimited licenses for these products have been extended to certain additional British colonies, according to the Department of Commerce.

The areas for which separate licenses have been revoked are:—Straits Settlements; Unfederated Malay States (now included in British Malaya); Tanganyika; Kenya (now included in British East Africa); Nigeria (now included in British West Africa); South West Africa (now included in Union of South Africa).

New unlimited licenses have been issued for the exportation of iron and steel drums and containers to the following:—

British East Africa, British Malaya, British West Africa, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Mauritius Island, New Guinea, Oceania, Papua, St. Helena Island, Seychelles Islands and Dependencies.

Oil Exports to U.K. On Unlimited Basis

OPD Washington Bureau
June 23, 1941

The Secretary of State has issued unlimited licenses to the British Purchasing Commission authorizing the exportation from those ports which are located on the Atlantic coast of the United States to the countries named under group A and a general license for group B, of those petroleum products listed in export control schedule No. 10 which have not, prior to this date, been subject to the requirement of a license under the export control regulations.

Group A

Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda Islands, British East Africa, British Guiana, Honduras, Malaya, British West Africa, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Egypt, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Great Britain, including Northern Ireland, Hong Kong, India, Ireland (Eire), Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mauritius Island, Newfoundland, New Guinea, New Zealand, Northern Rhodesia, Oceania, Palestine and Trans-Jordan, Papua,

—Continued on page 67

Oil Transportation Problems Discussed

OPD Washington Bureau
June 26, 1941

Proposals to construct pipelines between the Midcontinent oil-producing area and the East coast were discussed today at a meeting of oil company representatives with R. K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Coordinator for National Defense.

The various suggestions presented and others contained in correspondence will be studied by Mr. Davies who will make a report to Coordinator Harold L. Ickes, and a proposal will then be submitted to the industry.

While all present agreed that additional pipeline facilities should be provided in view of the emergency, there were many different views as to details, including routes, time of con-

—Continued on page 64

Closing Markets

London Closing Cable

LONDON, June 27, 1941

Beeswax is quoted 230s. per hundredweight; carnauba wax, 445s. per hundredweight.

Tin Salts Firm

Prices for various tin derivatives held firm and unchanged late in the week. Straits metal was quoted at 52¾c. per pound.

Cottonseed Oil Up

Refined cottonseed oil futures were sharply higher on Friday with lard, soybeans and other commodities. Final prices, which were 10 to 15 points under the top for the day, were 80 to 90 points above the closing quotations of the previous week. After the close of the market a report from Washington stated that a ceiling on cottonseed oil prices far below current prices will be fixed by the government after a check has been made of present holdings.

Bids Wanted

Dipentine:—1,000 pounds; Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 7376, opening July 1.

Magnesium Silicate:—40,000 pounds; Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 7376, opening July 1.

Naphthalene:—50,000 pounds of flake; Depot Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Philadelphia; schedule 82, opening July 2.

Naphthenate Drier:—500 pounds; Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 7376, opening July 1.

Paint Brushes:—Supplies of; Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 7526, opening July 1.

—Continued on page 64

Defense Materials Price-Trend Index

Prices of strategic materials showed a mixed movement during the week ended June 21, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index declined slightly to 139.1 percent of the August, 1939, average. There were decreases in rubber and tin prices from the previous week's quotations and advances in prices of raw silk and manila fiber.

Prices of critical materials lost part of the previous week's gain. The decline in prices of hides and skins resulting from the ceiling imposed by the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply was largely responsible for the drop in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index for this group to 114.4 percent of the August, 1939, level. Chestnut extract, a tanning material, registered a slight gain during the week.

Index numbers of market prices of strategic and critical materials are:—

(August 1939 = 100)

1941.	Strategic.	Critical.
June 14	139.2	115.0
June 21	139.1	114.4

Cottonseed Oil Price Ceiling Is Planned

A ceiling on cottonseed oil far below present prices is planned by the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply according to Administrator Leon Henderson. Since last October crude cottonseed oil at seven mills has risen from about 4 4/10 cents to 11 5/10 cents under the influence it is believed of a substantial amount of speculative activity, Mr. Henderson stated. The ceiling, he added, will be far below present prices.

Rubber Reserve Named Sole Far East Buyer

OPD Washington Bureau June 23, 1941

Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, with the approval of the President, today announced that the Rubber Reserve Company will become the sole buyer for crude rubber exported to the United States from the Far East. The purpose of this action is to accelerate the accumulation of the government reserve supply and to facilitate distribution to the manufacturing industry for defense and commercial requirements in accordance with such consumption programs as may be established by the Office of Production Management and the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply.

Contents of This Issue

News and Statistics

Aromatic Chemicals Output: 1940... 62
Argentine - Uruguay Trade Pacts Hearings ... 3
AAA Payment Allows Peanuts Grown for Oil ... 5
A.S.T.M. Elects Lundell ... 5
'Abalyn' Booklet Ready ... 38

Bayer Retires from Merck ... 3
Bristol-Myers Releases Two to OPM 33
Brooks Promoted by Bristol-Myers.. 33

Coaltar Intermediates Output: 1940.. 34
Commercial Solvents' Twenty-first Anniversary ... 30
Color Card Ass'n Re-Elects Pinnell ... 31
Casey Co. Revived ... 38
Chemurgic Parley on Southern Crops ... 5
Cocoa Bean Inventory Being Taken 5
Cadmium Sales: 1940 ... 33
Cudahy Shifts Shortening Headquarters ... 41

Defense Materials Price-Trend ... 4
Diethyleneglycol Diabietate Data Given ... 30
Defense Contracts Recently Awarded 64

F.D.A. Offers Guide in New Drug Control ... 3
F.T.C. Completes Costs Study ... 5
Fuller Quits OPM ... 3
F. W. D. A. Convention Chairmen Named ... 33

Hunter Promoted by Virginia-Carolina ... 65
Hercules Promotes Switz ... 3
Heekin Can to Observe 40th Birthday ... 64
Heyden Stock Issue Approved ... 62

I. G. Funds Order Modified ... 4

Koppers Promotes Stephenson ... 34

Lewis Leaves Sinclair to Form Own Firm ... 68

Monsanto Promotes Durgin ... 30
Merchant Ass'n to Vote on Name Change ... 30
Metal Drums License Revised ... 3
Metals Inventory Order Affects Few Salts ... 5
Miscellaneous Chemicals Output: 1940 ... 30
Mercury Sale to Japan Reported ... 33
McK. & R. Working Capital Loan Approved ... 33

N. Y. Trade Ass'n Elects Gamble.. 5
N. Y. Chemical Warfare Procurement Office Moved ... 30
N.P.V.L.A. Committees to Meet ... 38
National Wax Offering New Wax ... 41

Oil Transportation Problems Discussed ... 3
OPACS Asks Halt in Carbon Black Advance ... 3

Phila. Quartz to Build Silicate Plant 30
Paint Industry Wage Minimums ... 3
Paint Materials Discussed ... 3
Proprietory Medicine Exports: 1940.. 33

Resch Promoted by Int'l Agric ... 65
Rubber Reserve Named Sole Far East Buyer ... 4
Rubber Chemicals Production: 1940 30

Spalding Wins Fuller Award ... 4
Seatrain Line Ships Taken Over ... 4
Synthetic Resins Production: 1940.. 38
Scher Wins Golf Cup ... 31
SEC to Police Commodity Marts ... 5
Synthetic Medicinals Output: 1940.. 45
Superior Olive Oil Erects Plants ... 41

Tag Makers Deny F.T.C. Charges ... 4
Thibaut & Walker Gets Plaque ... 37

U. S. Flax Crop to Set Record ... 5
U. S. Ammunition Depot for Texarkana, Tex ... 30
U. S. to Build Oleum Plant ... 30

Weight, Measure Bill Planned ... 5

General Features

Advertisers' Index ... 69
Bids Wanted ... 4
Chemical Price Trends ... 4
Classified Advertisements ... 68
Closing Market Developments ... 4
Contracts Awarded ... —
Corporation Earnings ... —
Dividends Declared ... —
Editorials ... 26
Foreign Trade Openings ... —
Foreign Trade Rules ... 67
Industrial Uses of Chemicals ... 25
Obituaries ... 30
OPD Forum ... —
Prices Current ... 7
Scientific, Professional Services.. 38
Trade News Briefs ... 34, 38
What You Can Use ... 30
Where You Can Sell ... 25

Market Reports

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums ... 59
Coaltar Chemicals ... 32
Drugs and Fine Chemicals ... 43
Dyestuffs, Textile and Leather Chemicals ... 31
Essential Oils and Aromatics ... 61
Fertilizer Materials ... 65
Heavy Chemicals ... 28
Oils, Fats and Waxes ... 39
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Materials ... 35
Petroleum Products ... 63

Shipping Information

Cargo Ship Arrivals ... —
Charters ... —
Coastwise Shipments ... 67
Exports ... 67
Imports ... 66
Imports Detained ... 67

Chemical Prices Continue Lift

The approach of the third quarter caused still more price-lifting activity in the markets for heavy and fine chemicals last week. This was particularly true in the heavy sections. The major influences were increasing costs of raw materials and of production operations, and these were aggravated by unsatisfied demands in various directions.

Business was done in goodly volume—as much as could be handled, in fact. Defense requirements brought further curtailments of supplies for customary consumption. Outside markets were but scantily supplied with most items.

Prices were advanced on technical gallic, pryogallic, and tannic acids, petroleum cresylic acid, alumina hydrate, white arsenic, barium carbonate, copper oxides, lead acetate, chlorate of potash, saltpeter, anthraquinone, dinitrotoluene, metatoluylenediamine, isobutyl and pentyl solvents, synthetic methylacetone, several tanning extracts, santonin, plain and sulphonated castor oils, potato and rice starches, domestic egg albumen, most organic nitrogenous fertilizer materials, and domestic bone at Chicago. One producer advanced the price of formaldehyde.

Prices were reduced on gum rosin, gum turpentine, and hoofmeal at Chicago.

The REPORTER's composite index number of prices for heavy and fine chemicals was boosted to 134.7 (100 = average at August 1, 1914). In comparison with average prices in 1926 (as 100), the REPORTER's index number is now 95.4, compared with 91.7 at this time last year and 88.9 in 1939.

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Tag Makers Deny F.T.C. 'Trust' Charges

Tag Manufacturers Institute, New York, Frank H. Baxter, its secretary-treasurer and executive director, and thirty-one member companies of the institute, have filed answers to a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission which alleged practices in restraint of trade in the sale of tags, pin tickets and similar marking and pricing devices.

The answers of Tag Manufacturers Institute and Frank H. Baxter deny the allegations of the complaint that the respondent members, acting through their respective representatives and in cooperation with each other and the respondent institute, entered into any understanding, agreement or conspiracy to restrict, restrain or eliminate price competition in the sale and distribution of tag products; that they agreed with the other respondents or any of them to fix uniform prices; that the respondent Baxter attended any meetings for such purposes or that they engaged in any other cooperative acts and practices in promoting, fixing or the carrying out of a uniform price program.

The answers deny generally that the respondents have engaged in practices in concert with each other which deprive or have deprived the purchasing

—Continued on page 62

Spalding Wins Fuller Award

For meritorious achievement in improving water works service, George Riddell Spalding of Oradell, N. J., sanitary engineer of the Hackensack Water Company, received a George W. Fuller Memorial Award of the American Water Works Association at a dinner in Toronto, Ont., June 26, closing event of the association's annual four-day convention.

The most outstanding service made by him, the citation said, is the pioneering work done in connection with the application of activated carbon on a plant scale for taste and odor removal. Following his experiments, the use of activated carbon gradually became an accepted method of taste reduction in water filter plants in this country.

In addition to his work on activated carbon, Mr. Spalding has directed the installation of the first bleach plant for the purpose of applying chlorine solution to filtered water. He has also been progressive in experimenting with new methods of laboratory control and bacteriological analysis and has been one of the first to experiment with new methods of water purification.

I.G. Funds Order Modified by Court

Modification of two orders that have tied up the funds of the I. G. Farbenindustrie, the so-called German dye trust, were approved in Federal District Court in this city last week. Under the changes only $25,000, the maximum fines to which the "trust" would be subject if convicted of monopolistic practices in the magnesium industry, will be affected.

Counsel for the government, however, insisted that the new arrangement be specifically shown not to affect or interfere with the President's order freezing all German funds, and therefore all funds of the dye trust.

The court had tied up the trust's account at the National City Bank under an ancient legal procedure designed to force the foreign corporation to answer the criminal monopoly charges.

Seatrain Lines Ships Taken Over by U.S.

The Maritime Commission last week took over the Seatrain New York, of the Seatrain Lines, Inc., and on July 2 will take over the Seatrain Havana. The vessels have been plying between New York and New Orleans, with a stop at Havana. The company is now left with two vessels for the coastwise trade and sailings among the three ports and on its New York to Texas City run will be bi-weekly in the future.

Metals Inventory Order Affects Few Salts

OPD Washington Bureau
June 23, 1941

Aplication to metallic salts of general metals order No. 1 of the Priorities Division of the Office of Production Management is fundamentally a matter of the use to which a salt is put. The division says that aluminum bronze powder is not subject to inventory report.

Zinc dust also is not under this general metals order No. 1, but is subject to inventory control under the order placing zinc under mandatory priorities.

Nicket salts used for electroplating and not subject to control under order No. 1 if used in that form as a finished product. If the salts still have to be processed, they are subject to control.

Metallic salts used in metallurgy for tempering, case-hardening, porcelain enameling, and other treatments which change the nature of the metal are in the same category as nickel salts, and the same rule holds good in all cases. That is:—If used as a finished chemical in any way, these salts are not subject to control, but if they still have to be processed they are subject. However, even this rule is subject to any special orders which might govern specific metals, as in the case of zinc and aluminum.

This status is not dependent upon whether the metal treated with the salts is considered strategic.

Two changes affecting general metals order No. 1 were announced today by E. R. Stettinius, jr., Director of Priorities. These changes are:—

(1) The general metal order, scheduled to expire July 15, is extended to October 15, 1941.

(2) Customers of suppliers hereafter will not be required to file copies of their compliance affidavits with the Director of Priorities, as required under the original order.

In the original order, a customer was required, on or before the tenth day of each month, to file an affidavit with his suppliers declaring that:—

Said customer has received no deliveries from any supplier (as defined in said order) of any of the materials specified in said order, during the calendar month preceding the date of this statement, which effected an increase in the inventories in the hands of the said customer of any such materials, in the forms purchased or in other forms than purchased, over the quantities necessary

—Continued on page 30

A.S.T.M. Elects Lundell President

G. E. F. Lundell, chief of the chemistry division of the National Bureau of Standards, was elected president of the American Society for Testing Materials at its annual meeting June 24. Dean Harvey, of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, was elected vice-president. Elected to the executive committee were Arthur W. Carpenter, of the B. F. Goodrich Company; T. A. Citch, of the Bureau of Standards, Los Angeles; Carl D. Hocker, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories; J. L. Miner, of the Atlas Luminite Cement Company, and E. W. Upham, of the Chrysler Corporation.

N.Y. Trade Ass'n Heads Elect Gamble President

Frederic R. Gamble has been elected managing director of American Association of Advertising Agencies, as president of the Trade Association Executives in New York City. W. Floyd Maxwell, secretary of Lithographers National Association, and George F. Quimby, secretary-treasurer, Soft Fibre Manufacturers' Institute, have been named vice-presidents. Merrill A. Watson, executive vice-president of the Tanners' Council of America, was elected secretary-treasurer.

Three new directors elected were:—Henry E. Aldrich, manager of American Boiler and Affiliated Industries; Alvin E. Dodd, president of American Management Association, and Margaret Hayden Rorke, secretary and managing director of Textile Color Card Association of the United States.

Cocoa Bean Inventory Being Taken by DofC

OPD Washington Bureau
June 25, 1941

Because of the importance of chocolate products in the National defense program the Department of Commerce has undertaken the first official inventory of the cocoa bean supply available in this country. A questionnaire which the Census Bureau is distributing to importers and dealers in cocoa beans and manufacturers of chocolate products was worked out by officials in close cooperation with the industry.

Prior to the first World War Latin America supplied 70 percent of our imports of cocoa beans. By 1940 this percentage had dropped to 41. This has not been due to a falling off in imports from Latin American countries, but rather to the tremendous increase in total imports. In 1913 imports totaled 140,039,000 pounds. In 1940 imports aggregated 728,950,000 pounds, of which 301,939,000 pounds came from Latin America.

Weight, Measure Bill To Be Introduced

OPD Washington Bureau
June 24, 1941

Dr. Lyman J. Briggs, president of the National Conference on Weights and Measures, following a recommendation of the thirty-first meeting of that organization, recently held here, has appointed a special committee of three members to seek the introduction and the passage by Congress of proposed Federal legislation to prohibit the movement in interstate commerce of packaged food other than in standard units of weight and measure.

Alex Pisciotta, director of the New York City Bureau of Weights and Measures and active proponent of the proposed legislation, is chairman of the special committee. His associates are J. H. Meek of Richmond, director of the division of markets of Virginia State government, and George M. Roberts, superintendent of weights, measures, and markets of the District of Columbia government.

In announcing the appointment of the special committee, Dr. Briggs, who also is director of the National Bureau of Standards, said:—

The legislation proposed by the National Conference on Weights and Measures is not an attempt to "crack down" on manufacturers who distribute their food products in packaged form. The bill, which received the unanimous endorsement of the Conference at its recent meeting, allows all manufacturers ample time to make any adjustments that may be necessary in order to comply with its provisions.

This bill is intended to give to the ultimate purchaser of packaged food a character of protection not now afforded by Federal or State law. It establishes mandatory standard units in which food shall be packaged, these units being practically self-defining because no two sizes would be so nearly alike that they could not be distinguished. All packers would thus be placed on a par in the matter of the amounts of packaged food offered to the public.

F.T.C. Completes Study On Distribution Costs

OPD Washington Bureau
June 23, 1941

A report by the Federal Trade Commission on "Case Studies in Distribution Cost Accounting for Manufacturing and Wholesaling" was today transmitted to Congress. This inquiry was made because of an increasing need which the Federal Trade Commission believed to exist for adequate accounting systems to guide business management, to provide data as a basis for the enactment of sound legislation and to make possible the wise administration of existing Federal and State laws.

From almost the time of its organization the commission has had occasion frequently to express itself on the need for more adequate accounting in business and its purpose to assist in meeting this need in every appropriate way. The commission previously has issued publications on this subject which had wide distribution.

Chemurgic Parley Discusses Possible Crops for South

Nashville, Tenn., June 23, 1941

The planting and growth of new crops in this section of the country furnished the theme of the first annual Southern Chemurgic Conference, held here last week. Speakers outlined the potential markets awaiting the production of such crops.

Soybeans in South

E. F. Johnson, of the Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis, said that the biggest drawback to the expansion of soybeans in the South is lack of varieties of proven ability to yield both in bushels per acre and oil per bushel. Mr. Johnson added:—

At the present prices of oil, each change of one percent in the fat content of soybeans justifies a change of 5 cents a bushel in the price paid for the beans. Most of the Southern varieties range from 2 to 5 percent lower in fat content than do beans grown today in Illinois. No Southern grower can hope to make a profitable operation on his soybeans if he uses a variety in which the low fat content results in a discount of 15 to 25 cents a bushel.

The work of Heartsill Banks at the Ralston Purina Company plant at Osceola, Arkansas, during the past six years has, I believe, proven conclusively that it is possible to select or develop varieties which will have a fat yield as high as those grown in the corn belt. In our experimental plantings at this Arkansas station, we have developed selections and new strains that during the past three years have consistently shown a fat content equal to the better varieties in Illinois and have averaged three to five percent higher than the parents from which these varieties originated.

Tung Tree Cultivation

W. M. Smith, jr., technical adviser for the Reasor Tung Plantations, Inc., Chicago, in discussing the climatic conditions for the growth of tung trees said:—

It has been proven that the cultural range of the tung tree is limited to a belt not over 100 miles wide along the Gulf Coast, comprising the eastern section of Texas, the southern portions of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, and about the northern one-fourth of Florida. This belt corresponds roughly to the limitations represented by a maximum of 15 days and a minimum of 5 days of freezing temperature per year. The tung tree is deciduous and needs a prolonged dormant period, consequently it does not produce well in sections where the climate is too mild. Since no exceptionally hardy strains have, as yet, been developed, it is unsafe to plant too far north.

Sage, Poppy, Coriander

Dr. Paul Kolachov, director of research and development for Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Louisville, in discussing "New Crops for the South," said:—

We could name a hundred specialty crops which can be grown and cultivated profitably in the South. To be more specific, we have chosen five varieties of specialty crops to discuss today. These are sage, coriander, poppy seed, sunflower, and licorice. The cultivation of these crops under the soil and climatic conditions which prevail in the South is entirely possible.

In normal times more than $4,000,000 were spent on the five named specialty crops. In order to supply the United States demand for seeds, roots and oils from sage, coriander, poppy seeds, sunflowers and licorice, more than 120,000 acres of land would have to be cultivated. Our proposed acreages of the domestic cultivation program would allow 2,000 acres to condiment and clary sage, 30,000 acres to coriander, 33,000 acres to sunflowers, 50,000 acres to licor-

—Continued on page 61

AAA Payments Allow Peanuts Grown for Oil

OPD Washington Bureau
June 23, 1941

The Department of Agriculture today announced a modification of the AAA provisions on the production of peanuts for oil. A change in the agricultural conservation program provides that a farmer may increase his acreage of peanuts grown for oil above the farm peanut allotment without incurring deductions in any AAA payments except the peanut conservation payment. Previously such increases would have reduced his other payments.

This change does not affect the marketing quota program on peanuts. Under the provisions of this program, peanuts produced in excess of the farm quota must be delivered to a designated agency at oil prices, in order to avoid payment of the marketing penalty.

A previous change in the conservation program had provided for increasing the peanut acreage for oil purposes on any part of the 1941 cotton acreage allotment not used for cotton production, without deductions being incurred in any AAA payments. The new provision permits an even further increase in the amount of peanuts that may be made available for crushing into oil.

A second change involving peanuts was announced for those States which use the minimum acreage requirement, instead of the total soil-depleting allotment. In these States, each farm is required to place a certain percentage of its crop-land in soil-conserving or erosion-resisting crops in order to avoid deductions in AAA payments otherwise earned. This second change in the agricultural conservation program provides that peanuts hogged off now become eligible to meet this minimum acreage requirement.

SEC to Police Unregulated Commodity Marts for OPACS

OPD Washington Bureau
June 24, 1941

The Securities and Exchange Commission has agreed to undertake a close watch upon all of the unregulated commodity markets in order to detect any speculative activity in essential foodstuffs and to report immediately to the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply any unusual trading activities which seem to have any bearing upon price rises, it was revealed today.

Leon Henderson, OPACS administrator, in a letter to the commission, requested that the SEC keep a close watch on the commodity exchanges because of their "detailed experience" in dealing with similar speculation on the securities exchanges.

Pointing out that the commission has no authority to proceed against persons found to be manipulating prices on the commodity exchanges, Chairman Edward C. Eicher answered that he would, however, be glad to use the facilities of the SEC to detect any speculative action and report immediately to OPACS any such occurrences.

U.S. Flax Crop To Set Huge Record

Minneapolis, June 26, 1941

A flax crop in the United States of 38,000,000 bushels is not an impossibility, providing current favorable weather conditions continue, according to the Flax Institute of the United States.

Recent field surveys indicated that there is a greater acreage than was predicted earlier and the stand of flax is thick and strong. Flax in Iowa has passed through its blooming period in Southern sections and has started to boll. Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota fields are in varying stages of progress with the boll forming in many of the advanced fields.

The Flax Institute of the United States, co-operating with the agronomists of the leading agricultural colleges of the Northwest states, have done much to insure the planting of the flax crop in proper seed beds, at earlier dates and the use of cleaned seed.

The grasshopper menace, the institute reports, has been almost entirely eliminated from calculations this season. Excellent control methods have been worked out by the state agronomists and a well planned eradication campaign is operating at full tilt with more than 2,000 bait spread-

—Continued on page 41

NOTEWORTHY ADVANTAGES OF ASCORBIC ACID MERCK

PURE

Ascorbic Acid Merck conforms to all tests for identity and purity of Ascorbic Acid U. S. P.

POTENT

One gram is approximately equivalent in vitamin C activity to 2,000 cc. of fresh orange or lemon juice, thus providing extreme potency with minimum bulk.

WHITE

Its brilliant white color is a distinct asset in the manufacture of straight vitamin C tablets, or combinations in which a clear white color is essential.

STABLE

If kept dry, crystalline Ascorbic Acid is most stable. Ascorbic Acid Merck therefore finds wide application in capsules where oil serves as the vehicle for vitamin mixtures.

INEXPENSIVE

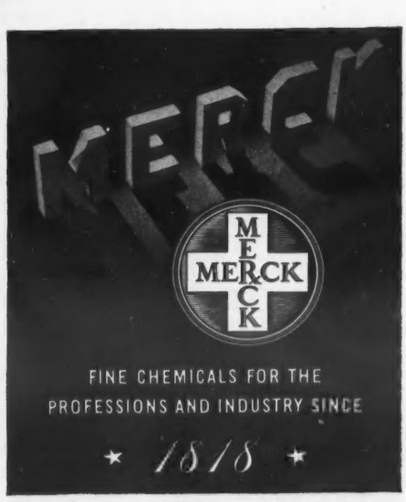
The relatively low cost of Ascorbic Acid Merck permits its use in a variety of pharmaceutical products.

COUNCIL ACCEPTED

Ascorbic Acid Merck is accepted by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association.

There is undoubtedly an increasing demand on the part of the medical profession for vitamin C preparations of merit. Through the use of Ascorbic Acid Merck you can meet a substantial portion of this demand.

Our Chemical Service Department will welcome inquiries concerning the use of Ascorbic Acid Merck in your preparations. A brochure on the subject of vitamin C will be sent upon request.



MERCK & CO. Inc. *Manufacturing Chemists* RAHWAY, N. J.

New York • Philadelphia • St. Louis • *In Canada:* MERCK & CO. Ltd., Montreal and Toronto

Current Market Quotations

June 27, 1941

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When not otherwise indicated, quotations are f.o.b. New York prices on large lots. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetal, cbys., works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.50

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —

Acetamide, CP, kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
200-lb. lots, works.....lb. .38 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .55 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .70 - —

tech., kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
200-lb. lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .50 - —

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29

USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. .32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .33 - —
dms., 25-lb lots.....lb. .38 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - —
powd., bbls., 2-000-lb. lots..lb. .30 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .31 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .36 - —
kgs, 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —

Acetoacetanilide, dms.....lb. .47 - .65

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
Methyl (see M)

Acetonitrile, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - 2.00

Acetophenone, cns., 25 to 50 lbs., lb. 1.40 - 1.45
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.37

Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
50 lbs., dms.....lb. 1.08 - —
25 lbs., dms.....lb. 1.10 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., o ., f.o.b. all points in U.S. E. of and including Kans., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. E. of Austin and Brownsville..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09 - .12

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.18 - 3.43
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 3.68 - 3.93
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.18 - 5.43
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 5.68 - 5.93
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.19 - 6.44
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 6.69 - 6.94
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.91 - 7.16
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.41 - 7.66
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.14.00 - —
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 8.30 - 8.55
cbys. .....100 lbs. 8.80 - 9.05
tanks .....100 lbs. 7.50 Nom.
USP, bbls.....100 lbs.10.25 -10.50
cbys. .....100 lbs.10.75 -11.00
synth., 99.5%, al. dms.100 lbs. 8.43 - 8.68
tanks .....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
USP XI, al. dms..100 lbs.10.25 -11.00
CP, dms.....100 lbs.13.50 -14.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.23 - 4.48
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 4.73 - 4.98
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.61 - 4.86
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.36
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.17 - 7.42
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.67 - 7.92
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 8.70 - 8.95
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 9.20 - 9.45

Acetic acid price differentials above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities, the prices apply delivered within the Metropolitan zones of stock carrying points, and f.o.b. these points for shipment beyond.

Acetic, anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .12 - .13

Acetylsalicylic, special, USP, fine cryst., gran., 200-lb. bbls.lb. .45 - —
standard, USP, fine cryst., gran., 20 or 40 mesh, 200-lb. bbls..lb. .40 - —
powd., 80 mesh, 200-lb. bbls. lb. .40 - —

Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —

Anthranilic, refd., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
tech., bbls.....lb. .75 - —

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, White).

USP, powd., dms., kegs....lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic, bots., dms.....oz. 1.85 - 2.10

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., 25 or more, E. works. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
10-25, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —

USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more. lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more...lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
99 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60

Boric, tech., 99.5%, gran., bulk, frt. alld..ton.93.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld...ton.96.00 - —
ton lots, ex-whse...ton.108.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.118.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.106.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.118.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.123.00 - —

Acid, boric, tech., 99.5%, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.101.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.113.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.118.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.111.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.123.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.128.00 - —
USP, $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va...lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —

Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00

Capric, dms.....lb. .19 - .19½

Caproic, dms., works.....lb. .25 - .30

Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 Nom.

Castor oil, split, dms.....lb. .16¾- .17

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .0350- —
5-drum lots, works.....lb. .04 - —
single drum.....lb. .05 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .03 - —

Chromic, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. N. Y...lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. N.Y. lb. .16¾- —
smaller quantities, dlvd. N. Y...lb. .17¼- .18¼

Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 2.85 - 3.25

Citric, cryst., gran., bbls., car lots..lb. .20 - —
10,000-lb. lots, one shipt. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .21 - —
anhydr., gran., dms., 10,000 lbs., one shipt..lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½

Citric acid quotations on powder are ½c. higher than on granular. Keg packing is ½c. higher than barrels. Prices are f.o.b. N.Y. Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N.Y.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —

Coconut oil, dist., dms.....lb. .16 - .16½

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms....lb. .11½- .12

tanks .....lb. .11 - —

Cresylic (coaltar), high-boil 50%, 210°-215°, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .78 - —
special blends (50, 210°-215°), dms., c.l., works frt. equald..gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .78 - —
low-boil (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .78 - —
special blends (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .78 - —
imported, pale, dms...gal. .90 Nom.

Cresylic (petroleum), high-boil (240°-300°), non-return dms., c.l., works, East. U.S....gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .59 - .60
tanks, dlvd., East. U.S.gal. .54 - —
medium-boil (222°-249°), non-return dms., c.l., works, East. U.S..gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .65 - .66
tanks, dlvd., East. U.S.gal. .60 - —

Crotonic, 10 bbls. or more, works..lb. .26 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., 25 cbys. and over.lb. .11 - —
1-24 cbys.....lb. .11½- —

Fumaric, tech., special, bbls., ton lots..lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, bbls., dms...lb. .28 - —

Gallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.08

NF VI, bbls., 200 lbs., 5 or more..lb. 1.07 - 1.22
smaller lots.....lb. 1.10 - 1.25
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.14 - 1.29

Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .12 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .15 - —
25 or 50-lb. demij.....lb. .21 - .23
5-lb. bots.....lb. .29 - —

H. bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —

Hydrobromic, 10% dilute, cbys., lb. .20 - —
concentrated, 34%, cbys...lb. .35 - —

Hydrochloric (see Muriatic)

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00

Hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls.....lb. .06 - .06½
rubber, dms.....lb. .08 - .08½
48%, lead, cbys.....lb. .12 - —
rubber, dms.....lb. .11 - —
52%, lead, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
rubber, dms.....lb. .12 - —
60%, lead, cbys.....lb. .14 - —
rubber, dms.....lb. .13 - —

Hydrofluosilic, 30-35%, 420 lbs., bbls..lb. .09 - .09½

Hypophosphorus, U S P, 30%, djns..lb. .75 - .80

Lactic, tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., works...100 lbs. 3.75 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., works...100 lbs. 6.75 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
cbys., works...100 lbs. 4.75 - —

Acid, lactic, tech., light, 44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., works...100 lbs. 7.75 - —
50%, edible, 20 or more, cbys..lb. .10½- .11½
5 to 19 cbys.....lb. .11 - .12
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .11½- .12½
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12¼- .13½
5 to 10, cbys.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
1 to 4, cbys.....lb. .13¼- .14½
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more.lb. .21 - .22
1 to 4, cbys.....lb. .21½- .22½
USP, XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .42 - .45
USP, VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .40 - .43

Lauric, dist., tech., dms....lb. .17½- .18

Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Linseed oil, light, dms.....lb. .16 - .16½

Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —

Malic, powd., kegs.....lb. .47 - —

Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009

Molybdic, kegs, works.....lb. .95 - 1.10

Monochloracetic, tech., bbls..lb. .15 - .18

Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.10 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 3.20 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
CP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —

Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .18 - .18½

Naphthenic, dom., acidity 160 dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½ Nom.
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 Nom.
tanks, works.....lb. .06 Nom.
220 min. acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 Nom.
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09½ Nom.
tanks, c.l., works...lb. .08 Nom.
240 min. acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 Nom.
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½ Nom.
tanks, works.....lb. No prices

Nicotinic, 100-lb. cns.....lb. 7.15 - —
50-lb. cns.....lb. 7.25 - —
25-lb. cns.....lb. 7.30 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 7.40 - —
1-lb. bots.....lb. 7.50 - —

Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.45 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.95 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 7.45 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —

Oleum (see sulphuric fuming).

Oxalic, dom., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .10¾- —
10,000 lbs. or over.....lb. .11 - —
smaller quantities.....lb. .12 - .14

Palm oil, white, dist., dms..lb. .10 - .10½
tanks .....lb. .09½- —

Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —

Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —

Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.45 - 1.95

Phosphoric, ortho., tech., 50%, cbys..lb. .06 - —
75%, cbys.....lb. .07½- —

USP, 85%, s. g., 1,710 cbys., 180 lbs..lb. .12 - —
50%, s. g., 1,347, cbys., 70 lbs..lb. .10½- —
dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .13 - —
10%, dilut., cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½

Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70

Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —

Propionic, synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., returnable, works.lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —

Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd., bbls..lb. 1.35 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.53 - —

Acid, pyrogallic, USP, cryst., cns..lb. 1.70 - 2.00
resub., cns.....lb. 2.20 - 2.50

Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E.gal. .25 - —

Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic, tech., bbls.....lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Sebasic, CP, bbls., works....lb. No prices
tech., bbls., works.....lb. No prices
Soybean oil, dist., dms.....lb. .15½- .16

Stearic, dist., double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .13¼- .14¼
single pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .12¾- .13¾
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .16 - .17
saponif., double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .13½- .14½
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .16¾- .17¾

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —

Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —

Sulphonaphthenic, dms.....lb. .04 - .10

Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.18.50 - —

Tannic, tch., bbls., dms.....lb. .64 - .66

USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .98 - 1.14
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.00 - 1.16
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.03 - 1.19
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. .88 - 1.04
smaller lots.....lb. .90 - 1.06

Tartaric, USP, dom., cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one shipt...lb. .63½- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .64 - —
kgs. .....lb. .64½- —

Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60

Trichloracetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50

Tungstic, CP, kgs., works...lb. No prices

Aconite, leaves, bls.....lb. .38 - .42
Root, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15

Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
vial .....vial 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 - —
vial .....vial 1.00 - —

Acrylonitrille, dms., c.l.....lb. .34½- —
5,000 lbs. or more.....lb. .35 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs.....lb. .35½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton.....lb. .36 - —
tank cars.....lb. .34 - —

Adeps lanae, anhyd., dms.....lb. .19 - .20
hyd., dms.....lb. .17 - .18

Agar, 1 bl.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
3 bls.....lb. No prices

Agaric, white, bls.....lb. No stocks

Albumen, blood, dark, flake, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, frt. alld..lb. .13 - —
powd., grade A, same basis, ton lots..lb. .15 - —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .18 - —
light, dom., flake, dms., f.o.b. Chicago, frt. alld..lb. .60 - .70
import, bgs.....lb. No prices

Egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls..lb. 1.40 - 1.50
powd., dms., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.55
import, cs.....lb. No prices

Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .131 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .141 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .121 - —
normal, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .25 - —
Tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
lb. .68 - —

Benzyl, cns.....lb. .63 - —
drums .....lb. .63 - —

Butyl, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .10 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld.....lb. .09½- .10½
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss. R..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08 - —
tertiary, denaturing, c.l., dms. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —

Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
500 lbs.....lb. 1.70 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.80 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.90 - —
5 lbs.....lb. 2.00 - —

Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 2.33 - 2.95

Denatured, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E...gal. .36½- .38½
l.c.l., dlvd., dms.....gal. .41½- .43½
tanks, E., dlvd.....gal. .30½- .32½

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 4c. per gal. in tanks, and 5c. per gal. in dms., higher. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .35 - —
19 bbls., E. works...gal. .37 - —

Alcohol—Benzophenone

Alcohol, SD1, 190 pf., 1 to 15 bbls., E. works..gal. .40 - —
dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .33 - —
19 dms., E. works...gal. .35 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .38 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .27 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, dms., c.l., works, E. gal. .30½- —
19 dms., works, E...gal. .32½- —
1 to 18 dms., works, E. gal. .35½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .24½- —
SD2G, works, E., c.l., dms., gal. .36½- —
19 dms.....gal. .33½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .41½- —
tanks .....gal. .30½- —
Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 4c. per gal., in tanks, and 5c. per gal., in drums, higher.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .34 - —
20 dms., to c.l.....gal. .36 - —
1 to 19 dms.....gal. .39 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .28 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12 - .12½
tanks, divd.....lb. .10½- .11
tech., dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .10 - —
Ethyl, 190 pf., ex. molasses dms., c.l..gal. 6.02½- —
19 dms.....gal. 6.06 - —
5 to 8 dms.....gal. 6.09 - —
1 to 4 dms.....gal. 6.09 - —
tanks .....gal. 5.96½- —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal. 6.37½- —
19 dms.....gal. 6.41 - —
5 to 18 dms.....gal. 6.44 - —
1 to 4 dms.....gal. 6.44 - —
Ethyl alcohol in bbls. 2c. higher than dms.
Grain alcohol 25c. gal. higher.
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., 38,000 lbs., works, lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works..lb. .23 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol Isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., f.o.b. dest..gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., same basis..gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .38 - .44
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .43 - .47
tanks, same basis.....gal. .33 - .37½
Methyl (see Methanol).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvenyl, type A, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, f.o.b. works, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .70 - —
type B, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, same basis..lb. .69 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .65 - —
Propyl, normal, dms., works, gal. .67 - .70
Octyl (see ethylhexyl alcohol).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., contract, f.o.b. Waverly, N.Y..lb. .44 - —
450-lb. lots, same basis...lb. .50 - —
cns., f.o.b. Cedar Rapids, Ia., lb. .55 - —
Alcohol, denat., grade., dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldehyde, bisulphite, bbls., divd., lb. .17 - —
smaller containers.....lb. .20 - —
Aldol, 95%, 55 and 110 gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
5-10-gal. dms., works...lb. .15 - —
Alstris root, bgs.....lb. .39 - .40
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .67 - .69
Allspice, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13½
Alpha tocopherol, ampules, per gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .18 - .19
Curacao, cs.....lb. .53 - .54
gourds, bbls.....lb. .80 - .85
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .58 - .60
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls.....lb. 3.60 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 3.62 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 3.69 - —
Alphanaphthel, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Althea root, USP, cube cut, bbls., lb. 1.20 Nom.
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP., bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil...100 lbs. 3.50 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil...100 lbs. 3.75 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.90 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse deliveries all metrop. zones (except N. Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point, divd., N.Y. price apply to truck or ex warehouse.
Potash, gran., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
divd. N. Y., Phila....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
divd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
divd. N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.
Potash, chrome, bbls.....lb. No prices
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100-lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, basic, powd., insoluble, bbls., 10 or more, divd..lb. .35 - —
1 to 9, divd.....lb. .40 - —
smaller containers...lb. .50 - —
soluble, bbls., divd....lb. .33 - —
smaller containers, divd., lb. .45 - —
solut., 24%, bbls., c.l., divd..lb. .07¼- —
Alumina acetate, solut., 24%, l.c.l., 10 or over, divd. lb. .08¼- —
1 to 9 divd.....lb. .0863- —
normal, pwd., bbls., divd. lb. .33 - —
smaller containers, divd..lb. .35 - —
solut., 20%, bbls., c.l., divd..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over., divd. lb. .08½- —
1 to 9, divd.....lb. .09 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms. (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works..lb. .09 - —
12,000 to 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .09 - —
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works, lb. .10 - —
140 to 375 lbs., works.lb. .11 - —
100 lbs. or less, works.lb. .12 - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solution, 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Formate, 30%, solut., bbls., c.l., divd..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. divd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0290- —
l.c.l., bbls., works....lb. .03½- —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0260- —
light, bgs., c.l., divd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., bgs., divd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., bbls., divd.....lb. .15 - —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .17½- —
open order.....lb. .17½- .20
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .20½- .21½
Resinate, precip., dms., divd.lb. .15 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaled..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equaled. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
iron free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Aluminum, 98-99%, c.l.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - —
paste, lining, extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .60½- —
ink, dms., 1,500 lbs.....lb. .70½- —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs....lb. .87½- —
powder, lining, extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .91 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .57 - —
litho, extra brilliant, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42 - —
extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .44 - —
lining, dms., 1,500 lbs.....lb. .57 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .39 - —
rubber compound, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .38 - —
unpolished, dms., 1,500 lbs. lb. .36 - —
varnish, extra brilliant, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .41 - —
extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .43 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .38 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are 5c. per lb. higher for less than 200 lbs.; 2c. per lb. higher for 200-400 lbs.; and 1c. per lb. higher for 400-1,500 lbs.; for containers smaller than drums, prices are 1c. per lb. higher for 100 lbs.; 1½c. per lb. higher for 50 lbs.; 3c. per lb. higher for 10 lbs.; 5c. per lb. higher for 2 lbs.; 8c. per lb. higher for 1 lb.; and 12c. per lb. for ¼ lb.; on single shipments of 5,000 lbs. prices are 1c. per lb. lower; for 30,000 lbs. prices are 2c. per lb. lower. Transportation allowed East of Mississippi.
Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, dms., wks., lb. .50 - —
5 and 10-gal. cans, works..lb. .60 - —
Aminopyrine, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia, acetate, bbls., kgs., divd..lb. .27 - .33
Aldehyde, dms., works.....lb. .65 - .70
Anhydrous, fertilizer, f. o. b. Belle, W. Va., frt. equal with Hopewell, Va..ton.90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, lb. .05 - —
pure, cycls., divd., met. N.Y., lb. .16 - —
Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a nationwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02¾- —
tanks (on NH_3 content), f.o.b. works..lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., divd. Met. N. Y..lb. .0554- .0614
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .30 - .32
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .16½
Borate, bbls., kgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Bromide, gran., bbls.....lb. .31 - —
bxs.....lb. .34 - .35
kegs .....lb. .32 - —
Carbonate, lump, dms., divd. Met. N. Y..lb. .08¼- .09¼
cns., same basis.....lb. .14¼- —
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., 225-lb. bbls....lb. .12 - .13
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .15 - —
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. .75 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .80 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .84 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.35 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls., lb. .12 - —
Molybdate, kgs., works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.20
Nitrate, tech., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, neutral, powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .19 - .25
pure gran.....lb. .27 - .29
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. No stocks
Persulphate, kgs., dom.....lb. .21 - .27
Ammonia, phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bls..lb. .37 - —
kgs. .....lb. .39 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- .09¼
monobasic, crude (fert. grade), 11% N., 48% phos., bulk, f.o.b. E. works..unit-ton. No prices
pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Salicylate, USP, kgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .11½- .15
Stearate, anhydrous.....lb. .24½- —
paste .....lb. .06½- —
Sulphate, dom., bulk, c.l., contr., f.o.b. cars, ports, Jan. - June shipt..ton.29.00 - —
spot, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
Ammonia sulphate prices are $1 per ton less than above prices f.o.b. cars nearest inland producing oven.
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys, works....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys, works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, pure, 99-100%, kgs..lb. .65 - —
tech., kgs.....lb. .40 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
sal, gray, dom., bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., dom., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.15 - —
import, csks.....100 lbs. No prices
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., divd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .11½- —
cns., works.....lb. .18 - —
ex Pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnable..lb. .75 - —
Caproate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chlorides, normal, dms., works, lb. .56 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .68 - —
mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .05 - —
Naphthalenes, mixed, crude, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Nitrite, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .25 - —
Salicylate, 5 lbs., bots.....lb. .65 - —
cns. .....lb. .52 - .55
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .102 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Anethol, bots.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .35 - .40
import., natural, bls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
twisted, bls.....lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Anilin oil, dms.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Bulgarian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .35 - .37
Mexican, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Star .....lb. .21 - .21½
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.60 - 2.75
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
seed, bgs.....lb. .06 - .06½
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., wks., lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, subl., bbls., lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal, spot.....lb. .14 Nom.
Needle, brown, Bolivian, 67%, lb. .16 - —
Chinese, black, 70%.....lb. .22 Nom.
Oxide, bgs., c.l., divd.....lb. .12 - .13
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .13½- .14½
Salt, 65%, dms., divd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .30 - —
bbls., same basis.....lb. .28 - —
White pigment, bgs.....lb. .11½- .14½
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., ton lots. lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots... .....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, con., bbls.....lb. No prices
double, bbls.....lb. No prices
triple, bbls.....lb. No prices
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz. 6.00 - 7.25
Argols, test 70% to 85%, basis 100%, 100 kgm., purity.... 100 kilos. No prices
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Root, bls.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., bgs..lb. .10¼- .10¾
bbls. .....lb. .10 - .10½
Arsenic, metal, lump, cs.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), cns.....lb. 4.85 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots..lb. 5.58 - —
jars .....lb. 5.43 - —
Red, import, cs.....lb. No prices
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .68 - .73
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5M, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton.42.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton.40.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton.30.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.26.00 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.24.00 - —
7H, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.20.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.17.50 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.15.00 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, tons, f.o.b. plant..lb. .04½- —
smaller lots, f.o.b. plant. lb. .05½- —
process form, bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. plant..lb. .06 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b. plant. lb. .06 - —
Asphaltum, California, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.36.50 - —
Cuban A, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .15 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. point..ton.32.90 - —
seconds, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points..ton.25.50 - —
selects, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points..ton.30.50 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. J. or N. Y., whse..ton.58.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., Western shipping points..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton.21.00 - —
tanks, refinery.....ton.16.00 - —
Petroleum, cut-back, bbls., l.c.l., E. cst., refinery..gal. .13 - —
dms., c.l., E. cst., refinery, gal. .12 - —
tanks, Calif., refinery..ton.12.50 -14.00
East Coast, refinery...gal. .06 - .06½
Ill., Ind., refinery.....gal. .06½- —
N. Orleans, refinery...gal. .06 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.16.50 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.12.75 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. .40 - .45
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Tree bark, bls.....lb. No prices
Barbital, cs.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, cs.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.45.00 -47.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.50.00 -52.50
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.50.00 -52.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.55.00 -57.50
Sulphur-free, c.l., works..ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.55.00 - —
Chlorate, kgs.....lb. No prices
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., Zone 1, divd., New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Wisc., Ill., Ky., and principal cities on west bank of Miss., north of Miss., north of Ark. line .....ton.77.00 - —
bbls., same basis...ton.79.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton.90.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.92.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., divd., Tenn., N.-S. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., Fla., ton.81.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.83.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton.94.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.96.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah, Ariz., ton.87.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.89.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton.100.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.102.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., divd., Wash., Ore., Calif., Nev..ton.83.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton.96.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.98.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works...lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .05¾- .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.77 - —
jars .....lb. 4.62 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .09½- .10½
Oxide, ungrd., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .12 - .16
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.25.15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.15 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis, ton.22.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.23.85 - —
ex whse., New York....ton.31.50 - —
Southern, off color, bgs., mines, ton.16.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.16.50 - —
ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
Cuban, crude, c.l., c.i.f.....ton.11.00 - —
German, grd., bbls., c.l., dock, t.a..ton. No prices
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. No prices
ungrd., bulk, c.l., ex dock.ton. No prices
Italian, grd., bbls., c.l., ex dock, t.a..ton. No prices
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. No prices
Bauxite, bulk mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bay Rum, tax extra, import, bbls..gal. .77½- .78½
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .14 - .18
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Root, bls.....lb. 2.40 Nom.
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works..ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works, ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms., lb. .45 - .55
N.F. VI, dms., 50 to 100 lbs..lb. .85 - —
5 to 25 lbs.....lb. .90 - .95
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.00 - —
Benzol, 90%, dms., returnable, works..gal. .19 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. E. of Omaha, gal. .14 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .14 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb .85 - 1.00

Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .23 - .26
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cans....lb. .48 - —
dms. .....lb. .44 - —
Benzyl alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.s., f.f.c., cans.lb. .84 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - —
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.55 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Benzylidineacetone, bots.....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb.17.75 -27.50
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb.17.75 -27.50
Sulphate, cns.....lb.17.75 -27.50
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Betanaphthol, sublim., kgs.....lb. .55 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
kgs. .....lb. 2.70 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs.lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .19 - .21
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots., lb. 2.86 - —
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.19 - —
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.85
175-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.49 - 1.72
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.24 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns.lb. 1.29 - 1.57
250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.20 - —
Subsalicylate, 60-66%, bots...lb. 2.59 - —
bbls., fib. dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.76 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.76 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., 25-lb. dms..lb. 3.40 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene, c.l., works, duty paid..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .17½- —
3, bbls., bgs., c.l. frt. alld. E., lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .12½- —
4, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11½- —
5, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .09 - —
6, bbls.. bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .09 - —
7, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .12 - —
8, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .13 - —
Bone black prices on Pacific Coast are 1½c. per lb. higher, ex dock or ex whse.
Carbon, regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .03325- —
f.o.b. North Atlantic ports..lb. .0430- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse..lb. .07¼- —
dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
beads, compressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .03175- —
f.o.b. North Atlantic ports..lb. .0415- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse..lb. .06¾- —
dlvd..lb. .06¾- —
bulk, cars, c.l., f.o.b. plants, lb. .03 - —
f.o.b. New York harbor..lb. .0397- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, 1, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08¾- —
2, bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
vine, A, bbls., works or N.Y.. lb. .04¼- —
B, bbls., works or N. Y..lb. .05½- —
works..lb. .13½- .15½
dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
Black dyes are listed under Dyes.
Black Haw, root bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .22 - .23
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.62.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaled..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..ton.75.00 -90.00
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.42.50 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - 3.35
Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½ ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y., unit-ton. 3.25 - —
high-grade, gr., 16-17 ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, unit-ton. 3.50 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt..unit-ton. 3.25 - —
soluble (see Albumen, blood).
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Blue, alkali, toner, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. .90 - .95
Alkali blue toner prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Bronze, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .33 - —
Celestial, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .33 - —
Cobalt, genuine, 1-kilo pkg..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper, phthalocyanin, bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld..lb. 3.30 - 3.75
Milori, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .33 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis, contracts..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, concentrated, same basis, contracts..lb. .52 - —
regular, same basis, contracts, lb. .35 - —
Potash, dom., bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .33 - —
Tungstated, peacock, kgs....lb. 3.75 - —
Victoria, kgs.....lb. 3.30 - —
methyl violet, kgs.....lb. 2.10 - —
Blue, ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
jobbing grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .11 - —
regular grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .16 - .27
Blue, ultramarine, dlvd., ex whse., is 1c. higher; Pac. Coast, ex whse., 2c. higher; 100-lb. kgs., 1c. above bbls.; 28-lb. boxes, 5c. above bbls.
Victoria, ink toner, bbls., same basis, alkali toner..lb. 1.83 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, dom., 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.36.00 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton.37.50 - —
meal, steamed, dom., 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.34.00 -35.00
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton.36.50 - —
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate dibasic, precip.).
steamed, dom., 1¼% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.40.00 - —
import, 1% ammon., 65-70% phos., bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton.40.00 - —
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .45 - .48
Borax, tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.40.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.43.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.54.00 - —

Benzoyl Chloride—Bronze Powd.

Borax, tech., 99½%, gran., bgs., less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.50.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.53.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.64.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.69.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld... ton.48.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.59.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.64.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.68.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.69.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.74.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, dms. c.l., dealers..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dealers, dms..lb. .11½- —
Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. and over, no trucking or freight allowances for works or warehouse pick-ups.
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - —
single pkg., same basis..lb. .30 - —
Bromoform, USP, 100-lb. lots, bots..lb. 1.50 - —
chys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .80 - 1.00

Powerful New Emulsifying Agents—

Five AMINOHYDROXY Aliphatics

Useful Tools for Chemical Synthesis

These five nitroparaffin derivatives, whose higher fatty acid soaps make up a new group of powerful emulsifying agents, are finding many important industrial applications. Self-polishing floor waxes of excellent water resistance are being made economically with 2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol. Cosmetic creams and lotions utilizing 2-Amino-2-methyl-1,3-propanediol as the emulsifying agent are outstanding in stability and in freedom from yellowing on storage. The aminohydroxy compounds are also being used in the formulation of textile specialties, polishes and cleaning compounds, soluble oils and in many other types of wax, resin and oil emulsions.

In addition to their use as emulsifying agents, these aminohydroxy aliphatics are of very definite interest in chemical synthesis since each contains an amino group and at least one hydroxyl group. They are attracting particular attention in the synthesis of photographic developers, resins, pharmaceuticals and dyestuffs.

PROPERTIES OF AMINOHYDROXY COMPOUNDS

	Molecular Weight	Melting Point, °C.	Boiling Point °C.	Specific Gravity 20°C./20°C.	pH of 0.1 N Aqueous Solution at 20°C.	Solubility in water—grams per 100 cc. at 20°C.
2-Amino-1-butanol	89.14	—2	176 (at 760 mm. of Hg)	0.944	11.11	Completely miscible
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol	89.14	25 to 26	165 (at 760 mm. of Hg)	0.934	11.27	Completely miscible
2-Amino-2-methyl-1,3-propanediol	105.14	108 to 111	151 to 152 (at 10 mm. of Hg)	- - -	10.70	230
2-Amino-2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol	119.16	37.5 to 38.5	152 to 153 (at 10 mm. of Hg)	1.003	10.87	Completely miscible
Tris (hydroxymethyl) aminomethane	121.14	171 to 172	219 to 220 (at 10 mm. of Hg)	- - -	10.36	66

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS Corporation

17 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PLANTS: TERRE HAUTE, IND. • PEORIA, ILL. • AGNEW, CALIF. • HARVEY, LA. • WESTWEGO, LA.

Bronze Powd.—Carbon, Tetrac.

Bronze powd., gold., printing ink, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtops, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Brown, iron oxide, pure precip., cks., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .11½- —
Metallic, iron oxide, bbls., wks., lb. .02½- —
paper bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0210- —
Sap, crystals, dom., works...lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .03¼- —
Italian, Group 1, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y. or Pa. points..lb. .13 - —
2, bbls., same basis....lb. .12 - —
Italian, group:—
3, bbls., same basis....lb. .11 - —
4, bbls., same basis....lb. .09½- —
5, bbls., same basis....lb. .09½- —
6, bbls., same basis....lb. .09 - —
7, bbls., same basis....lb. .08¾- —
8, bbls., same basis....lb. .08½- —
9, bbls., same basis....lb. .08 - —
10, bbls., same basis....lb. .08 - —
11, bbls., same basis....lb. .07½- —
12, bbls., same basis....lb. .07 - —
13, bbls., same basis....lb. .06¾- —
14, bbls., same basis....lb. .06¼- —
Brown, Sienna, raw, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .02½- —
Italian, Group 1, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y. or works..lb. .13¼- —
2, bbls., same basis....lb. .12 - —
3, bbls., same basis....lb. .12¼- —
4, bbls., same basis....lb. .10¼- —
5, bbls., same basis....lb. .10¼- —
6, bbls., same basis....lb. .09¼- —
7, bbls., same basis....lb. .09¼- —
8, bbls., same basis....lb. .08 - —
9, bbls., same basis....lb. .07½- —
10, bbls., same basis....lb. .06¾- —
11, bbls., same basis....lb. .05¾- —
umber, American, bbls., works..lb. .03½- —
Brown, Sienna, raw, Turkey, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., ex car Los Angeles, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse. Los Angeles, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Boston .....lb. .04¾- —
Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
Vandyke, regular, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
special .....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .15 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .12 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .57 - .58
Buckthorn bark, true, bls.....lb. No prices
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .75 - .80
Berries, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .06 - .06½
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Butyl acetate, norm., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .10 - —
tankwagons, frt. alld...lb. .10½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., same terms.lb. .09½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- .17½
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .23 - —
Crotonate, normal, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .35 - —
1-gal. cns., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
5-gal. cns., works.....lb. .75 - —
Ether (see under Ether).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .23½- —
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.96
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N. Y..lb. .60 - —
Butane, coml., 16-34°, tanks, group 3..gal. .02½- .03

C

Cadmium, bromide, 25-lb. jars, 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.65 - —
single jars.....lb. 1.70 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 1.84 - —
Cyanide, 25-lb. bots., dlvd...lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. cks., dlvd.....lb. 3.50 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
25-lb. cans.....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, pat., shapes, cs.....lb. .95 Nom.
ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 Nom.
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphite (see Yellow).
Caffeine, 10,000 lbs. or more, 100 lb. dms..lb. 2.60 - —
25 lb. dms.....lb. 2.63 - —
10 lb. cns.....lb. 2.65 - —
2,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms. lb. 2.65 - —
25 lb. dms.....lb. 2.68 - —
10 lbs. cns.....lb. 2.70 - —
1,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms., lb. 2.70 - —
25 lb. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
10 lb. cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
100 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms.lb. 2.80 - —
25 lb. dms.....lb. 2.83 - —
10 lb. cns.....lb. 2.85 - —
less than 100 lbs., 10-lb. cns., lb. 3.15 - —
Citrated, bots.....lb. 2.50 Nom.
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .25 - .60
Calamus root, peeled, N. F., cs., lb. .85 Nom.
bleached, bls.....lb. No stocks
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd., 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Arsenate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¾- —
Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowances for plant or whse. pick-up.
Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equaled..lb. .65 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. .67 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
Carbide, dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. warehouse. 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, bgs., 77-80%, c.l., dlvd..ton.20.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 1 ton or more, dlvd., 100 lbs. 1.63 - 2.35
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks., ton. 7.50 - —
solid, dom., 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.19.00 -33.00
l.c.l., 1 ton or over, dlvd., 100 lbs. 1.53 - 2.25
Gluconate, USP, gran., 150-lb. bbls..lb. .50 - —
dms. .....lb. .55 - .57
cns. .....lb. .68 - .85
Powd., 2c. per lb. higher.
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms.... 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Hypophosphate, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .24 - .25
Mandelate, dense, dms.....lb. 2.05 - —
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - —
Nitrate, bgs., to fert. mfrs., ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports, ton. No prices
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-40% P_2O_5, bgs., c.l.f. Atlantic ports, shipt..unit-ton. No prices
tribasic, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .0635- —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .0705- —
Resinate, precip., bbls., 1 ton.lb. .13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .14 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., cns., c.l..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., ton.....lb. .25 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works..ton.46.00 - —
80%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works.ton.51.00 - —
luminous, dom., tins, works, 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 200-lb. bbls..lb. .48 - .50
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Calomel, bbls., fib. dms., kgs., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.70 - —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. .73 - .74
slabs, cs.....lb. .73 - .74
tablets, tins.....lb. .80 - .81
synth., dom., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .41 - —
USP, or import, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .61 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .62 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .73 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .74 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .75 - —
Monobromate, bxs., kgs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canary seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .0350- .0380
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .0500- .0503
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Russian, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.05
powd., bxs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .85 - .90
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .80 - —
95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .75 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, c.l., dms., frt. alld..lb. .225 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .235 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55 gal., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .68½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .73 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —

STAUFFER CHEMICALS

CARBON BISULPHIDE

A clear, water-white product testing 99.99% pure, Stauffer Carbon Bisulphide is one of a selected list of basic chemicals produced by Stauffer Chemical Company. Prompt deliveries can be made in any quantity from five-gallon drums to fifty-ton tank cars, from strategically located plants, serving the Chemical Industry from coast to coast.

OTHER STAUFFER PRODUCTS

BORIC ACID : CARBON TETRACHLORIDE BORAX : TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE : SULPHUR CHLORIDE : SILICON TETRACHLORIDE CREAM OF TARTAR : SULPHURIC ACID : TARTARIC ACID WHITING : LIQUID CHLORINE : CAUSTIC SODA : TEXTILE STRIPPER SULPHUR

PACIFIC COAST PRODUCTS

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA : COMMERCIAL MURIATIC ACID COMMERCIAL NITRIC ACID : COPPERAS : SUPERPHOSPHATE NITRATE OF POTASH

Stauffer CHEMICALS

A dependable source of supply

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

420 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y. 624 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
555 SO. FLOWER ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL. 230 NO. MICH. AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.
FREEPORT, TEXAS APOPKA, FLORIDA 424 OHIO BUILDING, AKRON, OHIO

Carbon, tetrachloride, Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt, alld., gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .93 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.20 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l....gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

All prices on carbon tetrachloride are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. cars, L. A. Cal.; S. F. Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. All packages are inclusive and not returnable. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Ct., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Del., Va., W.Va., N. C., Tenn., O., Ind., Mich., Ill., Wis., Minn., Ia., Mo., also the river towns of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kan. Zone 2 includes N. D., S. D., Neb., Kan., Okla., Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C. and Fla. Zone 3 includes that portion of Montana east of Billings and the states of Wyoming, Colo., N. M. and Texas. Zone 4 includes Wash., Idaho, Montana, Ore., Cal., Nev., Utah and Arizona.

Cardamom, bleached, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.50
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.30
green, Ceylon, afloat, bgs....lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Carob bean flour (see Gum, Locust bean).
Carvol, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .18 - .19
Case-hardening mixture, 30% jump, dms., l.c.l..lb. .09 - —
Casein, dom., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .21 - .22
5 tons, works.....lb. .21¼- .22¼
smaller lots, works.....lb. .21½- .22½
80-100 mesh, works.....lb. .21½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .21¾- .22¾
smaller lots, works.....lb. .22 - —
import, Argent., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid..lb. .20 - —
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid..lb. .20½- —
French, 30 mesh., bgs., c.l., duty paid..lb. No prices
New Zealand, 20-30 mesh., c.l., bgs., duty paid..lb. No prices
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, thin quill, bls..lb. .20 - .20½
No. 1 regular, bls.....lb. .19 - .19½
shorstick, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
broken, bls.....lb. .14½- .15
China, buds, bags.....lb. .14 - .14½
Rolls, select, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½
broken, extra, bls.....lb. .12¼- .12⅝
Saigon, No. 1, 4-10-4, bls....lb. .23½- .24
10-6-2, bls.....lb. .24 - .24½
all thin, bls.....lb. .25 - .25½
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .22 - .24
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.50 -15.00
synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Castor beans, Brazilian, ship't, c.&f., N. Y..long ton.71.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, dom., 6½% ammon., bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipment..ton. No prices
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .84 - .86
Indian .....lb. .53 - .54
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose, acetate, flake, gran., frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Acetate-butyrate, high (20-40% butyryl content), 100-lb. ctn.,
Cellulose, acetate-butyrate, 5,000 lbs. and up, frt alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .48 - —
low (up to 9.9%), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .42 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .43 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .44 - —
medium (10-10.9%), 100-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .46 - —
acetate-propionate, high (20-40% propionyl content), 100-lbs. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .48 - —
Cellulose, acetate-propionate, low (up to 9.9%), 100-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld., lb. .41 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .42 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .43 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .44 - —
medium (10-19.9%), 100-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .46 - —
Triacetate, flake, frt. alld.....lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Chalk, precip., extra light, light, heavy, bgs., 50 lbs., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .02¾- —
cks., 250 lbs., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .03¼- —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cs..lb. .85 - 1.00
Roman, bls.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Va., W. Va..ton.35.40 - —
Colo. .....ton.32.00 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton.35.80 - —
Ill. (except river point), Minn., Neb., Wis.ton.27.06 - —
Indiana .....ton.31.00 - —
Ill. (river points), Mo., Okla., Tex., (except El Paso), Ia.....ton.25.00 - —
Kansas, El Paso, Tex. ton.26.00 - —
Michigan .....ton.32.80 - —
Ohio .....ton.32.80 - —
Penn. .....ton.34.80 - —
Utah .....ton.36.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0240- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0190- —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).

China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.10.00 -16.00
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.. ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.. ton.12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.18.00 -25.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse., ton.45.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars, 1,000 lbs.lb. .93 - 1.02
500 lbs.....lb. .96 - 1.05
100 lbs.....lb. .98 - 1.07
25 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.09
1-10 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.12
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .93 - —
100 lbs.....lb. .95 - —
Chlorinated rubber, standard, c.l., ctns., works..lb. .32 - —
100 lbs., ctns.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., dlvd., N.Y..lb. .05¼- —
contracts, dlvd., N. Y...lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y.....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 -
Chlorine, liq., tanks, multiple unit, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.90 - —
2, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
1, works, frt., equald., 100 lbs. 2.90 —
Chloracetaphenone, tins, works.lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms.lb. .20 - -
100-lb. dms.....lb. .22 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .23 - —
USP, 650-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .32 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .33 - —
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .85 - —
25-lb. cyls., works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
1-lb. bot., case 12, works, lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls., lb. .21½- —
solut., 8½%, cs., bbls.....lb. No price
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Sulphate, pearls, dms., 100 lbs. lb. .40 - —
powd., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
scale, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, 5-lb. bot.....lb. 5.00 - —

Carbon Tetrac.—Cinnamic Ald.

Cinchona bark, quill, USP, 10 in., medium, cs..lb. .85 - .90
20 in., thick, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
20 in., medium, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
USP, broken quill, red, bgs..lb. .20 - .21
yellow, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Cinchonidine, small crys., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .59 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .53 - —

Cinchonidine buyers must pay a surcharge of 8½c. per oz. to cover present war risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine, small crys., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 - —
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .42 - —

Cinchonine buyers must pay a surcharge of 8½c. per oz. to cover present war risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, 25-lb. fib. dms., lb. 3.55 - 3.60
1 and 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
100 lbs., dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, 99-100% pure, cbys., cns..lb. 1.10 - 1.20

A Preferred Product

DOW CHLOROFORM

U.S.P.

Repackagers of this material look to Dow for a quality article, developed over a period of nearly 40 years by a unique and original process from Carbon Tetrachloride.

The purity of Dow Chloroform, U.S.P. recommends it for use as a sedative and antiseptic in pharmaceutical preparations and as an anaesthetic.

This clear, colorless liquid is packed in 5, 10, and 55 gallon drums (tin lined); also in cases of 4—25 pound tins.

DOW PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS INCLUDE:

Acetanilid, U.S.P.
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.
Acetyl Salicylic Acid, U.S.P.
Acetyl Salicylic Acid, Granulation with Starch
Ammonium Bromide, U.S.P.
Ammonium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Antipyrene, U.S.P.
Benzoic Acid, U.S.P.
Bromoform, U.S.P., IX
Calcium Bromide, U.S.P.
Camphor, Monobromated, N.F.
Carbon Tetrachloride, C.P.
Chloroform, U.S.P.
Epsom Salt, U.S.P., Recrystallized
Ethyl Chloride, U.S.P.
Ferric Chloride, Crystals, U.S.P., X
Ferric Chloride Solution, U.S.P.
Glycine, Medicinal
Hydrobromic Acid, U.S.P. IX Quality
Iodine
Lithium Bromide, N.F.
Magnesium Salicylate
Magnesium Sulphate, Desiccated
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.
Phenol, U.S.P.
Potassium Bromide, U.S.P.
Potassium Iodide, U.S.P.
Salicylic Acid, U.S.P.
Salol, U. S.P.
Sodium Acetate, U.S.P.
Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P.
Sodium Bromide, U.S.P.
Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Strontium Bromide, N.F.
Strontium Salicylate, N.F.
Tetrachlorethylene, Purified
2,4,6-Tribromphenol
Trichloracetic Acid, U.S.P.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

New York City, St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Houston

Working with you for America

DOW

Cinnamon—Ethyl Caproate

Cinnamon, Ceylon, 2 bls.....lb. .24½ - .25
3 bls.....lb. No stocks
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Citrine ointment, jars.....lb. .95 - .97
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 2.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Clove, Amboyna, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Madagascar.....lb. .19½ - .20
Zanzibar.....lb. .17 - .17½
Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
dom., bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbls. 7.50 - 7.75
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.25 - 8.50
tanks, works.....gal. .07½ - .09
refd., bbls., c.l., works....bbl. 8.00 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, works.....gal. .08½ - .10
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.25 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works...dm. 8.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd. lb. .80½ - —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works. lb. 1.58 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .85 - —
Hydrate, bbls.....lb. 1.98 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms....lb. .31 - —
solid, 8½%, bbls.....lb. .33 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .25 Nom.
Oxide, black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Resinate, fused A, bbls.....lb. .13½ - —
1 %, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .13 - —
2 %, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .14 - —
3½%, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .17½ - —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .34 - —
Sulphate, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Cocaine, hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter, bulk, c.l., bgs..lb. .23½ - .24
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .25 - .30
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Blue, root, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. 36.00 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb. 2.50 Nom.
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .19 - .20
flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .17 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .21 - .22
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns....lb. .32 - .33
S.A., USP, cns.....lb. .34 - .35
Copper acetate, normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
cryst.....lb. .13½ - .14½
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .36
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal, electrolytic, cns.....lb. .12 - .12½
Nitrate, cryst., bbls.....lb. .20 Nom.
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., tons, works, lb. .19½ - .21
Red, com'l, kgs., f.o.b. N. Y. lb. .20 - .22
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Sulphate, 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 16-50 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
6-15 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-5 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
monohydrated, d m s , c.l., dealers, f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 8.60 - —
l.c.l., dealers.....100 lbs. 9.60 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs.. c.l., works..ton. 17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship.....lb. No prices
Coriander, bgs.....lb. .10¾ - .11¼
bleached, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Corn silk, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Corn sugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 4.05 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.41 - —
solid, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.53 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.52 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.57 - —
Corrosive sublimate, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.19 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.04 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Cottonseed, hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
meal, 8%, Southeast, mills..ton. 30.00 - 30.50
Coumarin, 5 lbs. or more, 25-lb. cns..lb. 2.75 - 3.00
5-lb. cns.....lb. 2.85 - 3.10
1-lb. cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
1-oz. cns.....lb. 3.35 - 3.60
less than 5 dms., cns.....lb. 4.15 - 4.65
Cramp bark, genuine, bls.....lb. .20 - .45
so-called, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .10 - .18
Cream tartar, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., one shipm't. lb. .52½ - —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .53 - —
kgs.....lb. .53½ - —
Creosote, beechwood, bots.....lb. .70 Nom.
hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .45 - .47
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 1.90 - 2.29
Oil, crude, tanks, works....gal. .13½ - .14½
Coaltar, solution, tanks, works, gal. .122 - .132
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - .18½
Cresol, USP, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾ - —
special resin grade, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09¾ - —
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gal., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
Cryolite, syn., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. River..lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼ - —
natural, c.l.....100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y. C.....lb. .25 - .27
4% rotenone prices are 3c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .48 - .50
powd., cs.....lb. .53 - .54
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Cumin seed, Morocco, bgs.....lb. .18½ - .19
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .18½ - .19
Indian, bgs.....lb. .16¼ - .16¾
Persian, bgs.....lb. .17½ - .18
Cutch, Borneo, extract, solid, contract, f.o.b. N. Y., duty paid..lb. .04¾ - —
Cyanamide, 22% N, pulv., bgs., dlvd., contracts, N..unit-ton. No prices
Cyanide-chloride, mixture, 45%, gran., dms..lb. .10¾ - —
lump, dms.....lb. .09¾ - —
75%, gran., dms.....lb. .15 - —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —

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Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Decanol, normal, tech., 360 lbs., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
Degras, common, dom., bbls...lb. .06 - .06½
neutral, dom., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Derris root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .27 - .28
4% rotenone prices are 3c. per lb. less.
Derris, extract, 25% rotenone, bulk, cns..lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.35 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.80 - —
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Potato, bgs., dom., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Diacetone (see under Alcohol).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 9.50 - 11.00
Diamyl ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .085 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .092 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .075 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .20 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .085 - —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
Diamylphenol (2, 4), dms., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .20 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., natural, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Pacific cst..ton. 22.00 - 25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard..ton. 35.00 - 39.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 85.00 - 90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
Import, Algerian, bgs., c.l., c.i.f. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.i.f. lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l.....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .50 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .53 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .48 - —
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
cns., works.....lb. .23½ - .25½
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .47
Tartrate, dom., dms.....lb. .50 - —
Dicalcium phosphate (see Calcium phosphate dibasic).
Dichlorethyl ether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works..lb. .032 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .04 - —
tanks.....lb. .025 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .22½ - —
Diethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .70 - —
Diethylamino ethanol, l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. river, l.c.l., dms..lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethylcarbonate, com'l, dms..lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .35 - —
Oxalate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .28 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .20½ - —
tanks.....lb. .19 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks.....lb. .12 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½ - —
Monobutylether, dms., works..lb. .22½ - .24½
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½ - —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .40 - .42
Diglycol, laurate, c.l.....lb. .16 - —
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works..lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. .08¼ - .08¾
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18½ - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .46 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .47 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms.....gal. .47 - .50
tanks.....gal. .41 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .43 - .45
tanks.....gal. .38 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, dms..lb. .43 - .45
cns.....lb. .48 - .50
Diphenylamine, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .35 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-divi, Columbian.....ton. 40.00 - —
Venezuelan.....ton. 43.00 - —
Doegrass root, jmp. cut, NF, bls. lb. .88 - 1.00
domestic, bls.....lb. .36 - .37
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls...lb. .08 - .09
Dovers powder, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, mass, cs.....lb. .65 - .85
reeds, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb. 13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb. 13.50 - —
Green FD&C green, No. 2, cns. lb. 17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns...lb. 27.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 1, cns., lb. 13.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb. 17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb. 18.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns., lb. 12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns., lb. 12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb. 15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb. 15.85 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns...lb. 17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb. 18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb. 15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33.....lb. 13.35 - —
D&C red. No. 37, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 3, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11.....lb. 10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb. 12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb. 12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb. 21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 6.....lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns...lb. 12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns...lb. 12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A.....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste....lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
202 Chrome blue black U..lb. .32 - .40
204 Chrome black A.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
280 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .60 - .65
307 Fast cyanin black B..lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
394 Direct violet N.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .25 - .30
415 Direct orange R.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F.....lb. .75 - .85
420 Direct brown M.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .40 - .42
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azurin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
516 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.10 - 1.25
520 Direct pure blue....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black, FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW....lb. .25 - .50
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .75 - .80
594 Direct green G.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
596 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
696 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin.....lb. .50 - .52
814 Direct fast yellow...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble), lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20 p.c. paste..lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L...lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80
Dyes, coaltar for stains, oil soluble (prices in barrels of 100 lbs.; lots of 25 pounds to a barrel are 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse):—
Black:—
863 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .38 - .63
Blue:—
1075 Alizarin astrol base...lb. 15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown:—
Brown.....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green.....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink), lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
51 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - —
Dyes, coaltar, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse):—
Black:—
864 Nigrosin.....lb. .38 - .44
Blue:—
860 Indulin.....lb. .60 - .70
Brown:—
321 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .95 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine.....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —
Dyes, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b., sellers' works or warehouse):—
Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S.lb. .50 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.45 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 2.00 - —
861 Indulin.....lb. .87 - —
909 New blue R.....lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B....lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Brown:—
234 Resorcin brown Y.....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R, lb. .66 - —
231 Bismarck brown G....lb. .40 - .52
332 Bismarck brown R....lb. .50 - .52
798 Phosphin.....lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green B.....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B....lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.35 - —
Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .40 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .37 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .30 - —
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G..lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb. .68 - —
79 Popceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A.....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin.....lb. .60 - .62
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX...lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crosein M....lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin.....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6G.....lb. 4.50 - —
788 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin.....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S....lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .53 - —
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow...lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin.....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine.....lb. .27 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echniacea root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. .78 - .81
imported.....lb. .72 - .75
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .19 - .20
select, bndls.....lb. .19 - .21
Emetine hydrochloride, bots...oz. 34.00 - 28.80
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Ephedrine, USP hemihydrates, tins, 1,000 ozs..oz. .60 - —
100 ozs.....oz. .70 - —
anhyd., dms., 1,000-oz. lots.oz. .65 - —
100-oz. lots.....oz. .75 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .45 - —
100-oz. lots.....oz. .55 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .43 - —
100-oz. lots.....oz. .53 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal...100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09
Ergot, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Eserine, bots.....oz. 50.00 - 72.00
Salicylate, bots.....oz. 42.00 - 45.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 42.00 - 45.00
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26 - .28
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs., lb. .73 - —
Sulphuric, conc., 310-lb. dms.lb. .11 - —
27-lb. dms.....lb. .16 - —
Synth., dms., c.l., work.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks.....lb. .08 - —
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .52 - .53
Ethyl acetate, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt alld..lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .07½ - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .08¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .07¾ - —
NF, 390-lb. dms.....lb. .09 - —
cns., 35 lbs.....lb. .13 - .14
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks.lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .28 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Caproate, cns.....lb. 1.06 - —

Ethyl, chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Crotonate, 55-gal. dms., works, lb. .35 - —
1-gal. cns., works.....lb. 1.00 - .—
5 and 10-gal. dms., works, lb. .75 - —
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .25 - .26
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, 55-gal. dms., works.lb. .33½- —
5-gal. dms., works.....lb. .37½- .39½
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .25 - —
Oxyhydrate, bots.....gal. 4.00 - 6.00
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., wks....lb. .77 - —
Vanillin, 25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 6.00 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 6.05 - —
1-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 6.15 - —
Ethylcellulose, std. cans, 5,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
less than 5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .47 - —
Ethylene, dichloride, dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0742- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb .0792- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0795- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0841- —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16½
tanks .....lb. .13½- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .11½- —
c.l., dms.....lb. .12½- .15½
tanks, works.....lb. .10½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ethylidinanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .90
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .09 - .10

F

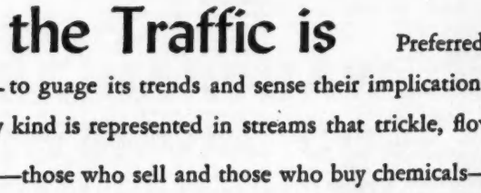
Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons...ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons...ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
N. C., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons.ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .16 - .16½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
French, bgs.....lb. No stocks
German, large, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Roumanian, bgs.....lb. .11½- .12
Fenugreek, seed, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07¼
Ferric, sulphate, anhyd., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colors, dark, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works..lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .13 - —
light, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .15 - —
Film scrap, water white, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .15 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.16.50 -17.00
Oregon. bbls.....gal. 1.10 - 1.25
Fish berries, bgs.....lb. .26 - .27
Fish scrap, menhaden, dried, 11-12% ammon., 15% bone phos., bulk, Chesapeake factories, contracts, futures...unit-ton. 4.50 & .10
meal, bgs., f.o.b. Balto.....ton.62.00 - —
6-7% ammon., 25% phosphor. acid, bulk, Chesapeake Bay factories, contracts.....unit-ton. 2.75 & .50
sardine, Japanese, 11½% ammon.. bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton. No prices
Flake white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Flaxseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .55 - .60
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Fluorspar, dom., No. 1 ground, bulk, 95-98%, f.o.b. mines.. net ton.29.00 -30.00
washed gravel, 85.5 f.o.b. Ky. and Ill.-Ky. mines.net ton.20.00 -21.00
No. 2, lump, 85.5 f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines..net ton.20.00 -21.00
imported, 85.5, duty paid, short ton. No prices
Formaldehyde, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515- .0540
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565- .0590
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Fullers earth, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines..ton.15.00 - —
import, bgs., c.l., ex dock.ton. No prices
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. No prices
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., incl., dlvd., lb. .17½- .19½
Fustic, cryst., bgs., No. 1....lb. .30 - —
No. 2..lb. .28 - —
No. 3..lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .15 - —
No. 2..lb. .14 - —
No. 3..lb. .11½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Gambier, common, cases.....lb. .09 Nom.
plantation, cases.....lb. .11½Nom.
cubes, Singapore, cases..lb. .10½Nom.
extract, bbls.....lb. .09½- .12
Gasoline at refinery:—
Bayonne, US motor, tanks, ex tax..gal. .07½- .08
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), regular, trucks, tax incl..gal. .14½- —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax...gal. .05¾- .05⅞
Louisiana-Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax..gal. .07⅜- .05⅞
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax..gal. .05⅝- .06
natural, 18-55, tanks....gal. .03⅜- .04
28-70, tanks.....gal. .03¼- .03⅜
Gelatine, silver, cs.....lb. .70 - .77
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .62 - .65
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .64 - .66
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .65 - .67
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms...lb. 1.41 - 2.05
other grades, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.85
soap, cns., dms.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Ginger, African, No. 1, bgs...lb. .14½- .15
Cochin, lemon, nearby, bgs.lb. .13¾- .14¼
Jamaica, bold, bgs.....lb. .22½- .28
medium, bgs.....lb. .20½- .21
grinding, bright, bgs.....lb. .20 - .20½
Japanese, ogs.....lb. No stocks
Ginseng root, wild Southern, cs. lb.12.00 -13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.28
5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
import, bgs.....100 lbs. No prices
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .16 Nom.
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½ Nom.
36/58 bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .15½ Nom.
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 Nom.
58/82 bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 Nom.
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½ Nom.
82/108 millipoise, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17½ Nom.
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 Nom.
hide, calcimine type, 58 millipoise, 135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East Middlewest. lb. .18 Nom.
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½ Nom.
60/164, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½ Nom.
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 Nom.
67/122, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .20½ Nom.
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 Nom.
75/222, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .23½ Nom.
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½ Nom.
68/251, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .23½ Nom.
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25½ Nom.
92/283, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .25½ Nom.
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½ Nom.
102/315, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .26½ Nom.
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27 Nom.
113/347, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .27 Nom.

Ethyl Chloride—Green, Chrome

Glue, hide, calcimine type, 125/379, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .28 Nom.
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29 Nom.
Glue prices for barrel packing, ½c. per lb. higher; grinding charge, 20-40 mesh, ½c. per lb.; 60 mesh, 1c. per lb.
Glycerin, CP, cns., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- .17
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .14¼- —
dynamite, dms.....lb. Nominal
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .13¾- —
saponification, basis 88%, for industrial users, special colors, dms., returnable, c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .12¼- —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
refiners, dms., returnable, tanks, dlvd..lb. .10 Nom.
soapIye, basis 80%, dms., returnable, tanks, dlvd..lb. .09 Nom.
Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins.lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Phthalate, dms.....lb. .38 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold, U.S. purchase price....oz.35.00 - —
Chloride, acid brown, both..oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Gold of pleasure, seed, bgs....lb. .20 - .21
Goldenseal, root, bls.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Graphite, flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
Amorph., powd., 90%, 325 mesh, 65% graphite carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- —
bbls., c.l., works....lb. .02¾- —
80% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½- —
Grease, house.....lb. .07½ Nom.
white .....lb. .08½ Nom.
yellow .....lb. .07½ Nom.
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, Ft. Louis..lb. .21 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .22 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .23 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis.lb. .23½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .24 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .24½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .28½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30 - —



Where the Traffic is

Preferred position to observe the life of a city—to guage its trends and sense their implications—is the main crossroads, where every kind is represented in streams that trickle, flow or surge.

Our customers—those who sell and those who buy chemicals—enjoy a constructive service which comes from our two generations of experience and from our location at the "crossroads of the chemical industry". From this position we keep an analytical eye on the trend of prices and stocks throughout the chemical world.

We also solicit inquiries on these products

TARTARIC ACID • CREAM OF TARTAR • ROCHELLE SALT
CITRIC ACID • SAPONIN • ACETIC ANHYDRIDE
ETHYLENE DIAMINE • LECITHIN • SODIUM PERBORATE

NEUBERG CHEMICAL CORPORATION

441 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY • TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 6-1990

Green, Chrome—Lead Oleate

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

reduced, CP, color content up to 5%, same basis..lb. .06 - —
9-10%, bbls., same basis, lb. .06¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis, lb. .07¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis, lb. .07½- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis, lb. .07¾- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis, lb. .08 - —
22-23%, bbls., same basis, lb. .08¼- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis, lb. .08½- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis, lb. .08¾- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis, lb. .09¼- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis, lb. .10 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis, lb. .11¼- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis, lb. .12¾- —
38-40%, bbls., same basis, lb. .14¼- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis, lb. .16¼- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis, lb. .16¾- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis, lb. .17¼- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis, lb. .17¾- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis, lb. .18¼- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis, lb. .19¼- —
71-75%, bbls., same basis, lb. .20¼- —
Oxide, dom., pure, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
ceramic, light shades, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .30 - —
standard grade, bbls., works..lb. .21 - .29
Tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .05 - —
Paris (see P).
Green, tungstated, brilliant, kgs. lb. 3.75 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes are listed under Dyes.
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .30 - .35
strained, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Wood, bls.....lb. .04 - .05
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.55 Nom.
Carbonate, fib. dms., 25 lbs..lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Gum, guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Arabic, amber sort, cleaned, bgs..lb. .18 - .19
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls.....lb. .21 - .22
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .23 - .24
Camphor (see C).
Chicle, prime, 33% moisture, bgs., ton lots..lb. .40 - .42
Copal, Congo, 1, water white, transparent, bgs., c.l., ex dock or ex whse., N. Y. or San Francisco..lb. .49½- —
Gum, copal, dammar, elemi, kauri, mastic, sandarac, and yacca gum prices on 80,000 lbs. min. apply to assorted lots of gums as well as one grading; l.c.l. prices are ¼c. higher for 10 bgs. or over; ½c. higher for 1-9 bags.
2, water white, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .29½- —
3, selected pale straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24½- —
4, pale bold straw, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
5, pale straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .22¾- —
6, pale amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .21½- —
7, pale straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
8, light amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
9, medium light amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
10, rescraped hard amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .13¾- —
11, hard dark amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
12, selected bold sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
13, dark sorts bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¼- —
14, selected, fully scraped, ivory, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .23¾- —
15, ordinary ivory sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¾- —
16, inferior ivory sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¼- —
17, pale, fingers, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¾- —
18, pale straw nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .19½- —
19, pale straw nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¾- —
20, hard dark amber nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¼- —
21, ordinary selected nubs, c.l., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
22, small mixed nubs, bgs., same basis..lb. .10¾- —
23, dark mixed nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
24, No. 1, ivory nubs., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¼- —
26, pale small nubs, c.l., same basis..lb. .10¾- —
27, pale small nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
28, pale dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
Batu, bold scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06½- —
unscraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06 - —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05¼- —
dust, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05½- —
nubs and chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¼- —

Gum, copal, Batu, black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .03¾- —
unscraped, b g s., c.l., same basis..lb. .03¾- —
nubs and chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
Hiroe, Macassar, pale bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .06¾- —
dust, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05¼- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
Singapore, Kasak, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .06¼- —
dust, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05¼- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .11 - —
Manila, Boeas, amber and dark, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .12¾- —
light, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
Loba A, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
B, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .11¾- —
C, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .11¼- —
CNB, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
D, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .12¾- —
DK, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .08 - —
dust, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .06 - —
Sambas and white split chips, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
Singapore, dust, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .06 - —
Spirit-soluble, CBB, bskts., same basis..lb. .10¾- —
DBB, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .10 - —
MA, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .07¾- —
MB, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .07¼- —
WS,bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .10 - —
A/D, cs., c.l., same basis, lb. .13¾- —
Philippine, Manila, amber sorts, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08 - —
chips, pale, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
pale, small, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .09 - —
extra pale, sorts, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
nubs, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¼- —
scraped, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
seeds and dust, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- —
Pontianak, bold, genuine bgs., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
mixed, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .14¾- —
split, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .13¾- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .10 - —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .12¾- —
Dammar, Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .21¾- —
A/C, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¼- —
A/E, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
B, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .20¼- —
C, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .14¾- —
D, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .13¼- —
dust, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .07¾- —
E, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .10 - —
F, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .08 - —
Singapore, 1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16¾- —
2, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .12¼- —
3, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .07¼- —
chips, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .11 - —
dust, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .07¼- —
seeds, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
Elemi, cns., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .08½- —
Ester, ordinary, c.l., dms., contract, dlvd. N. Eng., N. Y., N. Pa., Va., N. C., Ky., Ohio, Ind., Mich., Wis. and Ill..lb. .06½- —
Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Nev., Utah, Col., Ariz., N. Mex. and Western Tex..lb. .07 - —
Pacific Coast (water shipt.)..lb. .06½- —
Other points.....lb. .06¾- —

For delivery of 3,000 pounds, prices are ¼c. per pound higher than the above in each case; for delivery of smaller lots, prices are ½c. per pound higher in each case. Spot prices are ½c. per pound higher.

Euphorbium, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Ghatti, soluble, ogs.....lb. .11 - .15
superior, bgs.....lb. .09 - .11
Guaiac (see Gualac resins).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.....lb. .14 - .33
Kauri, brown, XXX, cs., c.l..lb. .60 - —
BX, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .38 - —
B1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .28 - —
B2, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
B3, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
80%, chips, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12½- —
pale, XXX, cs., same basis.lb. .61 - —
1, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .41 - —
2, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .24 - —
3, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .17¾- —
Kino, tins.....lb. No prices
Kino, tins.....lb. No prices
Locust bean, powd., bbls.....lb. Nominal
Mastic, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .09 - .10
tears, cs.....lb. .20 - .35
Opium (see O.).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. .52½- .55
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.75
Talha, bgs.....lb. .14 Nom.
Thus, bbls.....280 lbs.15.00 -15.25
Tragacanth, Alleppo, 1 cs....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
2 cs.....lb. 2.70 - 2.80
3 cs.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Yacca, bgs.....lb. .03½- .04
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.45 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.27.65 - —
New Brighton, N.Y.; frt. equald..ton.27.65 - —
Gypsum, Keen's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of Paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., Akron, N.Y.; Blue Rapids, Kans.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Va.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Saltville, Va.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald.. ton. 8.00 - —
terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla., ton.12.00 - —
Harlem River, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
Import, bgs., ex dock.....ton.28.00 Nom.

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.40
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls., lb. .18 - .19
Helonias root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Hematine, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .32 - —
No. 2..lb. .28 - —
No. 3..lb. .26 - —
No. 4..lb. .24 - —
No. 5..lb. .22 - —
paste, bxs, No. 1.....lb. .13½- —
No. 2.....lb. .12½- —
No. 3.....lb. .11½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25%, tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .03¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .03 - —
Hempseed, Manchur, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
Henbane leaves, bbls.....lb. 3.40 Nom.
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .40 - .45
Heptane, mixed, 77-115°C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .16 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .09 - —
normal, 86-100°, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .11½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .17 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .09 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more, shipment, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, shipments, same basis..lb. .38 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexane, normal, tanks, Group 3, gal. .09¾- —
dms., c.l., dlvd., Group 3.. gal. .24 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, dlvd., Group 3..gal. .29 - —
1-5, dlvd., Group 3.....gal. .38 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .14 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .25 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, 25 oz., bots..oz.17.50 -32.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit. 2.65 - 2.75
Hops, N.F., bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Horehound, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.18.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 oz...oz.18.00 - —
Sulphate, bots, 4 ozs.....oz.18.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots...bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydroturamide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .30 - —
fib. ctns., works.....lb. .40 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River: West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .16 - .18½
Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms. lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots.gm. 3.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.21.25 -27.50
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.21.25 -27.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.21.25 -27.50
Hypernic, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .40 - —
No. 2..lb. .32 - —
extract, bbls, No. 1.....lb. .23 - —
No. 2..lb. .18 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. .25 - .37
Ichthyol, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., Madras, cs.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., liq., bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indium metal.....oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.32.00 -34.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 1.67 - —
kgs., 150 lbs., less 5%, ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.10 - —
jars, 50 lbs.....lb. 2.00 - —
Iodoform, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars .....lb. 4.20 - —
Ionone, alpha, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
beta, bots.....lb. 3.90 - 3.95
Methyl, alpha, 100%, cns....lb. 4.35 - —
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 1.80 - 1.90
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .25 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb. .35 - .38
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .32 - .35
Iron acetate, N. F., IV.....100 lbs. djns., 50 lbs.....cbys..lb. .15 - —
djns., 50 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .04 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms...100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
liquor, cbys., wks., frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
Iron, chloride, USP X, cryst., bbls..lb. .07½- —
kegs .....lb. .08½- —
solut. cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07
djns. .....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls...lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .54 - .57
scales, cns.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.15 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.25 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.37 - —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms...lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.32
syrup, cbys.....lb. .39 - .40
bots. .....lb. .53 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
cns. .....lb. .52 - —
scales, cns.....lb. .82 - .85
Oxide, black, bbls., works...lb. .06 - —
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs..lb. .54 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .57 - —
scale, cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .59 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .62 - —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, cs.....lb. .65 - .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Coppers and ferric sulphate).
Sulphate, USP, cryst., 275-lb. bbls..lb. .04½- —
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .06½- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, gran., 2,000-lb. lots, dms.. lb. .32 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .35 - —
pearls, 2,000-lb. lots, dms.. lb. .32 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .35 - —
scales, 2,000-lb. lots, dms.. lb. .44 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Prices on green are the same as for brown.
Iron-ammonia oxalate, bbls...lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .26½
Isobutylacetate, 55-gal. dms., works...lb.0660 - —
tanks, works.....lb.0760 - —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .10 - —
Isopentane, 50-gal. dms., single, works..gal. .45 - —
10-gal. dms., single, works..gal. .55 - —
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., 5 gals., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .12 - —
c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .07½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., 5 gals., frt. alld. gal. .55 - —
55 gals., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .35 - —
55 gals., c.l., W. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld., gal. .44 - —
tanks, E. of Miss., frt. alld., gal. .25 - —
W. of Miss., frt. alld., gal. .29 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .34 - .45
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .39 - .50
resin, lump, 100-lbs. lots, cns.lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. Nominal

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .30 - .32
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
Kerosene at refinery:—
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .0520- —
California (f.o.b. San Francisco) truck..gal. .11½- —
Gulf ports, p.w., bulk....gal. .07½- —
Louisiana - Arkansas, 41-43 w.w., blk..gal. .04⅝- .04⅞
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .04⅝- .04⅞
Pennsylvania, 45 w.w., tanks, gal. .05½- .06
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .36 - .37
Lanolin (see Adepa lanae)
Lard, city, tubs.....100 lbs.11.25 -11.50
Middlewestern, trcs.....100 lbs.10.60 -10.70
Neutral, trcs.....100 lbs.11.25 -11.50
Western, choice, trcs..100 lbs.10.70 -10.80
Compound, trcs.....100 lbs.14.00 -14.25
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 2.10 Nom.
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. .39 - .40
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Turkish, bls.....lb. .48 - .50
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls.lb. .60 - .65
medium, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Lead acetate, white, broken, bbls., lb. .12 - .12½
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12 - .12½
gran., bbls.....lb. .12¾- .13¼
powd., bbls.....lb. .12¾- .13¼
Arsenate, bgs. c.l.....lb. .09 - .09¾
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09½- .10¼
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick ups.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .06¾- —
dlvd., Ariz., Cal. Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .07 - —
dlvd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07½- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms., 100 lbs....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.80 - —
jars .....lb. 2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., dms., lb. .19 - —
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).
Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont., f.o.b. works..lb. .10 - —
5-lb. cont., f.o.b. works....lb. .22 - —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .11 - .14
Peroxide, powd., bbls., tech..lb. .23 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .18½- .20

Lead, red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.....lb. .0860- —
Other points.....lt. .0835- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .09 - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .09½- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .08¾- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc. lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc.lb. .0885- —
other points.....lb. .0860- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .08¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .09 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
95% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .0910- —
other points.....lb. .0885- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10½- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
in oil, 95% min., 100-lb. kgs., lb. .12½- —
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls...lb. .09½- —
pale, bbls.....lb. .11½- —
Silicate, bgs., 5 tons.....lb. 6.59 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 7.01 - —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, white basic sulphate).
Titinate, bgs. or bbls., c.l. basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), works, frt. alld..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .10½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .10½- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld..lb. .10¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .10¾- —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc...lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07¾- —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.....lb. .07 - —
other points.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc...lb. .07¼- —
other points.....lb. .07 - —
in oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers, lb. .12¼- —
dealers .....lb. .11¼- —
painters .....lb. .12¾- —
Consumers' prices and painters' prices are ½c. lower on orders of 500 lbs. or more.
Lecithin, 100%, cns., f.o.b., N. Y. or Chi..lb. 2.50 - —
edible, grade 1, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .47½- .65
grades 2 or 3, dom., c.l., same basis..lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - .67½
grade 4, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .52½- .70
Lecithin, purified, cs., dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .67½- .85
tech., grade 1, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .37½- .55
grade 2 or 3, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .40 - .57½
grade 4, dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .40 - —
Lecithin prices quoted above are for goods packed in 25, 50 or 100-lb. dms. When goods are packed in 500-lb. dms. prices are 1c. per lb. less.
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .20 - .25
Licorice extract, mass, cs.....lb. No prices
powd., bbls.....lb. No prices
root, cuttings, bls.....lb. .24 Nom.
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .30 - .32
select, bdls., cs.....lb. .90 Nom.
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newals, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 7.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., f.o.b.
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich...ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kans., Okla., Tex..lb. .07½- .08½
dms.. same basis.....lb. .10½- —

Lime, sulphur, dry, 400 lbs., or more, bgs., same basis..lb. .07¾- .08¾
dms., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
less than 400 lbs., same basis..lb. .08½- .09½
dms., same basis.....lb. .12 - —
Solution, Zone 1, dms., consumers..gal. .16 - —
Zone 2, tanks, dealers, wks., gal. .08½- —
30-50, dms.....gal. .11 - .16
Zone 3, tanks, dealers, dlvd., gal. .07½- —
30-50 dms.....gal. .10½- .14½
Zone 4, tanks, dealers, wks. gal. .08 - —
dms., wks., except Cal.gal. .12 - —
Zone 5, tanks, dealers, dlvd., gal. .10½- —
dms.....gal. .12 - —
Zone 6, tanks, dealers....gal. .07½- —
30-50 dms.....gal. .10 - .14
Prices for lime sulphur solution are f.o.b. warehouse points, freight allowed. Zone 1: includes Ga., S. C., Ala., N. C., except the counties of Ashe, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham and Alleghany; Tenn., east of Tenn. river. Zone 2: New England States. Zone 3. Ark., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Ia., Ky., Wis., Minns., Mo. and Tenn. west of Tenn. River; Penn., eastern tier, and W. Va. western tier. Zone 4: West of Rocky Mountains, except southern California, which makes up Zone 5. Zone 6: N. Y. east of Herkimer, N. J., Md., Del., Va., Pa.—all counties lying east of the western boundary of Bedford, Blair, Center, Clinton and Potter, W. Va.—counties of Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Hardy, N. C.—counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes and Rockingham.

Lead, Red—Lithium Bromide

Linalool, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Linalyl acetate, 70%, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.50
90%, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.45
92%, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls.lb. .50 - .55
without leaves, bls.....lb. .55 Nom.
Linseed, meal, bgs.....ton.27.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., 20-tons, dlvd., Ala., Ariz., Ark.; Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .0760- —
Other points.....lb. .0735- —
5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08 - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08½- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .08¼- —
Other points.....lb. .07¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala..lb. .08½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .08¾- —
Other points.....lb. .08¼- —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equal'd..lb. 1.90 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. 1.93 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. 1.95 - —

UVERSOLS
(NAPHTHENATES)

LINOLEATES

OLEATES

PASTES

RESINATES

SOYATES

LAURATES

STEARATES

SALTS

Definite quality and uniformity of Harshaw driers and metallic soaps help simplify production problems in many paint and varnish plants. Harshaw makes all types of driers and metallic soaps based on the metals: cobalt, lead, manganese, zinc, calcium, iron, tin, aluminum and others.

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.

General Offices: Cleveland, Ohio
Sales Offices: New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, East Liverpool, Los Angeles, San Francisco

Lithium, Carb.—Nitropropane

Lithium, carbonate, NF VI, 250-lb. bbls..lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Chloride, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 1.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone, titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .05½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .05½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .05¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .05¾- —
Ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons).lb. .0385- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0410- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .0410- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0435- —

Lithopone in car lots is delivered East or the Pacific Coast and in less than car-lot quantities delivered East or ex warehouse Pacific Coast.

Liverwort, leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Lobelia, herb, bls.....to. .23 - .25
Seed, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Logwood, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .26 - —
No. 2..lb. .24 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .13 - —
No. 2..lb. .12 - —
No. 3..lb. .11¼- —
No. 4..lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs., No. 1.....lb. .22 - —
No. 2..lb. .20 - —
Lovage root, dms., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
imported, bls.....lb. .45 Nom.
Lupulin, N.E., tins.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75

M

Mace, Banda, cs.....lb. .47 - .48
Batavia, cs.....lb. .30 - .31
Siauw, cs.....lb. .37 - .38
West Indian, cs.....lb. .51 - .52
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .22 - .25
Magnesia, arsenate, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., wks..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls.....lb. .08¼- —
kgs.....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .08 - —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .09½- —
kgs.....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .08 - —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09¼- —
bbls.....lb. .10¼- —
kgs.....lb. .08 - —
Other points.....lb. .08 - —

Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N.Y., N.J., Pa., D. of C., Del. and Md., c.l. shipments, frt. equald. with Phillipsburg, Valley Forge, Ambler, Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, and New York. On l.c.l. shipments, frt. allds., including dlvd. storedoor. Magnesia prices are f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting. Zone 2—Balance of U.S.; prices f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Ambler, Phillipsburg, Valley Forge, and New York.

Magnesium, chloride, anhyd., dom., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
flake, dom., bbls., wks., c.l., tons.32.00 - —
l.c.l., bbls., wks.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Hydroxide, med., 200-lb. bbls.lb. .25 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .28 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs..lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .33 Nom.
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .11 - .11¼
Stearate, bbls., ctns., 1 ton..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .29 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, 1,000-lb. contracts, dms..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .45 - —
cs., 500-lb. lots.....lb. .43 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .45 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. .63 - —
Magnesite, cal., dom., bgs...ton.67.00 -75.00
imports, bgs., duty paid..ton. No prices
dead-burned, dom., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -25.00
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
blue, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .20½- —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works, ton.71.50 - —
5-15 tons, works.....ton.74.50 - —
½, 4 tons, works.....ton.79.50 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works, ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works...ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works...ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works...ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.90 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.00 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.12 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
Jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .18 - .19½
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .19 - —
Ore, Cuban, 51-52%, basis Atl. ports..unit-ton. .71 Nom.
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..ton. .06¼- .06½
precip., dms.....lb. .12 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., ton lots, wks., lb. .10¼- —
single, bbls., works.....lb. .10¾- —
fertilizer, 65%, MnSo., bgs., c.l., dlvd., South..ton.57.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.65.00 -75.00
Mangrove bark, bgs., shipt...ton.27.00 -28.00
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. 2.00 Nom.
small, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Mannitol, com'l grade, bbls., ton lots, works..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .40 - —
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs., or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Marble flour, bgs.....ton.12.00 -14.00
Marjoram, French, No. 1.....lb. .60 - .61
Tunisan, bls.....lb. .33 Nom.
Chilean .....lb. .12 - .12½
Menthol, natural, Chinese, cs..lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Japanese, cs.....lb. 4.15 - 4.25
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb. 5.05 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails.
50 lbs.....lb. 1.34 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.36 - —
50%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. 1.94 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.96 - —

Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.82 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 2.68 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 2.71 - —
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd. .....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Iodide, red, NF, 5-lb. bots..lb. 4.51 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 4.40 - —
yellow, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.61 - —
fib. dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 4.50 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
NF VI, fib. dms., 50 lbs., or more..lb. 3.18 - —
Mercury and chalk, 5-lb. ctns..lb. 1.65 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 1.73 - 1.75
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
Metal leaf, Japanese, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminum, 5½x5½ in....pkg. 2.50 - —
composition, 5½x5½ in....pkg. 3.00 - —
gold, XX, deep, 23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg.15.00 - —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Methenylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol, natural, producer group A, denat., grade tanks...gal. .60 - —
95%, tanks.....gal. .73 - —
97%, tanks.....gal. .75 - —
Pure, dms.....gal. .86 - —

Methanol in drums, car lots, is 6c. per gal. higher, frt. alld., east of the Miss. river. Prices on the Pacific Coast are 8c. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums; car lots.

group B, pure, tanks, frt. alld., Zone 1..gal. .40 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .42 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .44 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .44½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .47½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .49½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .48½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .65½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .52½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .65½- —

group B, 95%, frt. alld., prices 2c. less than pure, all zones.
97%, frt. alld., prices 1c. less than pure, all zones.

Natural methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Tenn., R. I., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .35½- —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .37½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .39½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .41½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .38 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .45½- —
3, dlvd., S. F. and L. A., gal. .42 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .53½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .30 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .34½- —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev. Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R..lb. .10½- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., dlvd., E. of Miss. R..lb. .11 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. .....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Miss. R..lb. .07 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .07½- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. .....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, group A producers, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., tanks..gal. .60 - —
dms., c.l., same basis...gal. .98 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .71 - —

Methyl acetone prices on Pacific Coast are 3c. per gal. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums, car lots.

Methyl acetone, natural, group B, producers, tanks, Zone 1..gal. .50 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .54 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .55½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .59½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .61½- —
Methyl acetone, natural Group B, l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .58½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .75½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .62½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .75½- —

Natural methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Idaho, Wash.

Methyl acetone, synthetic, tanks, Zone 1..gal. .43 Nom.
Zone 2.....gal. .44½ Nom.
Zone 3.....gal. .45½ Nom.
Zone 4.....gal. .45½ Nom.
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .51 Nom.
Zone 2.....gal. .52 Nom.
Zone 3.....gal. .53½ Nom.
Zone 4.....gal. .54½ Nom.
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½ Nom.
Zone 2.....gal. .57 Nom.
Zone 3.....gal. .58 Nom.
Zone 4.....gal. .59 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl, anthranilate, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.30
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .70 - 1.00
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs., and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 490 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, effective July 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.

Methyl, cinnamate, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .80 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .35 - .37
cns.....lb. .37 - .40
Molybdated violet toner, bbls.lb. .35 - —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works, l.c.l..lb. .25 - —
smaller containers, same basis, lb. .28 - —
Methylcellulose, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., works...lb. .55 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .60 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works...lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98 - 100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Methylene blue, medcl., kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, dms., f.o.b. works..lb. .18 - .22
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts., lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .07¼- —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, dom., cryst., bots..lb. 2.40 - 2.50
imp., bots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee...ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.17.00 - —
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.17.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.50 - —
Mica, dry grd., amber, No. 1 quality, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.40.00 - —
1,000 lbs., works...lb. .02 - —
500 lbs., works...lb. .02½- —
100 lbs., works.....lb. .03 - —
refined, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., wks..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.30.00 - —
paint, bgs. extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.65.00 - —
white, No. 1 quality, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.45.00 - —
1,000 lbs., works...lb. .02½- —
500 lbs., works...lb. .03 - —
roofing, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works....ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.39.00 - —
paint, bgs. extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.70.00 - —
wet-ground, paint or lacquer, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
paper, wall or coated, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .04½- —
Biotite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .04 - —

Wet-ground mica prices are ½c. per pound higher west of Rockies.

Milk, powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- —
unskimmed, roller, bbls., c.l., lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24½- —
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .0240- .0260
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .02¼- .02¾
hulled, bgs.....lb. .06½- .06¾
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinners and VM & P naphtha).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. No. Atlantic ports..gal. .06½- —
f.o.b. Gulf ports.....gal. .06¾- —
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.0
Trioxide, pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .90 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100% c.l., wks..lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .53 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., wks..lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., l.c.l. lb. .07 - —
smaller, cns.....lb. .08 - .0
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Monoethylanilin, dms.....lb. .77 Nom.
Monomethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monomethylpara-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate monobasic).
Morpholine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
bots., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Ethylhydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs., oz.10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.55 - —
Hydrobromide, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, powd., 5-oz. bots. oz. 9.00 - —
25-oz. cans.....lb. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cans.....lb. .15 - .16
flowers, cns.....lb. 2.00 Nom.
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots..oz.30.00 -35.50
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.75 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 3.85 - —
1 lb.....lb. 4.20 - —
Musk, ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.90 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.00 - —
1 lb.....lb. 4.35 - —
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.13 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.25 - —
1 lb.....lb. 1.55 - —
Musk root, bls.....lb. .50 - .60
Mustard seed, California, brown, lb. .16 - .16
yellow, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Chinese, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06½- .06
Danish, yellow.....lb. .27 - .28
English, yellow, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
Dutch, yellow, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Roumanian, yellow.....lb. .15 - .15
Washington, bgs.....lb. .12¼- .12
Myrobalans, J1, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No price
J2, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No price
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls....lb. No prices
solid, 50%, bbls.....lb. No prices
powdered, bbls.....lb. .10 - .10

N

Naphtha, Painters (see Petroleum, naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see 3).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74 deg., tanks, works....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
78 deg., tanks, works.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works..lb. .07 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis...lb. .07¼- —
pkgs. (16 oz.), same basis..lb. .07¾- —
(12 oz.), same basis..pkg. .06¼- —
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Nickel carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide, 100 lbs., dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. bot.....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .25 - .33
Salt, bbls.....lb. .12 - .13
Nicotine, sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. .708 - —
10-lb. tins.....lb. .86½- —
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ¼, and 40 sec. vis., bbls., wks. lb. .28 - —
bronzing, 20, 40, 70 sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
ester, soluble, 30-35 eps., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., cps., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20, 30-40, and 60-80 sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 5-6, 15-20 sec., high vis., bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
lacquer, 20-30 and 60-80 sec., vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —

Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitroethane, l.c.l., dms., works. lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, nitrogen basis, tanks, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf ports..unit-ton.1.2158- —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 10% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis. dlvd..unit-ton. 2.00 - —
f.o.b. Chemical, Ill..unit-ton. 2.00 - —
f.o.b. East Coast producing points..unit-ton. 2.20 - —
Import, bgs., c.i.f. Atlantic ports, shipt..unit-ton. No prices
Nitromethane, l.c.l., dms., works. lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .26
Nitropropane I, l.c.l., dms., works. lb. .25 - —
II, same basis.....lb. .25 - —

NECESSITY
IS THE
MOTHER OF INVENTION

THIS ACCOUNTS FOR A NEW WAX CALLED

PLASTICRUDE

During the past fifteen years, we have received hundreds of letters from wax users complaining about the wax peeling off, breaking and chipping, especially at low temperatures.

Research work on our part enabled us a few years ago to introduce our type S waxes and thereby satisfy the manufacturers who had been up to that time dissatisfied with paraffine wax.

Type S waxes gained such favor they are now being used all over the United States, Canada and many European Countries.

The cost of type S waxes however, being slightly higher than fully refined Paraffine made it prohibitive to the manufacturers desiring the very cheapest wax on the market.

A desire on our part to further serve the trade by meeting the demand for a cheaper product made further research necessary — Result — after two years work we are pleased to offer

PLASTICRUDE

to the manufacturers desiring a low cost plastic wax—**Plasticrude** is manufactured in four degrees of plasticity and prices range accordingly—when sending for samples, advise if you buy in carloads or less carloads — Our prices will surprise you and samples will please you.

NATIONAL WAX CO.

1300-1312 West Division Street

Chicago, Illinois

NATIONAL
PLASTICRUDE
CO.

Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs., oz.....lb. No prices
Chinese .....lb. .26 - .28
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs, E. I., 80s, bgs., cs..lb. .18½- .19
110s, bgs., cs.....lb. .16½- .17
small, grinding, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .14¼- .14⅝
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .11 - .12

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .03¾- —
tanks .....lb. .03 - —
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octane, 100-140° C., mixed, dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .17 - —
tanks, G.S.....gal. .10½- —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bots.....lb. No stocks
s.p.a., bots.....lb. 3.50 - 4.00
sweet, true, exp., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
Amber, crude, cns.....lb. No stocks
ref'd, cns.....lb. No stocks
Amyris, cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Angelica, root, bots.....lb. No stocks
seed, bots.....lb. 120.00 -140.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. .78 - .85
Apricot, kernels, cns.....lb. .40 - .48
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - .85
Bay, W. I., 50-55% phenols, cns..lb. .90 - 1.25
53-66% phenols, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.75 - 9.25
natural, coppers.....lb. 20.00 Nom.
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. .60 - .70
rect'fd., cns.....lb. 1.70 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Cade USP IX (see Oil Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. .85 - 1.00
USP IX, cns.....lb. .87 - 1.10
USP X, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Calamus, cns.....lb. No stocks
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. .22½- .28
dms. .....lb. .19½- .25
white, cns.....lb. .25 - .29
dms. .....lb. .22 - .26
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
rectified, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VIII, cns..lb. 3.75 - 4.75
Caraway USP, cns.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb. 22.00 -28.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Castor, blown, one-way dms., c.l..lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
dms. (returnable), c.l...lb. .11½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12¼- —
(5-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .13½- —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
dehydrated, dms., c.l.....lb. .1570- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1610- —
tanks .....lb. .1500- —
extracted No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12¼- —
dms. (returnable), c.l....lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - —
tanks .....lb. .10¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11¾- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - —
Castor oil, USP, and No. 3, prices are dlvd. all points between N. Y. and Philadelphia, Albany, and N. E. States; Chicago c.l. prices ¾c. higher than N. Y.; l.c.l. prices ¾c. higher than N. Y.; one-way drums ¼c. higher, all points.
Cedarleaf, cs.....lb. .96 - 1.33
dms. .....lb. .93 - 1.30
Cedarwood, Southern, cns....lb. .29 - .32
dms. .....lb. .27 - .30
Celery, bots.....lb. 21.50 -30.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .68 - —
Chinawood, dms.....lb. .32 Nom.
tanks .....lb. .30¼- .30½
Cinnamon, bark, bots.....lb. 9.75 -36.00
leaf, dms.....lb. .80 - 2.10
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .52 - .54
dms. .....lb. .50 - .52
Java, cns., dms.....lb. .50 - .54
Clove, makers, USP, cns....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
dms. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Coconut, Manila, crude, tanks, lb. .07½ Nom.
edible, 76°, dms., c.l.....lb. .13 Nom.
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- .14
tanks .....lb. No prices
Cod, Newf., dms.....gal. .78 - .80
Codliver, med., USP, bbls...bbl. 80.00 -85.00
Coriander, bots.....lb. 17.00 -25.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works...lb. .11¾ Nom.
refd., bbls.....lb. .14½ Nom.
Cottonseed, cooking, bbls....lb. .14¼- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, N.F., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots.....lb. 12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dill seed, bots.....lb. 5.35 - 6.00
weed, bots.....lb. 5.60 - 6.00
Dip (see L).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 2.25
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. .66 - .70
dms. .....lb. .63 - .67
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.35
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, rose, cns. lb. 12.50 -15.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb. 12.50 -15.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa)
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 2.65
Grapeseed, dom., dms.....lb. .35 - .36
imported, dms.....lb. .15 - .20
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 4.75 -10.00
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots..lb. 3.75 - 4.50
Haarlem, imp., bots.....gross. No prices
Halibut liver, ref., dms....gal. 40.00 - —
Hemlock, cns.....lb. .90 - 1.25
Juniper, berry, cns.....lb. 15.00 - —
wood, tech., cns.....lb. No stocks
Juniper tar, USP XI, dms...lb. .70 - .85
Lard, common, 1, bbls.....lb. .11½- —
2, bbls.....lb. .11⅜- —
extra, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
1, bbls.....lb. .11¾- —
Winter, strained, bbls....lb. .12¼- —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .12¾- —
prime, lined., bbls.....lb. .12½- —

Oil, laurel, bots.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Lavender flower, French, 30% ester, cns..lb. 10.75 -11.00
38-42% ester, cns.....lb. 10.00 -10.25
35-38% ester, cns.....lb. No prices
30-32% ester, cns.....lb. 7.25 - 8.00
Lavender, garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .70
spike, Spanish, tech., cns..lb. 2.55 - 3.00
dms. .....lb. 2.45 - 2.90
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Terpeneless, Type 1.....lb. 16.75 -17.00
Type 2.....lb. 8.50 -15.00
Lemongrass, native, cns., dms., lb. 1.90 Nom.
Lime, dist., cns.....lb. 5.25 - 6.75
expressed, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 9.25
Terpeneless .....lb. 60.00 -65.00
Linaloe, wood, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1110- .1130
l.c.l., 10 to 69.....lb. .1140- .1160
5 to 9.....lb. .1170- —
less than 5.....lb. .1190- —
tanks .....lb. .1040- .1060
boiled linseed oil .004 cent over raw.
Lovage, extra fine, bots.....lb. 85.00 - —
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax California, neutrals, pale, 200-600 vis., 2½-4, tanks, gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6⅞ plus, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11½
Group 3, bright stocks, 100-210 D, 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .17 - .22
Oil, lubricating, at refinery, group 3, neutral, 150-400 vis., 3-3½, 0-10 pour, tanks, gal. .09½- .15
200-280 vis., 3, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .09½- .12
Pennsylvania, bright stocks, 8 color, 140-150 vis., 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .22 - .24½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .12½- .15
600 - 650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .12 - .14
neutral, 70° F., 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .28 - .33
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .30 - .33
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 2.30 - 2.65
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 8.00 - —
Italian, coppers.....lb. 9.35 - —
Menhaden, crude, tanks, fut., Balto..gal. .55 - —
ref'd alkali, dms.....lb. .1140- —
kettle-boiled, dms.....lb. .1240- —
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1040- —
tanks .....lb. .0940- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, bots., cns., lb. 1.45 - 1.60
dist., natural, bots.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
Neatsfoot, 20° cold test, bbls., lb. .23¾- —
extra, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
1, bbls.....lb. .11¾- —
prime, bbls.....lb. .12¼- —
pure, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Neroli, bots.....lb. 200.00 -375.00
Nutmeg, dist., cans., dms....lb. 2.30 - 2.65
Officica, liquid, dms.....lb. .20 - .20¼
tanks .....lb. .19 - —
Oil, oleo, 1, bbls.....lb. .11¾- —
2, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. 3.25 - 3.50
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.85 - 5.00
imported, dms.....lb. 4.70 - 4.90
foots, dms.....lb. .16¾- .17¼
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.40 - —
expressed, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.00 - —
Florida, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 2.90
Messina, USP, coppers...lb. 8.00 Nom.
West Indies, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 6.00
terpeneless .....lb. 42.00 -50.00
Origanum, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.45
Palm, Niger, dms.....lb. .06¼ Nom.
Sumatra, shipt., bulk.....lb. .06 Nom.
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 4.00
Paraffin, 325° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G. S..gal. .06¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 vis., tanks, G. S..gal. .05½- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .14 - —
200° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G. S..gal. .05¾- —
Patchouli, bots cns.....lb. 4 85 - 8.00

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED AROMATICS OF *Exceptional Quality*

UTMOST PURITY for use in Cosmetics and Perfumes for pure finished products.

UNIFORMITY means economy in time and expense.....with uniform, trouble free results.

DEPENDABILITY lies in this continuous American source of supply . . . insuring uninterrupted availability . . . proper packing . . . prompt shipping.
You can depend upon our Aromatics to give the superiority of bouquet that you desire.

Acetophenone
Aldehyde C-8
Aldehyde C-10
Aldehyde C-12M
Aldehyde C-14
Aldehyde C-16 100%
Aldehyde C-18 100%
Aldehyde C-20 (Raspberry Aldehyde)
Alpha Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde
Amyl Salicylate (Trefol-Orchid)
Anisic Alcohol
Benzalacetone (Benzylidin Acetone)
B-Methyl Phenyl Glycidic Acid Ethyl Ester
Benzaldehyde, ffc.
Benzoic Acid Ethyl Ester
Benzoic Acid Methyl Ester
Benzophenone Extra
Benzyl Acetate Ia, ffc.
Benzyl Alcohol, ffc.
Benzyl Benzoate, ffc.
Benzyl Cinnamate
Benzyl Salicylate
Boryl Acetate
Bromelia
Bromstyrol pure
Cinnamic Alcohol
Cinnamic Aldehyde 100% ffc.
Cinnamyl Acetate
Cinnamyl Butyrate
Cinnamyl Formate
Cinnamyl Iso Butyrate
Cinnamyl Propionate
Citronellol
Cumarin 100%
Cuminic Aldehyde
Diacetyl
DiMethyl Anthranilate
DiMethyl Hydroquinone
DiPhenyl Oxide
Ethyl Benzoate
Ethyl Cinnamate
Ethyl Methyl Phenyl Glycidate
Ethyl Phenyl Acetate
Ethyl Phthalate
Ethyl Vanillin (Vanillose)
Geraniol Extra
Geraniol Pure
Geraniol T
Heptylidine Acetone
Hyacinthin Special
Hydratropic Aldehyde
Hydrocinnamic Alcohol
Hydrocinnamic Aldehyde 100%
Hydroxy Citronellal Special
Indol
Indolene
Ionone Ketone
Ionone Methyl
Ionone Terpenes
IsoBornyl Acetate
IsoButyl Furyl Propionate
Iso Jasmone
IsoButyl Salicylate
Methyl Acetophenone (Melilot)
Methyl Amyl Ketone
Methyl Anthranilate
Methyl Anthranilate of Methyl (DiMethyl Anthranilate)
Methyl Benzoate (Niobe-Oil)
Methyl Cinnamate
Methyl Iso Amyl Ketone
Methyl Nonyl Ketone
Methyl Naphthyl Ketone (Orangeol A)
Methyl Phenyl Acetate
Methyl Phenyl Carbinol (Styralyl Alcohol)
Methyl Phenyl Glycidate of Ethyl
Methyl Salicylate (Oil of Wintergreen Art.)
Nerolin Bromelia
Nerolin Yara Yara
Niobe Oil (Methyl Benzoate)
Para Cresyl Acetate
Para Cresyl Caprylate
Para Cresol Ethyl Ether
Para Cresol Methyl Ether
Phenyl Acetaldehyde DiMethyl Acetal
Phenyl Ethyl Acetate
Phenyl Ethyl Butyrate
Phenyl Ethyl Iso Butyrate
Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol
Phenyl Ethyl Cinnamate
Phenyl Propyl Alcohol
Phenyl Propyl Aldehyde
Pineapple Base Special
Rhodinol
Styralyl Acetate
Styralyl Alcohol (Methyl Phenyl Carbinol)
Terpineol
Terpineol Alpha Extra
Tetra Hydro Para Methyl Quinoline
Tolyl Aldehyde
Undecalactone
Vanillin Crystals C.P.
Vanillose (Ethyl Vanillin)
Yara Yara

PRODUCT GL 4C A non-toxic wetting agent and detergent with excellent foaming qualities for Liquid Dentifrices, Soapless Shampoos, Brushless Shaving Creams, etc.

INDOL.

COLLORESIN Replaces Gum Tragacanth satisfactorily.

Request for samples on your firm's letterhead will be promptly answered

PROTECT YOUR SOURCE OF SUPPLY BY USING THE ABOVE PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED IN THE U. S. A.

Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 PACIFIC STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
9 SOUTH CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO TRANSPORTATION BUILDING, LOS ANGELES
1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, Peanut—Petroleum

Oil, peanut, crude, nom., tanks	lb.	.11¼ Nom.
refd., edible, bbls	lb.	.15 Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns	lb.	2.50 - 2.65
import, cns	lb.	2.40 - 2.75
Peppermint, natural, cns., dms.,	lb.	3.40 - 3.50
redist., USP, cns., dms	lb.	3.65 - 4.15
Perilla, dms	lb.	.19 - .19½
tanks	lb.	.18 - —
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns	lb.	1.45 - 1.50
dms	lb.	1.40 - 1.45
Pimento berry, cns	lb.	4.25 - 8.50
leaf, cns	lb.	2.25 - 2.75
Pine, dest.-dist., straw-color, dms., dlvd., E. ports	gal.	.60 - —
steam-dist., dms	gal.	.59 - —
tanks	gal.	.54 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns	lb.	1.45 - 1.85
Putty, bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal.	gal.	.22½- —
contracts	gal.	.19½- —
Whiting, Ind	gal.	.28 - —
dms., c.l., Boston, Providence,	gal.	.25 - —
l.c.l., **same basis**	gal.	.27 - —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.18 - —
Martinez, Cal.	gal.	.28 - —
Rapeseed, tax incl., dms	lb.	.14¾- .15
tax not incl., tanks	lb.	.09½- —
blown, dms	lb.	.17 - .17½
Oil, red, dist., or saponif., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.11 - .12
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.10½- —
Rose, synth., bots	lb.	4.00 -60.00
natural, coppers	oz.	16.75 -20.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns	lb.	.88 - 1.03
dms.	lb.	.85 - 1.00
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms	gal.	.41 - —
2d rectfd., dms	gal.	.43 - —
3d rectfd., dms	gal.	.47 - —
Rue, bots	lb.	7.25 - —
Sage, cns	lb.	7.50 Nom.
Sandalwood, domestic distilled, USP, cns.	lb.	4.65 - 5.00
Mysore, cns., case lots	lb.	5.40 - 5.50
Sardine, crude, fut., tanks, Pac. Cst.	gal.	.60 Nom.
refd., alkali, dms	lb.	.1140- —
kettle-boiled, dms	lb.	.1240- —
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1040- —
tanks	lb.	.0940- —
Sassafras, artif., cns	lb.	.76 - .80
dms.	lb.	.73 - .77
natural, cns., dms	lb.	1.05 - 1.20
Savin, cns	lb.	No stocks
Savory, cns	lb.	No stocks
Shark liver, crude, dms.. million vitamin units		.10 - —
Sesame, crude, coast, tanks	lb.	.10 Nom.
Shingle stains, bbls., c.l., works	gal.	.19 - —
l.c.l., **works**	gal.	.20 - —
tanks, works	gal.	.14 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	8.50 -10.00
Oil, soybean, dom., crude, dms.,	lb.	.12½- .12¾
tanks	lb.	.11½ Nom.
refd., dms	lb.	.13 - .14
tanks	lb.	.12½ Nom.
Spearmint, dms	lb.	2.45 - 2.80
Sperm, bleach, 38°, dms	lb.	.1170- —
45°, dms	lb.	.1100- —
natural, dms	lb.	.1050- —
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	.95 - 1.25
Sweet, birch, North, cns	lb.	2.75 - 3.50
South, cns	lb.	1.50 - 1.85
Tall crude, dms., c.l., works	ton.	40.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	45.00 -50.00
tanks, works	ton.	30.00 - —
distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.05½- .07
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06½- .08¼
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05 - .06¾
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.04 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.03½- —
Tallow, acidless, bbls	lb.	.11½- —
tanks	lb.	.11 - —
Tansy, cns	lb.	3.35 - 4.25
Tar, pine, com'l., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.27 - —
E. ports, c.l	gal.	.26½- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.30 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.21 - —
rectfd., USP, bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ports	gal.	.55 - —
Tar acid (see T).		
Teaseed, crude, dms	lb.	.20 - .20½
refined, dms	lb.	.22 - .22½
Tea tree (see Oil, Ti tree).		
Thyme, NF, red, cns	lb.	1.40 - 2.25
white, cns	lb.	.95 - 2.50
Tung (see Oil, Chinawood).		
Ti tree, cns	lb.	2.50 - 2.65
Turkey red (see castor, sulphonated).		
Turpentine (see T).		
Turtle, cns	gal.	8.50 - —
Vetiver, Java, bots	lb.	7.25 - 7.75
Whale, ref., natural, dms	lu.	.0950- —
winter, bleach, dms	lb.	.0990- —
Wheat germ, cns., dms	gal.	17.50 -25.00
White, mineral, dom., tech., 50-60 vis., dms	gal.	.34 - .43
65-75 vis., dms	gal.	.35 - .44
80-90 vis., dms	gal.	.36 - .45
USP, 80-90 vis., dms	gal.	.38 - .47
95-105 vis., dms	gal.	.43½- .52½
125-135 vis., dms	gal.	.49 - .58
140-150 vis., dms	gal.	.51 - .60
175-185 vis., dms	gal.	.54½- .63½
200-210 vis., dms	gal.	.57½- .66½
320-330 vis., dms	gal.	.65 - .74
335-345 vis., dms	gal.	.66 - .75
Russian, 80-90 vis., dms	gal.	No prices
145-155 vis., dms	gal.	No prices
175-185 vis., dms	gal.	No prices
335-345 vis., dms	gal.	No prices
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns	lb.	4.75 - 6.00
South, cns	lb.	3.50 - 3.85
synth (see Methyl salicylate).		
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).		
Wormseed, cns	lb.	2.20 - 2.70
Wormwood, cns	lb.	4.50 - 5.00
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns.	lb.	No stocks
Manila, bots	lb.	35.00 -40.00
Ollvine, aggregate c.l. mines,	ton.	7.00 -11.00
Lumps, same basis	ton.	7.00 - —
Spalls, same basis	ton.	5.00 - —
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	8.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., wks	ton.	9.50 - —
ground, 325 mesh, c.l., mines,	ton.	20.00 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines	ton.	17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines	ton.	15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust	ton.	12.00 - —
Opium, gum, USP, 50-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	11.50 - —
25-lb. lots, cns	lb.	11.75 - —
5-lb. lots, cns	lb.	12.00 - —
1-lb. lots, cns	lb.	12.15 - —
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1 per pound higher.		
Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls	lb.	.30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts., in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.11½- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., Wash.	lb.	.11½- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.11¾- —
Other points	lb.	.11¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.12 - —
Ariz., etc	lb.	.12½- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.12¾- —
Other points	lb.	.11¾- —
French, Tours, casks, ex dock, kgs., ex dock	lb.	No prices
Molybdate, bbls	lb.	No prices
Toner, bbls	lb.	.31 - —
Orangeflower petals, cs	lb.	.80 - —
Orange peel, bitter, bls	lb.	.45 - .50
sweet, bls	lb.	.09 - .10
Haitain, bgs	lb.	.10 - .12
Orris root, Florentine, bgs	lb.	.07½- .08
fingers, cs	lb.	2.00 Nom.
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	No stocks
Verona, bls	lb.	2.25 Nom.
powd., bgs., cns	lb.	2.00 Nom.
Orthoamylphenol, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	2.25 Nom.
Orthoanisidin, bbls	lb.	.15 - —
Orthochloranilin, dms	lb.	.70 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms	lb.	.60 - .70
Orthocresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.17½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06 - .07
100-lb. tins, same basis	lb.	.07 - .08
50-lb. tins, same basis	lb.	.08 - .09
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09 - .10
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.	lb.	.05½- .06½
Orthonitroaniiin, dms	lb.	.55 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns	lb.	.75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms	lb.	.09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms	lb.	.80 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms	lb.	.19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bgs	lb.	.21 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.10 - —
No. 2	lb.	.09 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lbs., works	lb.	3.50 - —
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs	lb.	3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs	lb.	2.25 - 2.50
Paprika, Algerian, bgs	lb.	.32½- .33
Bulgarian, bgs	lb.	.26 - .29
Portuguese, fancy, bgs	lb.	.33 - .33½
good, bgs	lb.	.26½- .27
Spanish, extra fancy, cs	lb.	.42 - .43
medium, cs	lb.	.40 - .41
Parachlorophenol, dms	lb.	.32 - —
Paracymene, refd., dms	gal.	.75 - 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms, c.l.	lb.	.11 - .13
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½- .13½
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 122-124 A.m.p., bgs., c.l., Okla.		
refy.	lb.	.05½ Nom.
bbls., c.l., N.Y.	lb.	.05¼ Nom.
124-126 A.m.p., bgs., c.l., Okla., refy.	lb.	.05½ Nom.
bbls., c.l., N.Y.	lb.	.05¼ Nom.
yellow, 124-126 A.m.p., bbls., c.l., N.Y.	lb.	.05 Nom.
fully refd., 122-125 A.m.p., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0570 Nom.
126-130 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0570 Nom.
131-133 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0595 Nom.
133-135 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0625 Nom.
135-137 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0650 Nom.
138-140 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0725 Nom.
143-145 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0820 Nom.
151-153 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l.	lb.	.15 Nom.
Refined paraffin prices in cases are ½c. lb. higher than bags price; solid in tankcars is 5c. lower. Prices are for contract delivery.		
match, A.m.p., up to and incl. 110-112 bbls., c.l.	lb.	.03½- —
Semi-refd., solid, 122-124 A.m.p., bgs	lb.	.05 Nom.
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N.Y.C.	lb.	.22 - —
100 to 900 lbs. shipments, same basis	lb.	.24 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¼- —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15 - —
USP, cs., clys	lb.	.37 - .45
Paranitrophenol, kgs	lb.	.35 - —
Paranisidine, dms	lb.	.75 - —
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works	lb.	.45 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs	lb.	.15 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs	lb.	.30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls	lb.	.70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls	lb.	.48 - —
Pareira brava root, bls	lb.	.20 - .27
Paris green, dealer, dms., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works, frt. alld	lb.	.22 - .26
l.c.l., **same basis**	lb.	.24 - .26
Passion flower, herb, bls	lb.	.06 - .07
Patchouli leaves, bls	lb.	.28 - .30
Pellitory root, bls	lb.	.30 - .32
Pennyroyal leaves, bls	lb.	.15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works,	lb.	.30 - .35
Pentaerythritol, C.P., bbls., dlvd.,	lb.	.75 - —
less than barrel lot	lb.	1.00 - —
tech., bbls., dlvd	lb.	.33½- .35½
less than barrel lots	lb.	.40 - —
Pentaerythritol tetra acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.00 - —
less than barrel lot	lb.	1.50 - —
Pentane, norm., 28-35°, dms., c.l., G.S.	gal.	.11½- —
l.c.l., **G.S**	gal.	.16 - —
tanks, G.S	gal.	.07 - .08½
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.S,	gal.	.14 - —
l.c.l., **G.S**	gal.	.25 - —
Pepper, black, Alleppy, bags	lb.	.06 Nom.
Lampong, bags	lb.	.0550- .0580
Telllcherry, bags	lb.	.08 Nom.
white, Java, Muntok, bags	lb.	.11½- .12
Muntok, small berry, bags	lb.	.10¾- .11¼
red, chillies, Japan, Hontaka	lb.	.21 - .22
Mombassa, bgs	lb.	.25 - .25½
Sierre Leone, bgs	lb.	.24 - .24½
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls	lb.	.75 - .80
import, bls	lb.	1.25 Nom.
Perchlorethylene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., zone 1	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., **same basis**	lb.	.08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., **same basis**	lb.	.09 - —
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., **same basis**	lb.	.09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., **same basis**	lb.	.09½- —

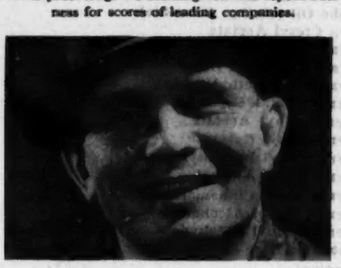
All prices on perchlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following states:— Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., N. H., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City; N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla., and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Peru, balsam, dms	lb.	.90 - .95
Petrolatum, amber, dms	lb.	.03¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
amber, extra, dms	lb.	.04 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
white, cream, dms., c.l	lb.	.04½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06 - —
lily, dms., c.l	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾- —
snow, dms., c.l	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 - —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells:—		
California	bbl.	.43 - 1.71
Canada	bbl.	1.08 - 1.70
Central West:—		
Illinois	bbl.	1.37 - —
Ohio	bbl.	1.05 - 1.16
Michigan	bbl.	1.17 - 1.44
Indiana	bbl.	1.22 - —
East Texas	bbl.	1.25 - —
Gulf Coast	bbl.	1.06 - 1.48
Kentucky, Tennessee	bbl.	1.22 - 1.43
Louisiana, Arkansas	bbl.	.94 - 1.36
Mexico	bbl.	No prices
Midcontinent (Oklahoma, Kansas, North Texas)	bbl.	.75 - 1.26
Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia:—		
Bradford, Allegany	bbl.	2.75 - —
Corning	bbl.	1.31 - —
N. Y. Transit lines	bbl.	2.75 - —
Eureka lines	bbl.	2.34 - —
S. W. Penn lines	bbl.	2.40 - —
Lower district in National Transit lines	bbl.	2.63 - 2.68
Rocky Mountains	bbl.	.96 - 1.20
South Central and Southwestern Texas	bbl.	1.03 - 1.30
Texas Panhandle, W. Texas and N. Mexico	bbl.	.70 - 1.27
Ether, normal, tanks, G.S	gal.	.09¾- —
dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.24 - —
l.c.l., 5 gr more, dlvd	gal.	.26 - —
1-5, dlvd	gal.	.28 - —

4 REASONS WHY
You Should Investigate BEMIS WATERPROOF BAGS

"INCREASE SALES"... *say executives.* By delivering products in better condition Bemis Waterproof Bags are building new and repeat business for scores of leading companies.

"A MIGHTY GOOD BUY"... *say purchasing agents.* Comparative tests prove Bemis Waterproof Bags are a mighty good buy from every angle... economy, service and sales.



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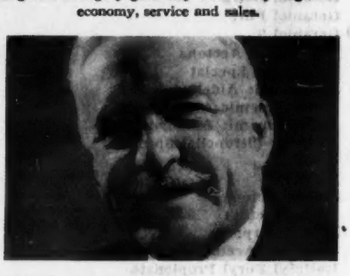

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TO MAKE YOUR PRODUCTS SERVE AND SELL BETTER... consult the Bemis Shipping Research Laboratory

There are fourteen tried and tested Bemis Waterproof Bag constructions... one of which may provide just the added protection and economy you need. To select the proper bag, Bemis maintains a complete Shipping Research Laboratory. Here actual shipping conditions are duplicated and bag constructions tested for your particular product by chemists and practical shipping research men.

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Please send your special brochure and details about use of Bemis Waterproof Bags for _____ (Product)
Firm Name _____
Street Address _____
City _____ *State* _____
Mark for the attention of _____

Petroleum, ether, laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal.	.14½	—
l.c.l., G.3..gal.	.2[illegible]	
10-gal. lots, G-3..gal.	.50½	—
Lacquer, diluent, at refinery:—		
California, 100 l.b.h., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd., Los Angeles..gal.	.11	—
San Francisco..gal.	.11½	—
Willbridge, Ore., Fort Welles, Wash..gal.	.12	—
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal.	.10½	—
N. J., tanks..gal.	.11	—
Group 3, toluol type, tanks, gal.	.07⅞	.08¼
Benzol type, tanks..gal.	.07⅞	.08⅝
Mineral spirits, at refinery:—		
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 166-232 b.r., tanks, gal.	.10½	—
198-290 b.r., tanks..gal.	.10½	—
246-397 b.r., tanks..gal.	.10½	—
312-406 b.r., tanks..gal.	.09	—
362-456 b.r., tanks..gal.	.09	—
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal.	.09	—
N. J., tanks..gal.	.09½	—
Group 3, tanks..gal.	.06½	—
Gulf Coast, tanks..gal.	.06½	—
tankwagon:—		
Albany..gal.	.12¼	—
Baltimore (100 gals.)..gal.	.14	—
25-50 gals..gal.	.16	—
Boston..gal.	.13½	—
Bound Brook, North Amboy, N. J..gal.	.13½	—
Bridgeport, Conn..gal.	.11¼	—
Buffalo..gal.	.15½	—
Camden, N. J..gal.	.10	.11½
Chicago..gal.	.1070	—
Decatur..gal.	.1810	—
Des Moines..gal.	.1790	—
Evansville, Ind..gal.	.1420	.1520
Milwaukee..gal.	.1930	—
Minneapolis-St. Paul..gal.	.12½	—
Newark..gal.	.09½	—
New York (200 gal)..gal.	.10	—
Omaha..gal.	.12½	—
Pittsburgh..gal.	.11½	.12½
Providence..gal.	.12	—
Rochester..gal.	.12½	—
St. Louis..gal.	.1470	—
Syracuse..gal.	.10½	—
Trenton..gal.	.10½	—
Wilmington, Del..gal.	.12½	—
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—		
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal.	.13	—
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal.	.10	—
N. J., tanks..gal.	.10½	—
Group 3, tanks..gal.	.07½	—
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks..gal.	.06¾	—
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax, gal.	.13½	—
Bridgeport..gal.	.13½	—
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax..gal.	.15	—
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax..gal.	.1310	—
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax, gal.	.1390	—
Evansville, inc. ax tax.gal.	.15	.16
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax.gal.	.2030	—
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 3c. tax..gal.	.20½	—
Newark, ex tax..gal.	.10½	—
New York, ex tax..gal.	.11	—
Omaha, ex tax..gal.	.1490	.1590
Oklahoma City, ex tax.gal.	.13½	—
Philadelphia, ex tax..gal.	.12	—
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax.gal.	.12½	—
Syracuse, 250 gals..gal.	.14½	—
smaller lots, galv. drums, gal.	.19	—
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway..gal.	.21	—
2, over 90% arom., same basis..gal.	.21	—
3, same basis..gal.	.22	—
5, tanks, f.o.b. Pascagoula, N. J..gal.	.16½	—
30, same basis..gal.	.17½	—
40, same basis..gal.	.13⅝	—
V.M.&P., at refinery:—		
California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 350 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal.	.11	—
Richmond..gal.	.11½	—
Willbridge, Ore., Ft. Wells, Wash..gal.	.12	—
54-57, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles, gal.	.10	—
San Francisco..gal.	.10½	—
Portland, Seattle..gal.	.11	—
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal.	.10	—
N. J., tanks..gal.	.10½	—
Group 3, tanks..gal.	.07½	—
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal.	.06½	—
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax, gal.	.14½	—
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax..gal.	.17	—
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax.gal.	.1890	—
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax..gal.	.1910	—
Evansville, Ind., ex tax, gal.	.1520	.1620
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax.gal.	.2030	—
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax..gal.	.20	—
Newark, ex tax..gal.	.11½	—
New York, ex tax..gal.	.10	—
Omaha, ex tax..gal.	.1490	.1590
Philadelphia, ex tax..gal.	.13	—
St. Louis inc. 1c. tax..gal.	.1570	—
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), gal.	.24	—
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal.	.10	—
N. J., tanks..gal.	.10½	—
Group 3, tanks..gal.	.07½	—
Stoddard (CS 8-63), at refinery:—		
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal.	.11	—
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal.	.09	—
N. J., tanks..gal.	.09½	—
Group 3, tanks..gal.	.06⅝	—
Tankwagon, Boston, ex tax, gal.	.14	—
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax..gal.	.1640	—
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax..gal.	.1660	—
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax, gal.	.1840	—
Evansville, Ind., ex tax..gal.	.14	.15
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax.gal.	.1960	—
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax..gal.	.1820	—
Newark, ex tax..gal.	.09½	—
New Orleans, ex tax..gal.	.11	—
New York, ex tax..gal.	.10	—
Omaha..gal.	.1360	.1460
Philadelphia, ex tax..gal.	.13	—
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax..gal.	.1340	—
Tulsa, ex tax..gal.	.10¼	.11¼
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. bots..lb.	4.35	—
bots. or cns., 100 lbs., spot or contract..lb.	4.00	—
25-lb. cns..lb.	4.25	—
Phenol, USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., same basis..lb.	.13¼	—
under 1,000 lbs..lb.	.14¼	—
tanks, works..lb.	.11½	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots..lb.	.85	—
bbls., dms., kegs., 100-250 lbs., lb.	.87	.89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, lb.	.80	—
100-lb. fib. dms..lb.	.82	—
25-lb. dms..lb.	.87	—
50-lb. kgs..lb.	.84	—
Phenyl chloride, dms..lb.	.17	—
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots..lb.	4.00	- 4.10
Dimethylacetate, cns..lb.	14.50	-15.00
Phenyl ethyl acetate, cns..lb.	2.50	- 2.75
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb.	8.00	-15.00
Phenylhydrazine, base, CP, bots, lb.	4.35	—
hydrochloride, CP, bots, works, lb.	7.10	—
commercial, kgs, works..lb.	1.75	—
Phloroglucinol, CP, tins, wks..lb.	20.00	-22.00
tech., tins, works..lb.	15.00	-16.50
Phosphate rock, Fla., high-grade, hard, 77% basis, 76% min., bulk, mines..long ton.	No prices	
land pebble, 68% min., bulk, mines..long ton.	1.90	—
70% min., bulk, mines, 72% min., bulk mines..long ton.	2.80	—
Tenn., 72% bulk, mines, long ton.	4.50	—
75% bulk, mines..long ton.	6.50	—
Phosphorus, red, cs..lb.	.40	.44
yellow, dms..lb.	.18	.20
cases..lb.	.23	.28
Oxychloride, cyls..lb.	.15	.19
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.11	.19
l.c.l., dms, works..lb.	.13	.14
Sesquisulphide, cs..lb.	.38	.42
Trichloride, cyls..lb.	.15	.16
Phthalamide, bbls., works, tons.lb.	.35	—
single bbls., works..lb.	.40	—
kgs., works..lb.	.45	.50
Phthalic anhydride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., same basis..lb.	.15½	—
Pichi leaves, bgs..lb.	.08	.09
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots., vls..oz.	3.25	- 3.75
Nitrate, bots., vls..oz.	3.25	- 3.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs..lb.	.30	- .31
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican)		
Pinkroot, bls..lb.	.41	—
Pitch, ourgundy (see B).		
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.	19.00	—
l.c.l..ton.	22.00	—
Hardwood, 1-time dms., c.l., dlvd. Akron..ton.	23.75	-24.00
Linseed, dms..lb.	.05	- .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas)		
Pitch, pine, bbls..bbl.	6.75	- 7.00
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).		
Pleurisy root, Southern, Ws..lb.	.12	- .13
Podophyllin, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb.	4.50	- 4.70
Poke root, bls..lb.	.09	- .10
Polyamyl naphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb.	.25	—
Pomegranate bark, bgs..lb.	.49	- .50
Root bark, bgs..lb.	.60	- .65
Poppy flowers, red, bls..lb.	.70	- .75
Seed, Dutch, bgs..lb.	.42	- .44
Roumanian, bgs..lb.	.37	- .38
Turkish, bgs..lb.	.32½	- .33
Potash abietate..lb.	.03	—
Acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd..lb.	.26	—
kgs, dlvd..lb.	.28	—
Acetate, USP, bbls., 250 lbs..lb.	.28	—
cns., 25 lbs..lb.	.31	- .44
Arsenite, USP, solut., 100-lb. lots, chgs., domtic..lb.	.13	- .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., bbls., 400 lbs..lb.	.15	—
gran., bbls., 250 lbs..lb.	.15	—
Bichromate, spots, c.l., works..lb.	.09½	—
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works..lb.	.09¾	—
2 casks or 2 bbls., or less, works..lb.	.10	—
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs..lb.	.27	—
kgs., 100 lbs..lb.	.29	—
Carbonate, calc., dms., c.l., works..lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., same basis..lb.	.06¾	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., same basis..lb.	.06¾	—
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb.	.03	—
l.c.l., dms., same basis.lb.	.03½	—
tanks, same basis..lb.	.02¾	—
USP, gran., bbls., 225 lbs..lb.	.14	- .16
powd., bbls., 325 lbs..lb.	.19	—
kgs., 100 lbs..lb.	.21	—
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., c.l., works..lb.	.07	—
import, dms..lb.	No prices	
liquid, 45% basis, dms..lb.	.03½	- .03¾
tanks..lb.	.02¾	—
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb.	.06¼	—
l.c.l..lb.	.06¾	- .06¾
import, dms..lb.	No prices	
Chlorate, cryst., kgs..lb.	.11	Nom.
pwd., kgs..lb.	.09¾	- .10
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs., kgs..lb.	.08	Nom.
Chromate, kgs..lb.	.24	- .27
Citrate, USP, gran., 250-lb. bbls., lbs..lb.	.33½	—
100-lb. dms..lb.	.34½	—
50-lb. dms..lb.	.35½	—
25-lb. dms..lb.	.37½	—
powd., 5c. per lb. higher.		
Cyanide, dom., dms., works..lb.	.55	—
Cyanide, gold, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.	14.20	-14.95
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb.	1.00	—
100-lb. lots..lb.	1.10	—
50-lb. lots, chgs., or cns., lb.	1.15	—
25-lb. lots, cns..lb.	1.25	—
Guaiacosulphonate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots..lb.	1.00	- 1.65
cns., 25 lbs..lb.	1.75	—
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns., 100 lbs. to 1,000 lbs..lb.	.32	- .34
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs..lb.	.72	—
25 to 50 lbs..lb.	.75	—
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs..lb.	3.45	—
cns., 25 lbs..lb.	3.35	—
Iodide, bots. or cns..lb.	1.44	- 1.48
dms..lb.	1.35	- 1.38
Kainit, 20% K₂O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports, ton.	No prices	
Potash, manure salt, dom., run-of-mine grade, bulk, ex vessel, ports..unit-ton.	.20	—
f.o.b. Carlsbad, N.M..unit-ton.	.20	- .21
import, 30%, K_2O, bulk, ex-vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.	No prices	
Metabisulphite, kgs..lb.	.21	Nom.
Muriate, dom., min. 50% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports, unit-ton.	.50	- .53
min. 80% K_2O, same basis, unit-ton.	.53½	—
import, min., 50% or 60% K_2O, bulk, ex-vessel, Atlantic or Gulf port—unit-ton.	No prices	
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex-vessel price named above.		
Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs..lb.	.40	- .42
tech., bbls., dms..lb.	.28	- .30
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l.f. ports, ton.	No prices	
Perchlorate, kgs., works..lb.	.08½	- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms..lb.	.19¼	- .19¾
USP, dms..lb.	.20	- .20½
Prussiate, red., bbls. etc..lb.	No prices	
Yellow, spot, bbls..lb.	.17	- .19
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls..lb.	.13	—
Silicate alkaline, lumps, bgs..lb.	.07	—
Sulphate, NF, powd., 350 lbs., bbls..lb.	.15	Nom.
100-lb. kgs..lb.	.17	—
Prices on granular 4c. higher.		
tech., dom., bulk, basis 90%, K_2SO_4, ex-vessel, ports, ton.	36.25	—
imp., min., 90%, bgs., ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports..ton.	No prices	
Xanthate, dms., c.l..lb.	.12	—
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, dom., bulk, 40%, K_2SO_4, ex-vessel, ports..ton.	26.00	—
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb.	.40	- .43
Potash titanium oxalate, 350-lb. bbls..lb.	.40	—
100-lb. dms..lb.	.45	—
Prickly ash bark, bls..lb.	.12	- .13
Berries, bgs..lb.	.25	- .26
Prince's pine herb, bls..lb.	.22	- .25
Procaine, hydrochloride, 25-lb. cns..lb.	8.00	—
5-lb. cans..lb.	8.25	- 8.50
1-lb. bots..lb.	8.75	—
Propane, tanks, Group 3..gal.	.03¾	- .04
Psyllium seed (see Flaxseed).		
Pulsatilla, bls..lb.	.85	- .90
Pumice stone, Italian, Amer.-grd., 4F, 3F, 2F, 1½F., and coarser, bbls., 2 or over, works..lb.	No prices	
less than 2, works..lb.	No. prices	
F and I, bbls., 2 or over, works..lb.	No prices	
less than 2, works..lb.	No prices	
O, O—¼, O—½, and ⅛ bbls., 2 or over, works..lb.	No prices	
less than 2, works..lb.	No prices	
Ital.-grd., bgs., c.l., ship., ex dock, N. Y..ton.	No prices	
l.c.l., 5-20 tons, ex whse., ton.	No prices	
1,000-10,000 lbs., ex whse. ton.	No prices	
1 to 1,000 lbs., ex whse..ton.	No prices	
single bgs., ex whse..ton.	No prices	
Pumpkin seed, bgs..lb.	.10	- .11
Purple lake (see Red).		
Putty, com'l, dms..100 lbs.	3.15	—
linseed oil, raw, dms..100 lbs.	5.00	—
refined, dm..100 lbs.	5.50	—
standard, dms..100 lbs.	4.50	—
Pyrethrum concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd..gal.	4.40	- 4.60
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd..gal.	6.60	—
Pyrethrum flowers, coarse, grnd. (r.t.p.), 9% pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb.	.22	- .23
fine powd., 9% pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb.	.23	- .24
Pyridin, denaturing, dms..gal.	1.71	—
refd., 2°, dms..lb.	.45	—
Pyrites Spanish, bulk, c.i.f. Atl. ports..unit-ton.	No prices	
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, lb. dms., tins..lb.	2.15	- 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins..lb.	4.60	—
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., mines..ton.	9.00	—
325 mesh, same basis..ton.	12.00	—
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines..ton.	7.50	—
325 mesh, same basis..ton.	12.00	—
Pyroxylin scrap amber, cs., works..lb.	.12	—
black, cs., works..lb.	.10	—
china white, ivory, cs., works, lb.	.13	—
dense, white, cs., works..lb.	.10	—
gray, cs., works..lb.	.08	—
mixed, mottles, opaque, cs., works..lb.	.04	—
translucent pastels, cs., works..lb.	.10	—
transparent, cs., works..lb.	.20	—
colors, cs., works..lb.	.12	—
shavings, amber, cs., works, lb.	.16	—
colors, mixed, cs., works..lb.	.10	—
white, cs., works..lb.	.15	—

Q

Quassia chips, bls..lb.	.05	- .06
Quebracho extract, liquid, 25% tan, bbls., works..lb.	.03	—
tanks, works..lb.	.04½	—
solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty..lb.	.04¾	—
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb.	.06¼	—
pwd., bgs., c.l..lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., bgs..lb.	.10½	—
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb.	.07½	- .08
Root, bgs..lb.	.10	- .11
Quercitron, crystals, bgs..lb.	.24	—
extract, bgs, No. 1..lb.	.09	—
No. 2..lb.	.08½	—
No. 3..lb.	.08	—
solid, bxs..lb.	.17	—
Quicksilver, dom., flasks (76 lbs. net), dlvd., N.Y..flask.	136.00	-138.00
European, flasks (76 lbs. net), c.i.f., N. Y., incl. war risk insurance..flask.	250.00	—
ex store..flask.	250.00	—
Quince seed, bgs..lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Quinidine, N.F.V., cryst., cns..oz.	1.68	—
powd., precip., cns..oz.	1.01	—
Sulphate, cns..oz.	.71	—

Subject to surcharge of 5½c. per oz; see note under Quinine.

Petroleum Ether—Red, Scarlet

Quinine, 100 ozs., cns..oz.	.34	—
Acetate, cans..oz.	1.05	—
Arsenate, cns..oz.	1.05	—
Arsenite, cns..oz.	1.07	—
Bisulphate, cns..oz.	.69	—
Citrate, cns..oz.	.78	—
Dihydrobromine, bots..oz.	.82	—
Dihydrochloride, bots..oz.	.82	—
Ethylcarbonate, cns..oz.	.95	—
Ferrocyanide, cns..oz.	1.07	—
Formate, cns..oz.	1.00	—
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns..oz.	.81	—
Glycerophosphate, cns..oz.	1.20	—
Hydrochloride, cns..oz.	.76	—
Hydroiodide, cns..oz.	1.05	—
Hypophosphite, cns..oz.	1.07	—
Phosphate, cns..oz.	.90	—
Salicylate, cns..oz.	.79	—
Sulphate, USP, XI, cns..oz.	.67	—
Sulphocarbolate, cns..oz.	1.05	—
Tannate, cns..oz.	.68	—
Quinine, valerate, cns..oz.	.90	—
Tartrate, cns..oz.	1.08	—

Quinine buyers must pay a surcharge of 8½c. per oz. to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride, cns.oz.	.81	—

Subject to surcharge of 5½c. per oz; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls..lb.	.53	—
paste, dms..lb.	.52	—
Rapeseed, Argentine, bgs..lb.	.06	- .06½
Dutch, bgs..lb.	No stocks	
Indian, small, recleaned, bgs.lb.	.06½	- .07
medium, recleaned, bags..lb.	.07½	— .08
Japanese, bgs..lb.	No stocks	
Raspberries, dried, bls..lb.	.55	- .60
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb.	1.10	- 1.90
Red, alizarin lake prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.		
Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb.	.90	—
smaller lots, same basis, lb.	.95	—
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb.	.95	—
smaller lots, same basis, lb.	1.00	—
light shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb.	.75	—
smaller lots, same basis, lb.	.80	—
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb.	.80	—
smaller lots, same basis, lb.	.85	—
light-medium shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb.	.80	—
smaller lots, same basis..lb.	.85	—
kgs., ton lots, same basis..lb.	.85	—
smaller lots, same basis..lb.	.90	—
maroon shades, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb.	1.00	—
smaller lots, same basis..lb.	1.05	—
kgs., ton lots, same basis..lb.	1.05	—
smaller lots, same basis..lb.	1.10	—
medium shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb.	.85	—
smaller lots, same basis..lb.	.90	—
kgs., ton lots, same basis..lb.	.90	—
smaller lots, same basis..lb.	.95	—
Selenide, bbls., light, works..lb.	2.30	—
maroon, works..lb.	2.80	—
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs..lb.	4.80	—
50 lbs..lb.	4.75	—
cns., 2 lbs..lb.	5.25	—
1 lb..lb.	5.35	—
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).		
Eosin toner, bbls..lb.	1.25	—
Fire, toner, bbls..lb.	.88	—
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N.Y., St. Louis..lb.	.06¾	—
85-85%, bbls., same basis..lb.	.07¼	—
Iron oxide (see Red oxide).		
Lacquer maroon, bbls., same basis..lb.	1.35	—
Lake C toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts..lb.	.90	—
open order..lb.	.90	—
Litho toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts..lb.	.85	—
open order..lb.	.90	—
Rose lake, bbls..lb.	.20	- .22
Pink, bbls..lb.	.18	- .20
Lithol-rubine toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb.	1.10	—
Maroon lake, 25%, kgs., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb.	.40	—
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs..lb.	2.79	—
smaller lots..lb.	2.81	—
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works..lb.	.03	—
Orange, Persian (see O).		
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb.	.03½	—
l.c.l., works..lb.	.03¾	—
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, Copley, Ohio..lb.	.05½	—
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb.	.07¾	—
Para, toner, concent., kgs, same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb.	.70	—
open order..lb.	.75	—
Persian, Gulf, oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, N. Y..lb.	.05	—
ex whse., Chicago, St. Louis..lb.	.05¾	—
San Fran., Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle..lb.	.06½	—
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).		
Phosphotungstic rhodamine Y, kgs..lb.	4.15	—
Purple lake, kgs..lb.	.90	- 1.00
Oxide, bbls., f.o.b Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis..lb.	.93	—
Toner, kgs..lb.	1.50	- 2.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same basis, alizarin lake..lb.	.55	—
Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb.	.35	- .40

Red, Spanish—Soda Sulphohyd.

Red, Spanish, oxide, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .04½- —
Toluidin toner, kgs., same basis, alisarin lake..lb. 1.05 - —
Tuscan, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y., E. St. Louis..lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, bbls., works.....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02⅝- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls., same basis alisarin lake..lb. .15 Nom.
quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.20 - 3.37
Red dyes are listed under Dyes.
Red, precipitate, N. F., powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.06 - —
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls. lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., 200-lb. dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss..lb. .68 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .74 - —
USP, cryst., 100 lbs., dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Rhubarb, cs.....lb. .38 - .40
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .43 - .45
Riboflavin .....gram 1.50 - 2.00
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .33½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - —
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .33½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .39 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .42 - .43
red, bls.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Rosemary, flowers, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
leaves, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
Rosin, gum B, bbls., ex dock..
100 lbs. 2.33 - —
E, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.42 - —
D, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.42 - —
F, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.43 - —
G, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.43 - —
H, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.46 - —
I, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.47 - —
K, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.52 - —
M, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
N, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
W. G., bbls.....100 lbs. 2.84 - —
W. W., bbls.....100 lbs. 3.14 - —
X, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.14 - —
wood, F.F., bbls.....100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.15
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. mines..ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .20 - .25

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .22 - .23
Saccharin, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.48 - 1.50
Safflower, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Spanish, tins.....lb.38.00 -39.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 1.03 - —
dms.....lb. 1.00 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, garden, bls..lb. 1.50 Nom.
stemless, bls.....lb. No stocks
ground, bls.....lb. 1.75 Nom.
Greek, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Spanish, bls.....lb. No stocks
Sago, flour, bgs.....lb. .05½- .06
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 7.00 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 6.75 - —
Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
bxs., 25 lbs.....lb. .93 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
powd., fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.03 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Salt, rock, bgs., dlvd. N. Y...ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. N. Y...ton.16.00 -16.60
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y.....ton.18.20 -21.30
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.13.00 Nom.
import, bulk, c.i.f.....ton.16.00 Nom.
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl., refined, cryst., 10-20 tons, bbls..100 lbs. 9.10 -10.10
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 9.25 -10.25
less than ton lots...100 lbs. 9.50 -10.50
gran., bbls., 10-20 tons.....
100 lbs. 8.10 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 8.50 - —
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.....
100 lbs. 9.10 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 9.25 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.170.00 Nom.
Saponin, crude, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Purified, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, bls., Mexican, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
.20 - .22
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls.....lb. .13 - .14
select, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Savory, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Scammony root, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
resin, lump, cns.....lb. .85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. .90 - —
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .30½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31½- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .31¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31¾- —
Selenium, pwd. A, 10-lb. tins..lb. 2.00 - —
100-lb. cases.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Senna leaves, Alexandria, half leaf, bls..lb. .18 - .20
siftings, bgs.....lb. .17 - .19
Senna, Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls., lb. .13 - .14
2 bls.....lb. .11 - .13
3 bls.....lb. .09 - .10
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .13 - .14
Poda. bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .31 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls. dlvd., Boston.....lb. .32 - —
Chicago .....lb. .32½- —
Pacific Coast.....lb. .34½- —
rfd., bbls., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .38 - —
dlvd., Boston.....lb. .38½- —
Chicago .....lb. .38¾- —
Pacific Coast.....lb. .42 - —
Garnet, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
D.C., V.S.O., or Diamond I. cs., cs..lb. .36 - .37
Superfine, bgs., f.o.b. Boston, N. Y..lb. .27 - .28
dlvd., Chicago.....lb. .27½- .28¼
Pacific Coast.....lb. .30 - .31
Shellac, T. N., bgs., f.o.b. Boston, N. Y..lb. .26 - .27
dlvd., Chicago.....lb. .26½- .27½
Pacific Coast.....lb. .29½- .30
varnish, Metro area, orange, 5-lb. cut, bbls..gal. 1.35 - 1.40
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.30 - 1.35
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.25 - 1.30
white, 5-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.45 - 1.50
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.40 - 1.45
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.35 - 1.40
Prices, dlvd., Boston or Chicago, 10c. per gal. higher.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works, ton.19.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.20.00 - —
wet-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works, ton.21.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.25.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works..ton.35.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.38.00 - —
wet-grd., 96-98% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works..ton.21.50 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.23.00 - —
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.22.00 - —
med. grd., 99%, 325 mesh, l.c.l., 2½ tons, works..ton.25.50 - —
smaller lots.....ton.27.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh. bgs., c.l., works, ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Silver, bullion.....oz. .34⅝- —
Govt. purchase, dom., metal, oz. .7111- —
Govt. purchase, foreign metal, oz. .35 - —
Cyanide, cns., 2,500 ozs.....oz. .33 - —
1,000 ozs.....oz. .33¼- —
500 ozs.....oz. .33½- —
50 to 100 ozs.....oz. .33¾- —
Nitrate, vls.....oz. .24 - —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .29 - .34
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .28 - .33
Simarubra barks, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Skullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Western, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .11 - .13
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.10.00 -15.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .56 - .58
Smalt, black, extra velvet, ctns., lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08½
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .18½
cut, German, bls., bbls.....lb. No stocks
dom., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Soda, acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd., lb. .08¼- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .04½- .05
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - .06
USP, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
90%, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - .06½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06¾- .07
Alginate, dms., bbls., works..lb. .39 - .70
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Arsenite, dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .07 - .07½
white, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .08 - .08¼
Soda arsenite, dry, gray, prices are ¼c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado. White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.08
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.08 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.23 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.48 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.88 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.08
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.08 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.23 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.48 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.88 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
Soda ash l.c.l. prices are per 100 lbs. f.o.b. recognized warehouse points and include delivery in any quantity to customer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1: All Northern U.S. E. of Miss. river and North of the Southern boundaries of Ky. and Va., including also St. Louis, Mo., and Davenport, Ia., parallel; La., Miss., Ala., South of 31° Texas, E. of 100° Meridian and S. of 31° parallel and Fla., in Me., N. H. and Vt.; special local zone prices apply for ship't to various counties. Zone 2: Ark. East of 98° Meridian, Neb., E. of 98° Meridian; Tex., N. of 31° parallel and E. of 100° Meridian (except Wichita Falls), Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31° parallel; Iowa (except Davenport), Ga., Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), N. and S. C. and Tenn. Zone 3: Kansas, Neb., W. of 98° Meridian, Tex., W. of 100° Meridian (including Wichita Falls, but excluding El Paso), N. and S. D., Okla., Ark., W. of 98° Meridian. Zone 4: El Paso, Tex.; Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah and Wyo.
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more...lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .42 - —
USP, bbls., fib., 4,000 lbs. or more...lb. .46 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .47 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .50 - —
Soda, bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N.Y..100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N.Y..100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate, spot, c.l., wks., lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., 6 cks. or 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07½- —
5 cks. or 9 bbls. or less, works..lb. .07¾- —
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l.....lb. .11 - —
10 bbl. lots.....lb. .11½- —
1-9 bbls.....lb. .12 - —
kegs .....lb. .12½- —
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
Bisulphite, solution, 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
33 deg., bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35 deg., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44 deg., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .27 - —
fiber dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .28 - —
Cacodylate, 1-kilo bots.....lb. No prices
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).
Caustic, flake, 76% powd., ammon. process, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.95 - —
dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.90
2 .....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3 .....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4 .....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same zone prices as ammonia process.
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76% ammon., process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
.....l.c.l.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Soda, caustic, solid, electro process, dms., l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon. process. Caustic soda, l.c.l., prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The sales zones are also the same.
Chlorate, dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate, spot, c.l., works..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., 6 cks., 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .09¼- —
Citrate, USP VIII, 225-lb. bbls., lb. .18½- —
cns., dms., 50-lb. lots....lb. .20¼- —
25-lb. lots.....lb. .22½- .23¼
dms., kgs., 100-lb. lots...lb. .19½- —
USP XI, gran., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24 - —
boxes, 50-lb. lots.....lb. .26 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .28 - .29
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .25 - —
powd., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24½- —
boxes, 50-lb. lots.....lb. .26½- —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .29½- —
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .25½- —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dom., dms..lb. .14 - .15
imports, 90%, cs.....lb. No prices
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09 - —
anhy., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12¾- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis...lb. .07½- .08½
1-9, same basis.....lb. .08 - .09
95%, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- .08¼
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .07¾- .08¾
1-9, same basis.....lb. .08¼- .09¼
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.15 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.30 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.55 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms.....lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns., 100 to 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .22 - .24
Hypophosphite, N. F., cns., 100-
Hyposulphite, cryst., large, bgs., works, frt. equal'd, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, frt. equal'd..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
5,000 lbs. and over, bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.20
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.60
2,500 to 5,000 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.10
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.30
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
500 to 2,500 lbs., works.... 100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.25
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.85
less than 500 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.95
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.90 - 4.15
dms., works.....100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.45
Iodate, jars.....lb. 5.40 - —
Iodide, jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
bots. .....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
Mandelate, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 3.25 - —
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .41 Nom.
Soda, metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
15 dms. and over, dlvd. N.Y..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
3-14 dms., same basis... 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
1-2 dms., same basis... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works...lb. 2.35 - —
10 bbls. and over, dlvd., N.Y..lb. 3.10 - —
1-9 bbls., dlvd. N.Y.....lb. 3.35 - —
Molybdate, anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate, crude, c.l., 100-lb. bgs., dlvd., f.o.b. cars producing points or ports, rail or boat shipment..ton.29.40 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis.. ton.28.70 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.... 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
powd., bbls., 10 tons.100 lbs. 3.50 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized....lb. .06¾- —
c.l., West Coast, f.o.b. ports..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- .11¼
Soda nitrite l.c.l. prices range represents delivery at various points.
Orthosilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works, frt. equal'd...lb. 4.50 - —
15 dms., and over, same basis..lb. 5.45 - —
3-14 dms., same basis..lb. 5.60 - —
1- 2 dms., same basis..lb. 5.85 - —
flake, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .42 - —
kgs. .....lb. .44 - —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorphenate briquets, single bgs., works..lb. .26 - —
70 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .19¼- —
490 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .17½- —
powd., 100 lbs., bgs., works, lb. .19 - —
500 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 5.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cryst., tech., bgs., c.l., wks., 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.20 - —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works...lb. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
kegs, c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
USP (dibasic), bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .11¼- .16
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .10½- —
contracts .. ..lb. .09¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .10¾- —
contracts .....lb. .09¾- —
Pyrophosphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt., equal'd.100 lbs. 5.10 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized, 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.55 - 5.80
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs., dlvd., N. Y..100 lbs. 1.20 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.00 - —
bbls., dlvd. N. Y.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
works .....lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Salicylate, bxs.....lb. .52 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. prices are on same basis as those for soda ash and caustic soda. The sales are also the same.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
10 dms. or over, dlvd. N.Y.C., 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
1-9 dms.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - —
1 to 4, works....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
1 to 4, works....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Silicofluoride, dom., bbls....lb. .12 - .15
Stannate, dms.....lb. .34 - .37
Stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works..lb. .19 - .34
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
N.V. VI, exsiccated, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
U.S.P. cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .10 - .10¼
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd., 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd., 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd., 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd., 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., 100 lbs., works..lb. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls. .....lb. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more...100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1 to 4.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .26 - .29
Sulphocyanide, dms., cns....lb. .28 - .47
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
single dm. lots, works...lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —

Soda, sulphohydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinolate, bbls..lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Hyposulphite).
Tungstate, CP, kgs..lb. No prices
tech., kgs..lb. No prices
Solvent, naphtha, dms., wks.gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .26 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .26 - —
high-flash, dms., works..gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .26 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .14¾- —
ton lots, contracts, works, lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, works..lb. .15¾- —
Soybean meal, 41%, bgs..ton.37.70 - —
protein, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .11¾- .15
Sparteine sulphate, cns..oz. 3.65 - 3.95
Spearmint leaves, bls..lb. .28 - .29
Spikenard root, bls..lb. .16 - .17
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .01¾- —
tanks, works..lb. .01½- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .04 - —
super, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .01¾- —
tanks, works..lb. .01¾- —
Squawvine, leaves, bls..lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
White, bls..lb. .40 - .42
powd., bbls., bxs..lb. .50 - .52
St. Ignatius beans, bgs..lb. .45 - .46
St. John's Bread, edible, bls., lb. .15 - .20
inedible, bls..lb. .09 - .10
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
dlvd., N. Y..100 lbs. 3.45 - —
powd., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
dlvd., N. Y..100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l..lb. .07 - —
import, bgs..price - -
Rice, bgs..lb. .08 - .09
sweetpotato, bgs..lb. .00½ Nom.
bbls..lb. .07 Nom.
Wheat, thick, boil, bgs..lb. .05 - —
Starch, iodide, bots..lb. 1.87 - —
Staveacre, seed, bgs..lb. .35 - .40
Stearin, oleo..lb. .09¾- .10
Stillingia root, bls..lb. .07½- .08
Stonecrop, bls..lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs..lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Stramonium leaves, bls..lb. .45 - .50
Strontium bromide, cns..lb. .52 - .55
Carbonate, NF, IV, 250-lb. bbls..lb. No prices
tech., 99-100%, precip., bbls., lb. .25 Nom.
Chloride, tech., bbls..lb. .20 - .22
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs..lb. 3.06 - —
jars, 25 lbs..lb. 3.00 - —
Nitrate, dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .07¾- —
25 bbls. and over..lb. .08¼- —
1-24 bbls. and over..lb. .08¾- —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Strolyl acetate, bots..lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .60 - —
Acetate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Arsenate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .82 - —
Arsenite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Glycerophosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .80 - —
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .91 - —
Nitrate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .75 - —
Phosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .80 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .50 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .40 - —
Sucrose Octa-acetate, C.P. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring, bbls..gal. .75 - 1.45
Milk, bbls., c.l..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over..lb. .19 - —
less than 10..lb. .20 - —
Sulfaquanidine, 3.5-gm. bot..doz. 3.50 - —
4-oz. bots..ea. 8.10 - —
1-lb. bots..ea. 30.00 - —
Sulfanilamide, 5 lbs., bots..lb. 1.70 - —
fib. dms., 1,000 lbs., 1 delivery, lb. 1.25 - —
100 lbs..lb. 1.30 - —
25-lb. lots..lb. 1.45 - —
Sulfapyridine, powd., for hospitals, 5-gram bots..ea. .50 - —
Sulfathiazole, 5-gm., bot..ea. .42 - —
Sesquicarbonate, 5-gm. bot..ea. .42 - —
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs..lb. 6.75 - 6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs..lb. 5.25 - —
Sulphur, crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, contracts..long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. steamers, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
Sulphur, flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., mine..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., mine..100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., c.l., mine..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., mine..100 lbs. 3.70 - —
Flour, comm'l, bgs., c.l., mine, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., mine..100 lbs. 1.95 - —
Refined, cast, bgs., c.l., mine, 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., mine..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
heavy, USP, bgs., c.l., mine, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., mine..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
bbls., c.l., mine..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., mine..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
light, USP, bgs., c.l., mine, 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., mine..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
USP, bbls., c.l., mine..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., mine..100 lbs. 3.35 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., mines..100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., mine..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l., mine..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., mine..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
roll, bgs., c.l., mine..100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., mine..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., c.l., mine..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l. mine..100 lbs. 2.85 - —
Rubbermakers, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
refined, 100%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 2.85 - —
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l...lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., works...lb. .04 - —
10-gal. dms., c.l.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —

Sulphur, dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .09
multi-unit, cars, works..lb. .04½- .07
tanks, works..lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls, works..lb. .16 - .40
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .07½- .10
Iodide, bots., jars..lb. 3.90 - 4.05
Precipitated, USP, bbls..lb. .17 - .22
Sumac, grd., Sicilian, f.a.s...ton. No prices
leaf, f.a.s..ton. No prices
extract, bbls, No. 1..lb. .08 - —
No. 2..lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls..lb. .09 - .11
Berries, bgs..lb. .10 - .12
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs., lb. .06¾- .07¼
medium, bgs..lb. .06 - .06¼
poultry, Argentine..lb. .05 - .05½
Superphosphate, guaranteed, 16%, bulk, f.o.b. cars, boat, Balto., ton. 8.50 - —
run-of-pile, basis 16%, bulk, same basis..ton. 8.00 - —
triple, 40-48%, a.p.a., bulk, f.o.b. Balto..unit-ton. .68 - —

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Talc, dom., Calif., 1, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.20.00 - —
2, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.17.00 - —
N. Y., fibrous, 98-94%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.14.00 -16.00
l.c.l., mills..ton.16.00 -18.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, c.l., mills, ton.15.00 -17.00
l.c.l., mills..ton.17.00 -19.00
Talc, dom., N. Y., fibrous, 99.85-99.95%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.15.25 -17.25
l.c.l., mills..ton.17.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.17.00 -19.00
coarse, off color, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.11.00 -13.00
Aluminum, flake, type grd., bgs., c.l., mills..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., mills..ton.24.50 - —
Vermont, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse..ton.25.00 - —
Imp., Canad., bgs., c.l., mills, ton. No prices
French, high-grade, bgs., l.c.l., ex whse..ton. No prices
ordinary, bgs., c.l., ex dock, arrival..ton. No prices
l.c.l., ex whse..ton. No prices
Italian, 1, bgs., ex dock, arrival..ton. No prices
ex whse..ton. No prices
2, bgs., ex dock, arrival..ton. No prices
Tallow, extra, loose..lb. .08¼- —
special, loose..lb. .08⅛- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
Tamarind, No. 1, bbls..lb. .06 - .07
kegs..keg. 6.00 - 8.00
Tankage, fertilizer, animal, dom., grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk, basis N.Y..unit-ton. 3.25 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, basis Chi..unit-ton. 3.00 & .10

Soda Sulphohy.—Tetrachloreth.

Tankage, fert., feeding, unground, 9-11% ammon., 15-20% b.p.l., bulk, basis N. Y., unit-ton. 3.50 & .10
high-grade, bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
import, S. Amer., 10-12% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f. ports, January shipments, unit-ton. 3.00 Nom.
Tansy leaves, bls..lb. .22 - .23
Tapioca flour, bgs..lb. .05 - .06
Tar acid oil, 15%, dms., c.s., works..gal. .22 - .24
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .24 - .26
25%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .25 - .27½
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .27 - .29½
Tar, pine, retort, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .27 - —
ports..gal. .26 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities...gal. .21 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
Tartar emetic, tech., fine gran. or powd., bbls., 5 or more, lb. .44¾- —
less than 5..lb. .45 - —
USP, powd, bbls..lb. .50 - —
Terebene, cns..lb. .90 - .92
Terpinyl acetate, cns..lb. .80 - .85
Terpin hydrate, bbls., dms..lb. .60 - .65
Terpineol, CP, cns..lb. .30 - —
dms..lb. .27 - —
alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., wks., net wgt..lb. .17 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks..lb. .08 - .08½

IMPROVED INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS HELP YOU DO A BETTER JOB

There is only one way to lift chemicals such as we produce out of the class of mere necessities. That is by improving and safeguarding their quality to the point where they become an asset to their users. One way to judge how well we have done this is by the size of our plant which ranks among the largest in the Industry. Even more convincing is to learn at firsthand why so many users say from experience, "You can count on Columbia Chemicals to do a better job."

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SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • SODIUM BICARBONATE • LIQUID CHLORINE
SILENE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • SODA BRIQUETTES • MODIFIED SODAS
CAUSTIC ASH • PHOSFLAKE • CALCENE • CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE

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PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
Columbia Chemical Division
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
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Tetrachlorethyl.—Zinc Oxide

Tetrachloroethylene, CP, dms..lb. .21½ - —
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99% pure, bots., works..lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Theobromine, 5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.00 Nom.
Sodiosalicylate, dms.....lb. 2.05 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, bots., cns. gram. .65 - .90
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thorium, nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bls.....lb. .65 - .67
Spanish, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Thymol, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs.....lb. 3.40 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin, chloride (ous), anhyd.....lb. .48½ - .49
Crystals, bbls., kgs.....lb. .39½ - .40
Metal, Straits.....lb. .52¾ - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. .55 - .57
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls..lb. .28½ - —
Titanium, dioxide, bgs., c.l., (20 tons)..lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .13¾ - —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .14 - —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .14½ - —
under 50 lbs.....lb. .16½ - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .14 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .14½ - —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .14½ - —
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .14½ - —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .14½ - —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .14¾ - —
under 50 lbs.....lb. .17 - —
bbls., c. l. (20 tons).....lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .14½ - —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .14¾ - —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
barium or magnesium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03¾ - —
under 50 lbs.....lb. .05¼ - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - —
calcium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons). lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03¾ - —
under 50 lbs.....lb. .03¾ - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¾ - —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .03¼ - —
l.c.l .....lb. .03¾ - —
under 50 pounds.....lb. .04½ - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¾ - —

Carload prices are f.o.b. factories with actual freight paid. Less than carload prices are f.o.b. factories or ex warehouse with actual freight or trucking paid, except on the Pacific Coast, where they are f.o.b. warehouses.

Toluidin base, distilled, kgs....lb. .96 - —
Tolu, balsam, cns.....lb. .85 - .95
Toluidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .98 - —
Toluol (toluene), 3° indus., dms., returnable..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .27 - —
tanks, W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
1° siltration, dms., returnable, gal. .33½ - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .26½ - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .29½ - —
Tonga vine, P. bls.....lb. .65 - .70
root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Tonka beans, Angostura, cns..lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .70 - .85
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .36 - —
Tricalcium phosphate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .07 - —
Triamylamine, l.c.l., works....lb. .90 - —
Tributylamine, l.c.l., dms., works, lb. .70 - —
Tributyl citrate, ton lots, 475-lb. dms..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½ - .09½
tanks .....lb. .06½ - .07½
Trichlorethylene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¼ - —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, c.l., works, frt. allds., lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½ - —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09¼ - —

All prices on trichlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City, N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla. and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Tricresyl phosphate, CP, cns., dlvd..lb. .40½ - .51¼
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34½ - .37½
Tricresylphosphate, tech., dms.lb. .22 - .25
500 lbs., dms.....lb. .22½ - .25½
less than 500 lbs.....lb. .23½ - .36½
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. 1.05 - —
Triethyl citrate, ton lots, 500-lb. dms..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., dlvd., lb. .45 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
Trimethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .54 - .56
dms., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, cms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, dms.....lb. .38 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 26.00 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton. 16.00 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 14.50 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tungsten metal powd., 90%, dms., works..lb. No prices
Oxide, CP, kgs.....lb. No prices
Chem. grade, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .08¾ - .09¼
Madras, bgs.....lb. .07½ - .08
Turpentine, spirits, gums, bbls., c.l., ex dock..gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., 10 ex dock.....gal. .50 - —
5 ex dock.....gal. .52 - —
wood, dest., dist., dms., dlvd. E. ports..gal. .33 - .35
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .28 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd.gal. .42 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .37 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, kgs.....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., Metropolitan New York, Phila., Wilmington, Del., Baltimore, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville....ton. 80.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., ton. 82.50 - —
5-19 tons, f.o.b. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., Baltimore..ton. 85.00 - —
less than 5 tons, f.o.b. New York, Phila..ton. 90.00 - —
import, 46% N., bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl., Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., ship..ton. No prices
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y. whse..ton. No prices
pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports. ton. 57.40 - —
bags, same basis.....ton. 59.40 - —
45% N., tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W. V., or Atl., Gulf ports, ton. 121.50 - —
37% N. (insoluble), f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports, ton. 127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .16 Nom.

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls....lb. .95 - 1.00
Eastern, bls.....lb. .35 - .37
Valonia, beards, kgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
cups, kgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, C.P., kgs. cns., works...lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 11.00 Nom.
Mexican, tins.....lb. 10.50 Nom.
cuts, tins.....lb. 9.50 Nom.
South American, tins.....lb. 10.50 Nom.
Tahiti, tins.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Oleoresin, bots.....lb. 20.00 - 20.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins, lb. 2.60 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.75 - —
ex guaiacol, 25-lb. tins.....lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.55 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
ex lignin, 25-lb. tins.....lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.55 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
Venice turpentine, true, cs....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.....lb. .22 - .28
Vinyl acetate, cns., works.....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., 20,000 lbs., gross, works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
5 gals., dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Violet, methyl, tonar (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
tree .....lb. .19 - .22
Wattle bark, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. 41.00 - 43.00
Extract, solid, bgs.....lb. .0460 - .04475
liquid, tanks.....lb. .05 - —
bbls. .....lb. .05¾ - —
Wax, amorphous, group 3, at refineries; 160-165, amber, lb. .15½ - —
160-165, black.....lb. .14 - —
160-165, white.....lb. .20 - —
180-185, amber.....lb. .17½ - —
180-185, black.....lb. .16 - —
180-185, white.....lb. .30 - —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .18 - .30
Bees, white, bleach, slabs, cs., lb. .43 - .44
cake, cs.....lb. .44 - .45
discs, cs.....lb. .45 - .46
yellow, crude, Africa, 10-bg. lots..lb. No stocks
1 bg.....lb. No stocks
Brazil, bgs.....lb. No stocks
refd., slabs, cs., lbs.....lb. .39 - .40
Candelilla, bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .22½ - .23
jobbing lots.....lb. .23 - .23½
Carnauba, No. 3, chalky, bgs., 1 ton..lb. .66 Nom.
5 bgs.....lb. .66½ Nom.
1 bg.....lb. .67 Nom.
N. C., 2, bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .74 Nom.
N. C., 3, bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .68 Nom.
5 bgs.....lb. .68½ Nom.
1 bg.....lb. .69 Nom.
refined, bgs.....lb. .73 Nom.
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .75 Nom.
5 bgs.....lb. .75½ Nom.
1 bg.....lb. .76 Nom.
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .74 Nom.
Wax, ceresin, dom., 138°, 140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .11 - .11½
jobbing lots.....lb. .12 - .12½
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .13 - .13½
jobbing lots.....lb. .14 - .14½
160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .14 - .14½
jobbing lots.....lb. .15 - .15¼
Japan, cs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Montan, bgs., c.l.....lb. No prices
5 tons.....lb. No prices
less than 1 ton.....lb. No prices
Ouricury, refined, bgs.....lb. .58 - .59
Ozokerite, hard, green, congeal, p. 66°-68° C., bgs..lb. No prices
70°-72° C., bgs.....lb. No prices
74°-76° C., bgs.....lb. No prices
snow-white, pure, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. No prices
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. No prices
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .24 - .25
cakes, cs.....lb. .25 - .26
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .07 - .08
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.54 - —
Whiting, chalk, com'l, dry-grd., blp. bgs., c.l., works..ton. 16.00 - 20.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 18.00 - 22.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 19.00 - 24.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 21.00 - 26.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton. 15.00 - 18.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 17.00 - 20.00
wet-grnd., blp. bgs., c.l., works..ton. 18.50 - 22.50
l.c.l., works.....ton. 19.00 - 23.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 21.00 - 25.00
gilders, bolted, blp. bgs., c.l., works..ton. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 15.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 20.00 - 21.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 21.00 - 22.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton. 17.00 - 18.50
l.c.l., works.....ton. 18.00 - 19.00
extra bolted, blp. bgs., c.l., works..ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 21.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 22.00 - 23.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 23.00 - 24.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - 20.50
l.c.l., works.....ton. 20.00 - 21.00
Paris white, blp. bgs., c.l., works, ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 20.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 22.50 - 27.50
l.c.l., works.....ton. 22.00 - 28.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - 25.50
l.c.l., works.....ton. 20.00 - 26.50
Limestone, air-floated, 99.75%, 250 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., ton. 16.10 - —
200 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 9.35 - —
90%, 200 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 7.00 - —
gilders, bgs. (extra), c.l., works..ton. 11.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works..ton. 12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton. 13.00 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton. 14.50 - —
extra, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 12.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works..ton. 13.50 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton. 14.00 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton. 15.50 - —
putty grade, bgs. (extra), c.l., works..ton. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works..ton. 12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton. 13.00 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton. 14.00 - —
water-floated, bgs. (extra), c.l., works..ton. 11.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works..ton. 12.00 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton. 13.00 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton. 14.50 - —
precipitated, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works...ton. 20.00 - —
smaller lots, works...ton. 25.00 - —
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .07 - .08
rossed, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, tax extra, bbls..gal. .44 - .45
leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, dom., 90 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y..ton. 24.00 - 35.00
80 mesh, same basis.....ton. 26.00 - 28.00
100 mesh, same basis.....ton. 30.00 - 32.00
import, 70 mesh, bgs., ex dock..ton. No prices
80 mesh, bgs., ex dock..ton. No prices
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock..ton. No prices
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock..ton. No prices
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .67 - .68
Levant, bgs.....lb. No prices
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .70 - .75

X

Xylol (xylene), indus., dms., returnable, works..gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .26 - —
tanks, W. of Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .26 - —
10°, dms., returnable, works, gal. .34 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .29 - —
5°, dms., returnable, works, gal. .41 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. allds., gal. .39 - —
3°, dms., returnable, works..gal. .48 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. allds., gal. .46 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Yellow, arsenic sulphide, dom., bbls., f.o.b. New York..lb. .52 - .55
bottles, same basis.....lb. .60 - .64
imp., bbls., same basis.....lb. .18 Nom.
Cadmium, CP, import., bxs..lb. 1.35 - 1.40
lithopone, all shades, bbls., 1 ton. works, frt. alld..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .55 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .60 - —
Sulphide, orange, cases, works, lb. 1.10 Nom.
Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. No. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .14½ - —

Chrome yellow CP prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex., (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose shade, bbls., same basis chrome..lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 2.37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.50 - —
Ocher, Amer., golden A, bbls., works..lb. .06½ - —
B, bbls., works.....lb. .04½ - —
C, bbls., works.....lb. .05¾ - —
yellow A, bbls., works...lb. .02½ - —
B, bbls., works.....lb. .02½ - —
C, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - —
D, bbls., works.....lb. .0195 - —
E, bbls., works.....lb. .01775 - —
F, bbls., works.....lb. .01½ - —
G, bbls., works.....lb. .01½ - —
H, bbls., works.....lb. .01¾ - —
French, all shades, cks, c.l., ex dock, Balto., Boston, N. Orleans for import, lb. .02475 Nom.
New York (f.o.b.)..lb. .02¾ Nom.
Philadelphia, for import..lb. .02¾ Nom.
San Pedro, San Francisco..lb. .0290 Nom.
l.c.l., ex dock, Balto., Boston, N. Orleans..lb. .02575 Nom.
New York.....lb. .02¾ Nom.
Phila., for import..lb. .02¾ Nom.
Portland, Seattle....lb. .03½ Nom.
San Pedro, S. Francisco..lb. .03 Nom.
ex whse., Balto., Boston, N. Orleans..lb. .02725 Nom.
Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, St. Louis..lb. .03¾ Nom.
New York.....lb. .03 Nom.
Pittsburgh .....lb. .03¼ Nom.
Portland, Seattle....lb. .03¾ Nom.
San Pedro, San Francisco..lb. .03¼ Nom.
f.o.b. N.Y., from dock, lb. .02¾ Nom.
from whse.....lb. .03½ Nom.
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, N.Y., lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¾ - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾ - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis, chrome CP, contracts..lb. .17½ - —
open order.....lb. .17½ - —
Navy specifications type, contracts..lb. .17½ - —
open order.....lb. .17½ - —
Yellow dock root, dom., bls....lb. .17 - .19
Yellow root (xanthorhiza), bls..lb. .11 - .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - —
Yohimbine hydrochloride, viz..oz. 3.00 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .20 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.lb. .15 - .16
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .27 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .12½ - —
Zinc arsenite prices are on a frt. alld. basis to dest., in lots of 90 lbs. or over.
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .32½ - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .37½ - —
kgs.....lb. .34½ - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
gran, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., dms., works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - .31
25-lb. jars.....lb. .36 - —
solut., 50% dms., c.l., works, lb. .0290 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0225 - —
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .35
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .09¾ - —
Iodide, N. F., bots.....lb. 4.34 - —
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Metal (see daily quotations in Market report.)
Oxide, pigment, dom., Amer. process, comi., lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06¾ - —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .06¾ - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .07 - —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .07 - —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06¾ - —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .06¾ - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd...lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06¾ - —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .06¾ - —
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06¼ - —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .06¼ - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06½ - —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .06½ - —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06 - —
Pac. cst..lb. .0606 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06¼ - —

—Continued on page 62

Industrial Uses of Chemicals and Related Materials

Producer's Guide to New Markets *Formerly Styled "Where You Can Sell"* **Technical Information for Processors**

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Seven-hundred-fifty-fifth Recapitulative Instalment

Ammonium Chloroacetate

(Ammoniumchloracetat, Ammoniumchlorazetat, Chloracetate d'Ammoniaque, Chloracetate de Ammonium, Chloracetato di Ammonio, Chloracetato Amoniaco, Chloracetato de Amonio, Chloracetate of Ammonia, Chloressigsaauresammoniak, Chloressigsaeuresammonium)

Textile

Protective agent for—
Wool in using hydrosulphite discharge paste

Butyl (Acetoxymethyl)-phthalate

Adhesives

Plasticizer (U.S. 2115709) in—
Adhesive compositions containing synthetic resins and cellulose esters or ethers

Ceramic

Plasticizer (U.S. 2115709) in—
Compositions, containing synthetic resins and cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products

Chemical

Plasticizer (U.S. 2115709) for—
Cellulose esters and ethers
Synthetic resins

Cosmetic

Plasticizer (U.S. 2115709) in—
Nail enamels and lacquers containing cellulose esters or ethers as base material

Electrical

Plasticizer (U.S. 2115709) in—
Insulating compositions, containing synthetic resins and cellulose esters or ethers, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment

Glass

Plasticizer (U.S. 2115709) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware

Leather

Plasticizer (U.S. 2115709) in—
Compositions, containing synthetic resins and cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods

Metal Fabrication

Plasticizer (U.S. 2115709) in—
Coating compositions, containing synthetic resins and cellulose esters or ethers, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles

Miscellaneous

Plasticizer (U.S. 2115709) in—
Coating Compositions, containing synthetic resins and cellulose esters or ethers, used for protecting and decorating articles of various types

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Plasticizer (U.S. 2115709) in—
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing synthetic resins and cellulose esters or ethers

Paper

Plasticizer (U.S. 2115709) in—
Compositions, containing synthetic resins and cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp

Photographic

Plasticizer (U.S. 2115709) in making—
Films from cellulose esters or ethers

Plastics

Plasticizer (U.S. 2115709) in making—
Laminated fiber products
Molded products
Plastics from or containing synthetic resins and cellulose esters or ethers

Resins

Plasticizer (U.S. 2115709) for—
Synthetic resins

Plasticizer (U.S. 2115709) in making—
Artificial resins from or containing cellulose esters or ethers

Rubber

Plasticizer (U.S. 2115709) in—
Compositions, containing synthetic resins and cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods

Stone

Plasticizer (U.S. 2115709) in—
Compositions, containing synthetic resins and cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone

Textile

Plasticizer (U.S. 2115709) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics

Wood

Plasticizer (U.S. 2115709) in—
Compositions, containing synthetic resins and cellulose esters or ethers, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork

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Butyric Anhydride

(Anhidrio Butilico, Anhydride Butyrique, Anidride Butilica, Anidride Butirrica, Buttersaeuresanhydrid)

Cellulose Products

Introducer of butyryl group in making—
Cellulose acetate-butyrate
Cellulose butyrate

Chemical

Introducer of butyryl group in—
Organic syntheses

Introducer (U.S. 1329272) of butyryl group in making—
Vanillylbutyrylamide

Reactant in making—
Synthetic pharmaceutical agents, tanning agents, and other organic chemicals

Starting point in making—
Butyrates
Butyric acid (hydrolyzing with water)
Esters

Plastics

Introducer of butyryl group in making—
Cellulose acetate-butyrate

Caprylic Acid Isopropylbutylester

Chemical

Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making—
Emulsions of various chemicals
Textile lubricants in emulsified form

Cosmetic

Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making—
Emulsified cosmetics

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

Claimed (Germ. 626880) as powerful emulsifier for—
Fats
Waxes
Oils

Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making—
Emulsified boring oils
Emulsified drilling oils
Emulsified fat-splitting preparations
Emulsified fatty acids of animal or vegetable origin
Emulsified greasing compositions
Emulsified greasing and lubricating composition containing various vegetable and animal fats and oils
Emulsified preparations of natural or synthetic waxes
Emulsified sulphonated oils
Emulsified wire-drawing oils
Emulsions of animal and vegetable fats and oils

Leather

Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making—
Emulsified compositions for softening hides
Emulsified dressing compositions
Emulsified fat-liquoring baths
Emulsified finishing compositions
Emulsified soaking compositions
Emulsified waterproofing compositions

Miscellaneous

Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making—
Automobile polishes in emulsified form
Emulsified furniture polishes
Emulsified greasing compositions
Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making—
Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form

Paper

Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making—
Emulsified compositions for sizing paper and pulp articles
Emulsified compositions for waterproofing paper and pulp compositions and paperboard
Waxing compositions in emulsified form

Petroleum

Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making—
Emulsified mineral oils
Kerosene emulsions
Naphtha emulsions
Soluble greases in emulsified form
Solubilized emulsified oils and distillates
Various textile oils in emulsified form, such as rayon oils

Soap

Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making—
Emulsified detergents, containing soaps, used for various purposes
Emulsified hand-cleansing compositions containing soap
Emulsified textile soaps

Textile

Finishing

Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making—
Emulsified coating compositions
Emulsified sizing compositions
Emulsified washing compositions
Emulsified waterproofing compositions

Manufacturing

Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making—
Emulsified baths for degumming and boiling-off silk
Emulsified baths for soaking silks
Emulsified compositions used for degreasing raw wool
Oiling emulsions for various textile purposes

Isobutyllaurylisobutylamide

Insecticide

Toxic agent (Brit. 503490 and 503507) in—
Insecticidal preparations

2-Methylnonanol-4 Sulphate Ester

Chemical

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) in making—
Emulsions of various chemicals and chemical specialties

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) in making—
Emulsions of fats, or oils, or waxes for various purposes

Leather

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) in making—
Emulsified dressing compositions
Emulsified finishing compositions
Emulsified soaking compositions
Emulsified softening compositions
Emulsied waterproofing compositions

Miscellaneous

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) in making—
Emulsions of various products

Paper

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) in making—
Emulsified coating compositions
Emulsified sizing compositions
Emulsified waterproofing compositions
Emulsified waxing compositions

Textile

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) in making—
Emulsified compositions used in—
Bleaching processes
Dyeing processes
Finishing processes
Manufacturing processes
Printing processes

Mono-oleyldiethyleneglycol

Chemical

Starting point (U.S. 2023387) in making—
Wetting agents, by admixture with mono-olein disulphate

Miscellaneous

Starting point (U.S. 2023387) in making—
Agents for preventing spluttering of hot fat, by admixture with mono-olein disulphate

---

Trinaphthylpyridinium Phosphite

Lubricant

Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
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Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

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Schooling for Business

The conclave last week of members of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association and members of the faculty of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration added convincingly to the evidence of the good which can come to business and education through correlation of their endeavors. The A.P.M.A. experiment was broadly informative to the manufacturers, and at least one of the professors openly admitted that he had got from the latters' discussions themes for half a dozen dissertations in his particular subject.

Business and education are fundamentally complementary. That this relationship is not worked out in practice to its potential beneficence is the fault of both sides in failing to seek and offer a way to better mutual understanding of problems and qualifications. It is notable that the step taken at Harvard last week was initiated by the drug industry; because this industry has been seeking educative correlation in the direction of medical-school research in pharmacology—medicine and merchandising are of equal antiquity in human practices, and both have developed markedly from an art, in the direction of a science.

Business makes education possible, even in the sciences, and in turn must draw upon education for men. As it may come to draw more also for advice upon the aggregate resources of education, business will be the better enabled to function in its appropriate economic role. And out of the concomitant contacts of that relationship education will be enabled better to know the needs of business for men and better to fill them.

There is but little foundation for the beliefs popular in the relations of business and education that all businessmen are sordid and all educators are brain-trusters. What little there is—as always is so—is shined to such glitter by constant use that it alone is seen in casual observation. Largely is this true because neither side appears to have a will to learn otherwise. A changed attitude is profitably to be fostered.

Simplification for Defense

In proposing reductions in the number of colors and of package sizes the simplification committee of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has taken a practical and helpful step toward the solution or averting of problems of materials in connection with the program for national defense. The committee's purpose with respect to package sizes is particularly timely and potential. This move might well be taken up by numerous other industries, because few if any, lines of articles packaged for sale to the public do not have a variety of sizes which is of doubtful economic virtue even under normal conditions of trade.

Business readjustments are every day more necessary to the success of the defense program. These are better made by voluntary industrial action than they would be if effected by governmental mandate. In truth, all the problems of business related to the necessities of defense are the same as all other relations of business to government and to society in general in the respect that the less they are left to outside initiative and inauguration, governmental or otherwise, the better will be the results—even with respect to governmental interests in the long run.

Simplification of the products of industry as a whole will do much to defer if not wholly to avoid, governmental control which may easily reach to complete stopping of production of many articles of commerce. It has the additional virtue of reducing production costs and possibly costs of distribution. Although this aspect may not appear important at the present time because selling is a more or less superfluous function in today's markets, savings will be noticeably useful when the time for downward readjustment again comes around.

Every industry knows best wherein it can help itself and foster national welfare by reducing variety to a minimum among its products. Every industry should enter upon an analysis of its potentialities in this direction, and its action may involve a substantial element of concert through its association or otherwise, because simplification is a form of production curtailment which is not in itself in violation of the antitrust statutes. All such programs, for the sake of assurance, must, however, be free from the element of coercion or joint agreement.

The matter of reducing the number of colors of paint or of flavors of candy or dentifrices and similar restrictions of consumers' choice has at best a substantial face value in connection with conservation for defense. These, however, are readjustments which must be considered with due regard for their psychological influence. Monotony is not good for the public morale. If it is the result of even the best-intentioned regimentation, it may do more harm than good. Reduction of sizes is chiefly a matter of convenience. Reduction of colors, flavors, and the like is a restriction of choice, and as such should not casually be determined.

—O-P-D—

Substitution Also Needed

Reduction of the number of sizes of packages will not be sufficient readjustment to the mandates of defense with respect to containers made of tin: there must be a substantial curtailment of use of that metal for civilian purposes. This has been obvious for some time, and various suggestions of relief measures have been made. Because recovery of any material part of the 25,000 to 30,000 tons of tin used annually in making containers is not considered economically practicable, more attention is being given to plans for reducing this consumption, chiefly by the use of substitutes.

Available substitutes for tinplate as a container material are numerous. But, as it is with substitutes for rubber, no one of these will replace tin in all its uses, hence there is no single avenue of escape from the threat of tin shortage. Terneplate, which contains a smaller proportion of tin than there is in tinplate, has many advocates in the ranks of substitute-finders. But, its content of lead is a drawback in many fields. Lacquers or related thermoplastic coatings have a wide field of usefulness, although they cannot be used in contact with all foods or all solvents. For the latter, the use of uncoated sheet steel is the simplest way out. It does present some problems of rust, but these do not exist any more widely than they do in the use of larger and heavier steel containers for the same products.

The use of lighter tin coatings on container sheets has been suggested and is being tried. Thinner coatings serve satisfactorily for many commodities, especially those which contain little if any moisture. Containers made wholly of a plastic material are economically practicable for a number of uses, but these present a problem of insufficient raw materials for the plastic.

One of the most promising suggestions is that container tinplate have a metallic coating on but one side (the inside) and be protected—and decorated too—on the outer side with lacquer or other coating. The drawback in this connection appears to be the lack of an economical method of coating but one side of the steel sheet with tin. Among the suggestions for overcoming this is that two strips of the steel be laminated with an adhesive before dipping and separated after the tin coating has been set. It is even suggested that the adhesion might be effected by means of a plastic material which would serve as a priming coat for the outer side of the container. Another suggestion is that one side of the steel sheet be coated before dipping with some substance to which the tin will not adhere and which will withstand immersion in the coating bath.

Necessity is the mother of invention which in times like these is largely improvisation. The adaptability of industry and enterprise in general to emergencies and exigencies has been diminished through the decades because it has steadily become less necessary. The underlying human ingenuity still exists, however, and may be expected to give an adequate account of itself.

—O-P-D—

Good for All

The lessons taught last week when A.P.M.A. members went to business school at Harvard were of a general business character, not merely pharmacal. And they were timely. The rather copious notes on those lessons printed elsewhere in this paper therefore have a real usefulness and value for businessmen in all lines.

1878

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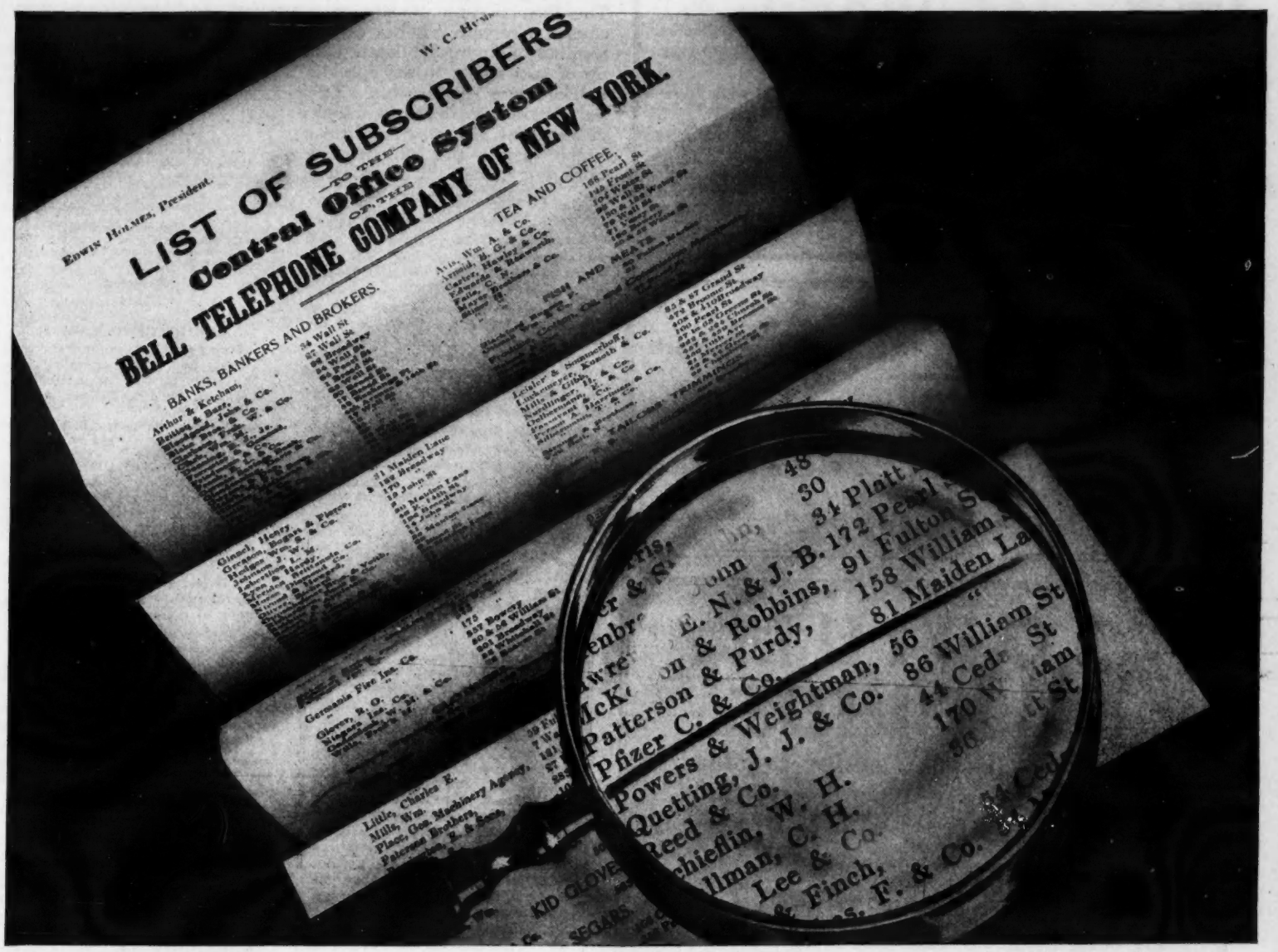

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Heavy Chemicals

Alumina Hydrate, Saltpeter and Barium Carbonate Advanced —Another Rise in Lead Acetate—Oxides of Copper Higher —Technical Gallic, Pyrogallic and Tannic Acids Firmer

Upward revisions in third quarter contract prices continued to appear in the market for heavy chemicals last week. Another advance was announced for acetate of lead, while alumina hydrate, saltpeter, barium carbonate, oxides of copper, gallic, pyrogallic and tannic acid technical grades were lifted. The higher prices represented adjustments to conform with the increased raw material and production costs.

Buying for defense and commercial purposes remained heavy. The former came mostly as a priority and preference, which caused a certain amount of dislocation in regular shipments. A number of chemicals continued in short supply. A further drying up of spot stocks in the outside market was discernible. Export business suffered by a lack of material, shipping facilities, higher prices and difficulty in obtaining necessary licenses.

Alums.—Firm price tone for ammonia and potash. Demand steady.

Alumina Hydrate. — Prices for light advanced 2c., making, bags, car lots, 14c. and less car lots 14½c. per pound; no change in heavy grade.

Alumina Sulphate.—Market firm at recently established levels. Good interest.

Ammonia, Anhydrous.—Active inquiry, selling restricted. Prices firm.

Ammonia, Aqua.—Business allocated, market tight. Prices rule firm.

Ammonia Bicarbonate. — Routine buying. Prices underwent no change.

Ammonia Bifluoride. — Supplies limited, shipments lag. Prices firm.

Ammonia Nitrate. — Defense needs absorbing available output. Prices remain firm.

Ammonia Silicofluoride. — Market short, offerings limited. Resale 20c. per pound.

Ammoniac, Sal. — Shipments well sustained. Market retained its firm position.

Antimony. — Transactions routine. No change in domestic spot price.

Antimony Oxide.—Active inquiry. Selling limited to regular channels. Prices firm.

Arsenic.—Firmer tone, less car lots ¼c. higher at 4½c. per pound. Active inquiry. April imports 1,424,236 pounds.

Barium Carbonate.—Prices for precipitated up $2.50, making bags, car lots, works, $47.50 and less car lots, same basis, $52.50 per ton.

Barium Hydrate.—Market tight, offerings restricted. Prices firm.

Bleaching Powder.—Selling confined to regular consumers for normal needs. Prices unchanged.

Calcium Chloride.—Shipments good. Market position satisfactory.

Carbon Tetrachloride. — Shortage continues, shipments far behind. Resale 15c. per pound.

Cobalt Oxide.—Business held to regular consumers normal needs. Prices unchanged and firm.

Copper.—Prices unchanged. Study made of securing high-cost domestic copper by establishing a price subsidy program to increase supplies.

Copper Oxide.—Prices advanced 1c., making black, 19½c. to 21c. per pound; red, commercial, 20c. to 22c. per pound. Selling restricted.

Copper Sulphate.—Active buying continues, with demand exceeding supplies. Prices firm.

Fluorspar.—Market firm. Shipments remain steady.

Glauber's Salt.—Situation tight. Prices firm at higher levels.

Lead Acetate.—Prices advanced another ½c., ranging from 12½c. to 13¼c. per pound. Buying steady.

Lime.—Shipments moved steadily in most directions. Prices rule firm.

Price Changes

Advanced

Acid, gallic, tech., 15c. per lb.
pyrogallic, tech., 20c. per lb.
tannic, tech., 10c. per lb.
Alumina hydrate, light, 2c. per lb.
Arsenic, white, l.c.l., ¼c. per lb.
Barium carbonate, precip., $2.50 per ton.
Copper oxide, black, 1c. per lb.
red, com'l, 1c. per lb.
Lead acetate, ½c. per lb.
Saltpeter, 50c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
163.8	161.9	158.2	151.4

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
108.7	102.2	101.6	101.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chlorine

With the requirements of national defense broadening, an acute shortage of chlorine has developed. The government's requirements will absorb about 30 percent of the available production. Chlorine was one of the first basic chemicals to be placed on the critical priority list, since it is essential in the processing of certain munitions, lubricating oils, chemical compounds and for sanitation purposes. In order to meet the defense needs, the OPM found it necessary to restrict immediately the industrial use of chlorine. As a first step it has requested a reduction of daily average consumption to not more than 90 percent based on the average consumption for the month of May. Paper manufacturers have agreed to comply with the government's request.

Plans are underway to increase production facilities. Three new units started in 1940 are expected to be completed by the Fall of this year. According to the latest census figures, production during 1939 aggregated 485,554 tons, of which 172,598 tons were consumed in producing establishments and 312,956 tons made for sale.

Chlorine has been placed on the export license list. Shipments in 1939 amounted to 12,000,749 pounds, against 10,010,610 for 1940 year. Exports in the first quarter of this year amounted to 2,384,643 pounds. A large part of the total recently has been going to Canada, where exports are permitted under the general license agreement.

Price for chlorine at the beginning of the war was $1.75 per 100 pounds for single unit tanks, and has been maintained without interruption on this basis. No change has been announced covering the contract price for the third quarter this year. Last change occurred early in 1939, when price was lowered from $2 per 100 pounds for single unit tanks.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Manganese Dioxide.—Steady movement against contracts. Prices unchanged and firm.

Nickel Salts.—Market remains short, shipments far behind. Resale 64c. per pound.

Potash Carbonate.—Market tight, offerings limited. Prices without change.

Potash, Caustic.—Shipments usually confined to regular consumers for normal needs. Prices rule firm.

Potash Chlorate.—Price for powdered advanced ¼c. to regular spot consumers to basis of 10c. Demand steady. April imports 13,788 pounds.

Potash Permanganate. — Offerings limited to regular consumers; spot offerings negligible. Prices firm.

Saltcake.—Demand keeping pace with output and market retained its satisfactory position. April imports, 4,688 tons.

Saltpeter.—Prices advanced 50c., making crystals, 10-20 tons, barrels, $9.10 to $10.10 per 100 pounds; granular, $8.10, and powdered, $9.10 per 100 pounds. Steady interest.

Soda Acetate.—Market tight. Prices firm at recently established levels.

Soda Ash.—Movement brisk against contracts. Prices underwent no change.

Soda Bicarbonate. — Withdrawals steady. Prices remain the same.

Soda Bifluoride.—Market tight, selling restricted. Prices firm.

Soda, Caustic.—Buying broad, market shows definite firming. Prices without alteration.

Soda Cyanide. — Active inquiry, shipments steady. Market firm.

Soda Hydrosulphite.—Market firm. Business confined to regular channels.

Soda Metasilicate.—Good interest. No change occurred in the prices.

Soda Nitrite.—Steady buying. Market displays firmness.

Soda Phosphate.—A firm tone prevailed, while commitments were fairly active.

Soda Silicate.—Brisk demand. Prices firm and unchanged.

Soda Silicofluoride.—Spot offerings small, shipments lag. Resale 15c. to 16c. per pound. April imports 111,292 pounds.

Soda Sulphate, Anhydrous.—Market firm at higher level. Active inquiry.

Soda Sulphide.—Supplies tight, demand steady. Prices firm.

Sulphur, Refined.—Business moved at good pace, while prices held firm.

Tin Salts.—Prices for various tin derivatives held firm. Demand was steady. Straits metal was quoted at 52⅞c. per pound.

Zinc Sulphate.—Firmness characterized the trading. Shipments confined to regular channels as a rule.

Acids

An advance by one producer of technical grades of gallic, pyrogallic and tannic acid supplied the price feature to the market for acids last week. A sharp upturn in raw material costs was the principal factor. Prices for other important acids were retained at previous levels, with the tone very firm.

Demand continued active, and a tight situation prevailed in most materials. Acetic was in a very short position, and spot stocks were hard to find. Chromic and formic moved steadily to regular channels. Oxalic remained extremely tight, and little spot stock appeared. A brisk inquiry was evident for muriatic, nitric and sulphuric.

Acetic.—Market short. Prices firm at higher levels.

Battery. — Shipments steady. Quotations firm.

Chromic.—Active demand. Selling restricted. Prices firm.

Formic. — Market position tight. Pricewise a firm tone prevailed.

Gallic.—One producer raised technical 15c., ranging from $1.05 to $1.08 per pound.

Hydrofluoric.—Steady inquiry. Prices unchanged and firm.

Lactic. — Buying well sustained. Prices underwent no change.

Muriatic. — Brisk demand. Prices held the same and tone firm.

Nitric. — Business active. A firm tone governed the dealings.

Oxalic.—Tightness continued, with offerings limited. Resale 32c. to 34c. per pound.

Pyrogallic. — One factor advanced technical 20c. at $1.35 to $1.53 per pound.

Sulphuric.—Market firm and prices unchanged. Shipments moved at a good pace against contracts. April output 218,846 tons, against 234,026 in March and 192,689 tons in April a year ago. Production for first four months totaled 900,729, against 836,878 tons in like period year ago.

Tannic.—One maker advanced technical 10c. at 64c. to 66c. per pound. Inquiries steady.

Baltimore, June 25.—Nominally the quotations stand at $12 per ton for 60-degree, and $15 per ton for 66-degree. But sellers also add that all or most of the concerns under contract have asked for quantities in excess of contracts, with some of the consumers running far ahead of the specified amount. This, it is declared, has taken up all of the output, so that there is no acid available for the buyers not covered by contract, no matter how much they may offer to pay. Much of the same state of affairs prevails with regard to oleum. This article is held nominally at $17 per ton for 20 percent supplies, but also is reported to have become very scarce.

Insecticides

A normal seasonal decline was evident for most agricultural insecticides and fungicides last week. Despite the fact that peak withdrawals have passed, a satisfactory amount of business continued. Weather and crops have been more favorable than the past few years. Prices underwent no alterations, and the tone remained firm.

Calcium Arsenate.—Moderate demand. Prices underwent no change.

Lead Arsenate.—Business followed normal seasonal trend. Prices firm.

Paradichlorobenzene.—Market tone firm, while prices held the same. Inquiries and shipments remain satisfactory.

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Miscellaneous Chemicals Output: 1940

United States production of sales of certain miscellaneous synthetic chemical products in 1940, reported by the Tariff Commission follows:—

Of Coaltar Origin

	Pounds			
	Production		Sales	
	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.
Biological stains and chemical indicators	9,548	.....	8,585	.....
Gases (poisonous, tear, etc.): total	91,623	.....	104,557	.....
Insecticides (synthetic): Total	.....	.....	287,510	.....
Methyl cyclohexanone	.....	.....	25,696	.....
Photographic chemicals: Total	1,747,445	2,121,041	1,196,508	1,716,341
Hydroquinone[1]	1,288,647	1,441,329	935,719	1,389,922
p-Hydroxy phenylglycine	.....	.....	3,003	.....
Methyl p-aminophenol sulfate (Metol) (Rhodol)	330,952	275,186	233,371	290,337
Plasticizers: Total	28,386,357	23,839,211	21,418,155	19,299,337
Phthalates: Total	18,727,424	15,753,079	12,765,297	11,334,218
Dibutyl	8,799,528	7,923,771	5,506,098	5,661,733
Diethyl	2,306,063	1,812,925	1,869,683	1,373,457
Textile chemicals	13,175,777	9,452,163	12,751,293	9,045,103

Of Non-Coaltar Origin

	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.
Acetaldehyde	201,484,831	.....	.....	.....
Acetic acid (100% purity)	184,884,806	119,632,650	.....	.....
Acetic anhydride (from all sources) (100% purity)	256,652,339	181,156,152	.....	.....
Acetone	201,506,334	.....	121,172,975	100,985,422
Amines: Total	1,969,441	1,487,643	1,746,288	1,399,353
Amyl acetate: Iso (90% purity)	194,757	.....	.....	.....
Butadiene	369,079	.....	276,554	.....
Butyl acetates (90% purity): Total	86,721,057	77,734,214	78,864,644	68,158,368
Normal	100,412,850	72,736,886	54,434,432	45,836,362
Butyl alcohols (100% purity): Total	164,568,813	127,010,364	61,313,850	52,590,016
Normal	100,412,850	77,736,886	54,434,432	45,836,362
n-Butyl bromide	4,205	.....	.....	.....
Carbon tetrachloride	100,811,330	90,535,580	79,674,547	84,023,750
Chloroform (tech. and USP)	3,078,521	2,933,322	2,226,972	.....
Diacetone alcohol	4,671,512	3,220,729	2,832,591	2,393,127
Ethyl acetate (85% purity)	75,368,803	67,897,408	60,632,757	51,622,492
Formaldehyde (40% purity)	180,884,573	.....	107,999,713	.....
Gallic acid, tech	213,511	145,338	.....	.....
Glyceryl monostearate	172,610	.....	159,973	.....
Isopropyl alcohol (isopropanol)	219,925,900	179,062,266	39,673,760	18,407,564
Isopropyl ether	.....	.....	814,449	.....
Lactic acid—				
Edible (100% purity)	.....	1,609,094	1,492,301	1,280,235
Technical (100% purity)	1,869,365	1,530,456	1,671,237	1,439,491
Methanol (synthetic)	.....	.....	159,271,316	136,407,086
Methyl chloride (chloromethane) (100% purity)	3,041,661	3,021,078	3,123,484	2,947,513
Oxalic acid	12,921,227	10,416,269	.....	11,854,176
Plasticizers: Total	8,474,052	6,031,548	6,880,775	5,069,738
Dibutyl tartrate	28,318	23,534	26,976	23,197
Pyrogallic acid (pyrogallol)	68,275	49,770	62,767	60,807
Sulfated fatty alcohols, acids, etc. (gardinols, igepons, intramines, mapros, xynomines)	16,201,261	12,527,302	14,782,253	10,660,181

[1] Photographic grade only.

Rubber Chemicals Production: 1940

United States production and sales of certain rubber chemicals in 1940, as reported by the Tariff Commission, follows:—

Of Coaltar Origin

	Pounds			
	Production		Sales	
	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.
Accelerators, total	16,736,874	12,030,444	12,908,019	7,772,922
Butyraldehyde aniline	482,904	524,422	.....	235,018
Diphenylguanidine	1,448,504	1,852,136	1,279,701	1,234,817
Mercaptobenzothiazole	5,438,933	.....	.....	.....
Thiocarbanilide	404,838	.....	.....	.....
Antioxidants, total	20,402,520	17,875,981	15,026,750	13,191,775
Diphenyl-p-phenylenediamine	1,281,841	1,101,640	.....	.....

Non-Coaltar

Accelerators—				
Tetramethylthiouram sulfide and disulfide	567,517	471,699	433,397	369,984
Zinc diethyl dithiocarbamate	51,775	.....	.....	.....

Metals Inventory Order Affects Few Salts

—*Continued from page 5*

on the basis of said customer's method and rate of operation, efficiently to meet required deliveries of said customer.

The customer was required to file a copy of this statement of compliance not only with his suppliers but also with the Director of Priorities.

In the amendment, it is stipulated that the customer must continue to file monthly statements with his suppliers but will not be required to file copies with the director.

Diethyleneglycol Diabietate Data Given in Booklet

A twelve-page booklet containing technical data on Flexalyn, diethylene glycol diabietate, has just been issued by Hercules Powder Company. The booklet gives data on acid number, melting point, color, density, refractive index, saponification number, and flash point and viscosity of the solution. Tables of physical properties and typical formulations are included. Copies may be obtained at the office of the company in Wilmington, Del., by mentioning the REPORTER.

U.S. to Build Oleum Plant In Copperhill, Tenn.

The War Department announced today the selection of Copperhill, Tenn., as a site for an oleum plant. The construction of buildings, building installations, purchase of machinery and equipment, is expected to cost in the neighborhood of $2,375,000.

The plant will be government-owned and agent-operated, and will be built adjoining a similar plant of the Tennessee Copper Company, New York. The War Department is carrying on negotiations with the Tennessee Copper Company for the lease of the land and the operation of the plant.

Monsanto Names Durgin To Phosphate Research Post

St. Louis, June 25, 1941

Promotion of Charles B. Durgin, of Anniston, Ala., group leader in the research department of the phospate division of the Monsanto Chemical Company, to assistant director of research, has been made known by Dr. Russell L. Jenkins, director of research.

Mr. Durgin was born in Wilton, N. H. He attended the public schools of Wilton and the University of New Hampshire, where he received the degree of B.S. in chemical engineering in 1918. He later pursued graduate courses at George Washington University, Washington, D. C. He joined Swann Chemical Company in February, 1922, as research chemist. The Swann Company was subsequently purchased by Monsanto Company.

Merchants Ass'n to Vote On Name Change July 8

Members of the Merchants Association of New York will meet July 8 to vote on a proposal to change the group's name to the Commerce and Industry Association of New York. The change was suggested by the board of directors.

E. S. Bissell has been named vice-president of the Mixing Equipment Company, Rochester, N. Y. He has been technical salesmanager.

Obituaries

Richard Gesell

Richard Gesell, president of R. Gesell, Inc., wholesale drugs, this city, died June 27. He was 46 years of age.

Born October 19, 1895, Mr. Gesell early in life entered the employ of Lehn & Fink, wholesale druggist. Some years later he became a member of the firm of Ehrmann & Strauss, drugs and chemicals, and eventually became the owner. On April 15, 1938, he changed the firm name to R. Gesell, Inc.

Surviving are his mother, a brother, W. H. Gesell, vice-president of Lehn & Fink, Inc., and a daughter.

Henry F. Koenig

Henry F. Koenig, who retired in 1913 as secretary-treasurer of the Cincinnati Varnish Company, Norwood, Ohio, died in Cincinnati June 24. He was ninety years of age. A native of Germany, Mr. Koenig was brought to this country by his parents. In company with John C. Moore and E. R. Glascock he founded the Cincinnati Varnish Company.

Surviving are two sons.

Edwin H. Baker, for the past four years president of the Organo Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., died June 23. He was fifty-one years old.

Dr. Humberto Bizzoni, a research chemist, was killed June 24 when, according to police, he jumped or fell from a window of his ninth-floor office at 33 West Forty-second street. He was sixty-five years of age.

Dr. Charles L. Connor, professor of pathology at the medical school of the University of California, and a noted research scientist, died recently in San Francisco. He was fifty years of age.

Frederick G. Harris, vice-president and treasurer of the R. W. Gardiner Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Company, East Orange, N. J., died in his home in Montclair, N. J., June 21. He was seventy-one years of age. Surviving are his wife and two daughters.

Ludvig O. Schmidt, assistant to the vice-presidents of the Liggett Drug Company, Inc., died June 22 in this city, after a short illness.

Harry B. Wesson, a pioneer in the development of cottonseed oil products, died June 25 at his home in Indian Rocks, Fla. He was forty-eight years of age.

N.Y. Chemical Warfare Procurement Office Moved

The headquarters of the New York Chemical Warfare Procurement District moved from its present location, 45 Broadway, to 292 Madison avenue on June 27. Major Harry A. Kuhn, Chemical Warfare Service, is in charge of this district which includes New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland.

U.S. Ammunition Depot Set for Texarkana, Tex.

OPD Washington Bureau
June 21, 1941

The War Department announced today the selection of Texarkana, Texas, for an ammunition storage depot. The approximate amount involved in this project is $9,000,000. The location of the site is about fifteen miles west of Texarkana and will comprise over 10,000 acres.

Phila. Quartz to Build Tacoma Silicate Plant

Philadelphia Quartz Company of California plans the construction of a plant in Tacoma, Wash., at a cost of $250,000. Work on the new silicate plant will be started immediately.

Buffalo Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will held its third golf tournament of the season at Park Club in Williamsville, July 11.

Commercial Solvents Twenty-First Anniversary

The twenty-first birthday anniversary of Commercial Solvents Corporation was observed recently with a dinner-dance held at Terre Haute, Ind., where the parent plant is located. Over 600 were in attendance, including executives from the New York office and from the other plants at Peoria, Ill.; Harvey and Westwego, La.; and Agnew, Calif. Henry E. Perry, vice-president, acted as toastmaster, and Major T. P. Walker, president, delivered an address. The feature was the formation of the "Twenty Year Club," with Maynard C. Wheeler, production manager, presenting the thirty-five candidates, and Major Walker gave to each a gold watch suitably inscribed to commemorate the occasion.

Dyestuffs, Textile and Leather Chemicals

Egg Albumen Continues Upward—Solid Wattle Extract Higher —Chestnut Wood, Hemlock, Oakbark Extract Prices Advance —Sulphonated Castor Oil Firmer—Rice Starch Raised

Prices continued to advance in the market for dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals last week. Egg albumen was raised again. Fractional advances occurred in potato and rice starches. Sulphonated castor oils followed the advance in the basic commodity. Higher freight rates were reflected in an advance for solid wattle bark extract. As announced late the preceding period, a leading producer increased third quarter contract prices for chestnut wood, hemlock and oakbark extracts.

A steady buying interest prevailed in practically all materials. Securing adequate supplies of imported items continued the principal difficulty. Sizing materials, particularly items such as sago and tapioca flour, were in a tight position because of inadequate shipping facilities in the Far East. Many tanning materials were in a similar position, such as divi-divi, gambier, nutgalls, mangrove bark, quebracho and wattle bark.

Chemicals

Alumina Acetate.—Demand steady. Market firm.

Alumina Chloride.—Good interest. Prices lacked change.

Ammonia Acetate.—Market position firm. Buying steady.

Antimony Salts. — Market tight. Shipments moderate. Prices firm.

Potash Bichromate. — Shipments steady against contracts. Prices firm at higher levels.

Potash Prussiate.—Selling confined to regular channels as a rule. Prices rule firm.

Soda Bichromate.—Good inquiry, shipments steady. Prices well sustained at recently established levels. Resale 12c. per pound.

Soda Prussiate.—Withdrawals were steady. Prices lacked any alteration.

Sulphonated Oils.—Castor oil advanced ¼c. to ½c., making 50% car lots, 7¾c. per pound; 75%, car lots, 10¾c., and 80%, car lots, 11c. per pound. No change in tallow. Buying steady.

Zinc Dust.—Business confined to regular channels. Prices firm.

Price Changes

Advanced

Castor oil, sulphonated, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Chestnut wood, ext., 15 to 27½ points per lb.
Egg albumen, dom., 10c. per lb.
Hemlock bark, ext., ¼c. per lb.
Oakbark, ext., ¼c. per lb.
Starch, potato, ½c. per lb.
rice, ½c. per lb.
Wattle bark, ext., 35 to 45 points per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
224.7	215.5	186.3	144.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Egg Albumen

Heavy government purchases of shell, frozen and dried eggs since passage of the lend-lease bill early this year brought about a sharp advance in prices for egg albumen. The government announced its intention of supporting the egg market and has bought millions of eggs, distributing them to the Army, Navy, Red Cross for devastated areas, relief and shipments to the United Kingdom. Egg futures reached the highest levels since 1929.

Shipments of imported albumen from China are expected to partially relieve tight situation here. The seasonal movement gets under way in April, May and June and arrivals are looked for most any time. Imports for the first quarter of this year were only 68,692 pounds. Shipments during 1940 totaled 332,389 pounds, compared with 500,479 in the 1939 year.

Prices at the start of the war, September, 1939, were 58c. to 62c. for the crystal. The market remained fairly stable, and at the beginning of this year stood at 55c. to 58c. per pound. However, from February until the present time the increase has been sharp and steady. Current quotations for crystal albumen stood at $1.40 to $1.50 per pound.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Interest routine. Prices without change. April imports 101,641 pounds.

Cochineal.—Buying was moderate. Prices unchanged.

Fustic.—Shipments steady. Prices firm at higher levels.

Hypernic.—Commitments moderately active. No change in the prices.

Logwood.—Inquiries and shipments steady. Prices firm. April imports 3,519 tons; extract 3,538 pounds.

Turmeric.—Offerings limited. Spot stocks small. Prices firm. April imports 115,985 pounds.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood. — Demand steady. Prices unchanged and firm.

Albumen, Egg.—Domestic prices 10c. higher, making crystal $1.40 to $1.50 per pound. Market tight, inquiries good.

Corn Sugar.—Active demand. Prices underwent no change.

Dextrin, Corn.—Buying was brisk. Pricewise a firm tone prevailed.

Egg Yolk.—Market displays firmness. Offerings limited, inquiries good.

Starch, Corn. — Shipments moved steadily, and sellers pressed to make deliveries. Prices firm.

Starch, Potato.—Prices ½c. higher, ranging from 5¾c. to 7c. per pound. Steady inquiry.

Starch, Rice.—Market ½c. higher at 8c. to 9c. per pound. Demand good.

Starch, Wheat.—Shipments moderately active, and prices remain the same.

Tapioca Flour.—Prices firm. Steady inquiry, with shipments uncertain.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Bark.—Price advanced to basis of 1.90c. per pound in tanks, and 2.40c. per pound in barrels, car lots. Shipments steady.

Divi-Divi. — Prices firm, inquiries steady.

Gambier. — Prices nominal. Spot stocks limited.

Hemlock. — Quotations raised ¼c., making tanks 3c. per pound and barrels, car lots, 3½c. per pound. Steady demand.

Mangrove Bark.—No new price developments. Inquiries steady.

Oakbark.—Prices raised ¼c. to the basis of 3c. in tanks, and car lots, barrels, 3½c. per pound. Shipments steady against contract.

Osage Orange.—Transactions moderate, and prices underwent no change.

Quebracho.—Prices unchanged and firm. Interest remains steady.

Quercitron.—Firm price tone prevailed. Business moderate.

Wattle Bark.—Solid extract, South African, advanced 45 points at 4.60c. per pound, while East African was 35 points higher at 4.475c. per pound.

Scher Wins Golf Cup At Textile Chemists Outing

Robert E. Scher, of Scher Brothers, textile firm, this city, turned in a net 69 at the annual golf tournament and outing of the New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists to win possession of the organization's cup for the next year. The affair was held June 20 at the North Jersey Country Club, Preakness, N. J. Mr. Scher, who was playing his second game of the season, shot a gross 89.

Among the members, low gross was won by D. Rion, with an 81. Among the guests, E. A. Bush and B. B. Allen tied for low gross, each reporting a 77. A tie also occurred between H. C. Hennig and G. W. Smith for the drive nearest the pin on the eighth hole of the course. In the kickers handicap for members, E. Freedman, P. Doheer, and A. Kilner had scores similar to the drawn number; while in the same event for guests, A. Born, M. Homan, Charles Sabriskie, and H. Toderbush won prizes. The honor of getting the largest number of strokes on any hole was won by P. Duggan with a 12.

Winners in the tennis tournament were H. Jarrick and Carl Fisher. In addition some thirteen door prizes were distributed in the evening following the dinner. Approximately 375 persons attended the dinner, while 175 enjoyed the athletic competitions.

General chairman of the outing program was Max Kaesche, of the Sandoz Chemical Works. He was assisted by Paul Luck, George Baxter, Herman Baumann and Robert F. Holoch.

Color Card Ass'n Re-Elects Charles Pinnell President

Charles Pinnell, of Merrimack Manufacturing Company, has been re-elected president of the Textile Color Card Association of the United States, Inc. Other officers, all re-elected, were:—First vice-president, Roy E. Tilles, Gotham Silk Hosiery Co.; second vice-president, Armand Schwab, Armand Schwab & Co.; treasurer, Carl E. Kampf, Brewster Hat Co., and secretary and managing director, Margaret Hayden Rorke. All of the members of the board of directors were re-elected.

DARLING'S
STEARIC ACID
OLEIC ACID
RED OIL
FATTY ACIDS
DARLING & COMPANY Manufacturers
4203 South Ashland Avenue • Chicago

Natural Products Refining Co.
910 Garfield Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Natural
Natural BICHROMATES

GLACIAL ACETIC ACID
GRADES:
STANDARD — U.S.P. XI. — C.P.
CONTAINERS:
Cases, Carboys — 100 lbs. net
Aluminum Drums — 900 lbs. net
Stainless Steel Drums — 450 lbs. net
(for U.S.P. XI and C.P. acid only)
Tank Cars — 69,000 lbs. (approx.)
Export shipments in non-returnable, new oak barrels or completely boxed 5-gallon carboys
NIACET CHEMICALS CORPORATION 4703 PINE AVE., NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

MUTUAL BICHROMATES
BICHROMATE OF SODA
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BICHROMATE OF POTASH
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CHROMIC ACID
MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA
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NEW YORK N.Y.
MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA
270 Madison Avenue, New York City

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Association meetings:—

American Ass'n Textile Chemists and Colorists, Oct. 31-Nov. 1, Pinehurst, N. C.

Barrett CHEMICALS

For your convenience The Barrett Company's prices on Coal Tar Acids are:

CRESOLS

	Tank Cars	Carloads Returnable Drums	Less Carloads Returnable Drums
No. 1 Meta Para—less than 2°C Boiling range	11c lb.	11¾c lb.	12¼c lb.
No. 2 Meta Para 2° to 3°C Boiling range	10c lb.	10¾c lb.	11¼c lb.
No. 3 Meta Para 3° to 4°C Boiling range	9¼c lb.	10c lb.	10½c lb.
No. 4 Special Cresol Distilling 50% at above 198°C and completely within 4° to 8°C	9c lb.	9¾c lb.	10¼c lb.
No. 5 Special Cresol distilling at least 50% below 198°C	9½c lb.	10¼c lb.	10¾c lb.
No. 6 Special Cresol distilling at least 50% at 202°C and less than 90% within 8°C range	8½c lb.	9¼c lb.	9¾c lb.
No. 7 Cresol U.S.P.	9½c lb.	10¼c lb.	10¾c lb.
No. 8 Cresol distilling 50% at 202°-204°C and less than 98% at 206°C	8¼c lb.	9c lb.	9½c lb.
No. 9 Ortho Cresol, 30.4°C Min. M.P.		17c lb.	17½c lb.
No. 10 Ortho Cresol, 29°C Min. M.P.		16c lb.	16½c lb.

CRESYLIC ACIDS

No. 1 Cresylic Acid distilling 50% at 204°-206°C	70c gal.	76c gal.	78c gal.
No. 2 Cresylic Acid distilling 50% at 206°-210°C	70c gal.	76c gal.	78c gal.
No. 3 Cresylic Acid distilling 50% at 210°C or higher and total distillation range of over 9°C	70c gal.	76c gal.	78c gal.
No. 4 Cresylic Acid (special blends) distilling 50% at 204°-206°C	70c gal.	76c gal.	78c gal.
No. 5 Cresylic Acid (special blends) 50% at 206°-210°C	70c gal.	76c gal.	78c gal.
No. 6 Cresylic Acid (special blends) 50% at 210°C or higher and total distillation range of over 9°C	70c gal.	76c gal.	78c gal.
No. 7 Cresylic Acid distilling 50% at 210°C or higher with a total distillation range of 7° to 9°C:—			
(a) Distilling more than 75% at 215°C	90c gal.	36c gal.	38c gal.
(b) Distilling less than 75% at 215°C	80c gal.	86c gal.	88c gal.

XYLENOLS

No. 1 Xylenols distilling completely within range of 5° to 7°C	11c lb.	11¾c lb.	12¼c lb.
No. 2 Xylenols distilling completely within 5°C, M.P. under 58°C	13c lb.	13¾c lb.	14¼c lb.
No. 3 Xylenols with M.P. of 58°C or over	16c lb.	16¾c lb.	17¼c lb.

F.O.B. Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., freight equalized with Newark, N. J., Follansbee, W. Va., or Indianapolis, Ind. Drums returnable at seller's expense.

Non-returnable steel barrels 2c per gallon or ¼c per lb. higher than returnable drum schedule.

Non-returnable steel barrels supplied at returnable drum prices for west coast shipments.

None of the above standard grades of cresol and cresylic acid will contain more than 20% of phenol. For mixtures containing higher percentages of phenol, prices will be quoted on request.

Terms—Net cash 30 days from date of shipment.
Prices are subject to change without notice.

	Tank Cars Per lb.	Returnable or destructible drums: Carloads Per lb.	Min. 1,000 lbs. Per lb.	Under 1,000 lbs. Per lb.
Phenol U.S.P. 40°C	11½c	12½c	13¼c	14¼c
85% Phenol—15% Water		10.63c	11.26c	12.11c
92% Phenol—8% Water		11.50c	12.19c	13.11c

Returnable drums to be returned at buyers' expense. F.O.B. Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., freight equalized with Newark, N. J., Midland, Michigan, St. Louis, Mo., Indianapolis, Ind., and Follansbee, West Va.

	Tank Cars Per lb.	Returnable or destructible drums: Carloads Per lb.	Less Carload Per lb.
Technical Phenol 39°C	11c	12c	12¾c
85% Phenol—15% Water		10.20c	10.84c
92% Phenol—8% Water		11.04c	11.73c
		Returnable drums	
*Technical Phenol—90-92%	9½c	10¼c	10¾c
*Technical Phenol—82-84%	9¼c	10c	10½c
Phenol—Cresol Blends:—			
60-79% Phenol Content	9¼c	10c	10½c
40-59% Phenol Content	9c	9¾c	10¼c
20-39% Phenol Content	8¾c	9½c	10c

*Technical 90-92% and 82-84% Phenol sold in 200 lb. destructible drums, when shipped by motor truck only, at ¼c lb. above returnable drum prices.

Returnable drums are returned at seller's expense.

F.O.B. Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., freight equalized with Newark, N. J., Indianapolis, Ind., and Follansbee, West Va.

Terms—Net cash 30 days from date of shipment.
Prices are subject to change without notice.

THE BARRETT COMPANY
40 Rector Street, New York, N. Y.

America's leading manufacturer of coal-tar products
ROOFINGS • TARVIA • CHEMICALS

Coaltar Chemicals

Anthraquinone, Metatoluylenediamine and Dinitrotoluene Up —Broad Inquiries and Shortages Prevail for Many Items —Coaltar Color Prices Remain Substantially the Same

With contract announcements covering most basic products out of the way, release of coaltar acids, intermediates and colors made their appearance. A few intermediates, including anthraquinone, metatoluylenediamine and dinitrotoluene were advanced, while third quarter prices for various coaltar colors will remain substantially the same, only a few adjustments were made because of higher raw material costs.

A shortage in several chemicals due to the excessive inquiries continued. Shipments were held up in many instances, since orders far exceeded production facilities. The appearance of preference and priority requests further complicated matters. Sellers in several cases were forced to reject this business. A strict system of allocation was followed in order to protect all regular consumers.

Price Changes

Advanced

Acid, cresylic (petroleum), 10c. per gal.
Anthraquinone, 5c. per lb.
Dinitrotoluene, 2½c. per lb.
Metatoluylenediamine, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
127.7	127.7	126.6	127.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Demand steady. Prices remain the same with tone firm.

Carbazole.—Business moderately active. Prices without change.

Coaltar.—Shipments steady against contracts. Market firm.

Creosote Oil.—Indications are that prices will remain firm on contracts covering final six months. Market position strong and inquiries steady. April imports 1,092,092 gallons, valued at $162,788.

Cresols.—Prices firm at recently established levels. Inquiries exceed available supplies, business allocated.

Cresylic Acid.—Market displays strength. Supplies tight, shipments prorated. Petroleum cresylic advanced 10c. per gallon, making high boil, tanks, 54c., and medium boil tanks, 60c. per gallon. Small offerings of imported range as high as $1.30 per gallon.

Naphthalene.—Prices firm, with indications current quotations will remain the same. Market tight, selling restricted.

Phenol.—Demand active, market tight, shipments allocated. Prices firm.

Pitch, Coaltar.—Commitments routine. Pricewise a firm tone prevailed. April imports, 13,075 gallons.

Pyridin. — Withdrawals continue steady. Market position firm.

Tar Acid Oils.—Inquiries brisk. Market firm at recently established levels.

Xylol.—Steady interest. Market position tight. Prices rule firm.

Toluol

Defense requirements for production of TNT continue to absorb large quantities of nitration toluol. Since the outbreak of the war, the National Defense Advisory Commission has made rapid strides in enhancing output of this essential material by use of petroleum. As a result contracts were made with two large oil companies during 1940 to install toluol plants. Recently it was estimated that potential supplies of toluol used in manufacturing TNT were adequate for all contemplated United States requirements. Commercial needs for paints, lacquers and other materials can be met by recovery from by-product coke ovens. So far no priority has been issued for toluol.

One large petroleum toluol unit was completed at the end of 1940, producing a high quality material approximating 2,000,000 gallons, and plans are underway to double this capacity. This would allow for possible output of 40,000,000 pounds of TNT. Installation of additional recovery equipment by petroleum companies will provide an adequate stock pile to prevent any shortage. Aside from this, large steel companies have increased ingot capacity. Recovery from by-product coke ovens during the first quarter of 1941 amounted to 6,851,000 gallons. For the entire year 1940 production aggregated 24,800,000 gallons, compared with 19,767,000 gallons in the 1939 year.

While toluol has been placed on the export control list, shipments in the first quarter of this year totaled 10,592,992 pounds valued at $462,857, most of which went to Canada. Exports during 1939 were not specifically classified; however, in 1940 a total of 59,515,672 pounds, valued at $3,209,725 were shipped from here.

At the end of August, 1939, contract tank price for nitration was 23½c. per gallon, compared with current quotation of 28½c. per gallon. Before license restrictions and the spread of hostilities price in the export market soared, reaching a high of 58c. per gallon. Scattered transactions in the outside market occurred around 38c. to 40c. per gallon.

Chicago Coaltar Bases

Inquiries for various grade of coaltar bases is good, and shipments resulting from orders are reported quite active. Benzol is coming into good call. Xylol business is reported fair. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 14c. to 15c. per gallon; motor benzol, 8c. to 8½c.; toluol, 27c.; 10-degree xylol, 25c.; solvent naphtha, 26c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 13½c. to 14c.

Coaltar Acids

Benzoic.—Demand steady, market position firm.

Cleve's.—Interest routine. Prices without change.

Fumaric.—Brisk inquiry. Quotations remain firm.

H.—Dealings strictly routine. Prices underwent no change.

Malic.—Steady demand. Pricewise a firm tone prevailed.

Maleic.—Selling usually limited to regular accounts. Prices rule firm.

Picric.—Active demand, reflecting defense needs. Prices firm.

Salicylic.—Good movement of technical. Prices remain the same.

Sulphanilic. — Commitments steady and tone held firm.

Tobias.—Shipments steady against contracts. Prices firm.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol.—Shipments steady. Market retained its firmness.

Anilin.—Active demand, market tight, business allocated. Prices firm.

Anthraquinone.—Price advanced 5c. to basis of 70c. per pound. Business steady.

Benzaldehyde.—Market tight, shipments steady against contracts. Prices firm.

Benzidine Base.—Steady movement to regular channels. Quotations lack change.

Betanaphthol.—Brisk inquiry, selling restricted. Prices well sustained.

Dimethylanilin. — Buying active, market position strong and prices without change.

Dinitrobenzene.—Firmness characterized the trading. Shipments steady.

Dinitronaphthalene. — Market firm. Steady demand from usual consumers.

Dinitrophenol. — Shipments steady against contracts. Prices rule firm.

Dinitrotoluene. — Price advanced 2½c. at 18c. per pound. Active inquiry, selling restricted.

Diphenyl. — Withdrawals remain steady and prices held firm.

G. Salt.—Market a routine affair. Prices without change.

Metanitroparatoluidin. — Steady interest for moderate quantities. Prices unchanged.

Metatoluyenediamine. — Price advanced 5c. to basis of 70c. per pound. Market tight, inquiries active.

Nitrobenzene.—Market firm, the call was steady.

Nitronaphthalene. — Shipments confined to regular consumers. Prices firm.

Orthochloroanilin.—Market retained its firmness, while dealings held steady.

Orthodichlorobenzene. — Business active, and selling usually limited to normal needs. Prices firm.

Orthonitrotoluene. — Good inquiry, while market position held firm.

Parachlorophenol.—Call moderately active. Prices underwent no change.

Paranitrophenol. — Inquiries and shipments steady. Prices firm.

—Continued on page 34

Proprietary Medicine Exports Reported for 1940

Proprietory medicines exported from the United States during 1940 have been tabulated by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The value of the various classes of products exported in 1940 was as follows:—

Classification.	Value.
Mouth washes and gargles	$348,885
Corn and foot remedies	75,645
Plasters	491,319
Liniments	109,694
Salves for burns, cuts and skin diseases	369,044
Salves for coughs, colds and catarrh	720,937
Cold, cough and bronchial preparations	700,993
Catarrh, asthma, and hay fever preparations	222,352
Malaria and chill preparations	163,791
Tonics and blood purifiers	1,988,797
Laxatives and purgatives	881,033
Milk of magnesia	177,768
Digestive preparations	160,650
Headache, neuralgia, and pain remedies	620,249
Other proprietary medicinals	2,227,447

Cadmium Sales Set High Record in 1940

Production and sales of metallic cadmium and cadmium in compounds established new high records in 1940, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production of metallic cadmium amounted to 5,921,488 pounds, compared with 4,411,530 pounds in 1939. Sales were 6,206,627 pounds of metallic cadmium, including 127,776 pounds exported, compared with 5,190,273 pounds in 1939.

The cadmium content of compounds produced in 1940 was 845,000 pounds, compared with 679,000 pounds in 1939 and 431,000 pounds in 1938 The compounds produced during the year included cadmium lithopone and cadmium oxide, sulphide, sulphate, and hydrate. Imports of metallic cadmium dropped markedly from 309,874 pounds in 1939 to only 27,491 pounds in 1940, all shipped from Belgium before the German conquest. Imports of cadmium flue dust from Mexico increased from 852 short tons in 1939 to 945 tons in 1940. These imports amounted to 838 short tons during 1938. Apparent consumption of cadmium as metal and as a constituent of compounds during 1940 reached a new high of 6,666,000 pounds, 13 percent greater than that of 1937, the previous record year.

F.W.D.A. Convention Chairmen Named

Paige D. L'Hommedieu, manager of field sales for Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., has been appointed chairman of the program and entertainment committee for the twenty-sixth annual convention of the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association to be held at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 14-17, inclusive. Acting as vice-chairman for the event will be John G. Bill, of Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia. Eight main activity committees, including publicity, transportation, banquet, registration, cocktail party, evening, golf, and ladies' committees, have been formed.

Bristol-Myers Releases Two for OPM Work

Bristol-Myers Company, this city, has released for part-time service as OPM trainers, Palmer J. Lathrop, manager of the Newark, N. J., plant of Rubberset Company, a subsidiary, and Edward W. Love, production manager at the Bristol-Myers main plant, Hillside, N. J.

The New Jersey staff of OPM trainers has been set up by OPM in cooperation with Rutgers University Extension Division and the New Jersey State Department of Vocational Education. The OPM trainers, it was explained, will be sent to industrial plants working on defense contracts and will lend assistance to foremen, assistant foremen, and others responsible for instructing and training workmen giving short, intensive coaching courses in how to teach a man a job or a new skill according to the most practical and experience-tested methods.

Philip Carey, Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, has purchased the former Pardee Tile Works plant at Perth Amboy, N. J.

Brooks Ass't Sales Head Of Bristol-Myers Co.

J. W. Brooks has been appointed assistant sales manager for Bristol-Myers Company, this city. Mr. Brooks joined the Bristol-Myers Company sales force in 1911, and for the past twelve years has been Midwestern branch manager with offices in Chicago. Richard N. Hill, formerly sales representative in the St. Louis territory, succeeds Mr. Brooks as Midwestern branch manager. J. T. Wallace, of Des Moines, has been transferred from the Iowa territory to fill the St. Louis vacancy.

Mr. Brooks was born in Royalton Center, New York. He attended the Lockport, New York, High School and was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Class of 1910. He is a registered pharmacist in Pennsylvania and Illinois. His first professional work was with Sharpe & Dohme, manufacturing chemists. Early sales training had been had in drug stores at Pawnee city, Nebraska; Fort Morgan, Colorado, and in Philadelphia.

McK.&R. Working Capital Loan Approved by Court

William J. Wardall, trustee of McKesson & Robbins, has received authorization of Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe to arrange for the underwriting of $2,500,000 of 15-year sinking fund debentures to provide working capital required by the expansion of the firm's business. These securities will be in addition to $11,200,000 of debentures and $5,600,000 of preferred stock to be sold to pay creditors as provided in the reorganization plan.

Mercury Sale to Japan Reported by Chilean Firm

The Compania Mineral Punitaqui has contracted with Japanese interests to deliver next week two tons of mercury and 200 tons of concentrates containing mercury, copper and gold. The company also announced that it is ready to deliver 15 to 20 tons of mercury monthly.

TAR ACIDS

Phenol · Cresol
Cresylic Acid

TAR ACID OILS

KOPPERS CHEMICALS AND SOLVENTS

Benzol (all grades) . . . Toluol (Industrial and Nitration) . . . Xylol (5°, 10° and Industrial) . . . Solvent Naphtha (including High Flash) . . . Naphthalene . . . Shingle Stain Oil . . . Refined Tars . . . Pitch Coke . . . Industrial Coal Tar Pitches . . . Flotation Oils . . . Creosote

OTHER KOPPERS PRODUCTS

Coal Tar Roofing Materials . . . Waterproofing and Dampproofing Materials . . . Tarmac Road Tar Materials . . . Bituminous Base Paints . . . Coal . . . Coke . . . Benzol Recovery Plants . . . Naphthalene Removal Apparatus . . . Sulphur Recovery Apparatus . . . Phenol Removal Apparatus . . . By-Product Recovery Apparatus Faat's Self-aligning Couplings . . . Piston Rings . . . Valves . . . Pressure-treated Lumber

PHENOL—All Standard grades such as 82% and 90% and 39° Melting Point Pure.

CRESOL—U.S.P. with very close cut distillation range and light color, for pharmaceutical purposes—Mesta-Para Cresol with high meta cresol content—Resin cresols close cut to wide boiling with guaranteed meta cresol contents and clean odor.

CRESYLIC ACID—Many distillation ranges appropriate for all established uses—pale color—clean odor—total impurities besides water not exceeding one half of one per cent.

TAR ACID OILS—Frozen crystal free at 0°C.—good emulsion-forming properties—low benzophenol content appropriate for low to high coefficiencies with tar acid contents as required.

KOPPERS COMPANY · PITTSBURGH, PA.

SOME TYPICAL USES:

SYNTHETIC RESINS
ANTISEPTICS
DRUGS
DISINFECTANTS
PLASTICIZERS
DYES
SOLVENTS
EXPLOSIVES
PERFUMES
PHOTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPERS
SOAP
RUBBER RECLAIMING AGENTS
LACQUER
ANTI-OXIDANTS
OIL PURIFICATION
ANIMAL DIPS
INEXPENSIVE DISINFECTANTS
FLOTATION PROCESSES
INSECTICIDES

KOPPERS

Coaltar Chemicals

Other Intermediates

—*Continued from page* 33

Paranitrotoluene.—Shipments moved actively against contracts. Prices firm.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Market short, shipments lag, and selling limited. Prices firm.

Thiocarbanilide. — Interest steady. Prices unchanged and firm.

Toluidin, Mixed.—Shipments steady to regular consumers. Prices firm.

Coaltar Colors

A good demand continued for various coaltar colors last week. Activity in various branches of the textile industry absorbed sizable quantities, while other consumers displayed a steady interest. In view of the domestic situation, some sellers were not anxious to accept inquiries for export.

Highest quality

NAPHTHENIC ACID

CRESYLIC ACID

VISCOUS OILS
(extremely viscous polymerized hydrocarbons)

CALODORANT
GAS ODORANT

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
• OF CALIFORNIA
225 BUSH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA COMMERCIAL COMPANY, INC.
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Previously, the bulk of the material had been moving to Canada, India, Dutch East Indies and South America. Imports continue small, with figures for April showing only 173,660 pounds shipped to this country, most of which came from Switzerland. Prices covering third quarter contracts will remain substantially the same, a few adjustments upward will be made including Bismarck Brown and Sulphur Blue reflecting higher raw material costs.

Koppers Names Stephenson Tar, Chem Div. Sales Head

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 25, 1941

G. C. Stephenson has been appointed sales manager for the tar and chemical division of Koppers Company. Mr. Stephenson became affiliated with the Koppers organization in 1929 as a salesman. For the past 10 years he has been manager of creosote sales. Before joining Koppers he was a chemist and chief chemist at wood treating plants of the A. T. and S. F. railroad, and chemist and superintendent at the Port Reading, N. J., creosote plant of the Reading Company. He was graduated from Lombard College, Galesburg, Ill., in 1920 with a bachelor of science degree in chemistry. He was born in Oneida, Ill.

Trade Briefs

Harbison-Walker Refractories plans the construction of a third firebrick manufacturing plant near Clearfield, Pa.

Purex Corporation, South Gate, Calif., erecting a new laboratory, loading dock and shed building at a cost of $6,000.

"Limestone and Dolomite in the Chemical and Processing Industries" is the title of a new bulletin by Oliver Bowles and Mabel S. Jensen, issued by the United States Bureau of Mines as information circular 7169. A copy may be obtained free by writing to the bureau's division of publications, Washington.

S. D. Distelhorst, sales promotion manager for Cochrane Corporation, Philadelphia, was awarded a professional engineering degree by Purdue University. He graduated from Purdue in 1935 with a bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering.

DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
AMERICAN-BRITISH CHEMICAL SUPPLIES, Inc.
180 MADISON AVE. Telephones: AShland 4-2265 and 4-2266 NEW YORK

DRUMS OR BULK
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THE COASTWISE PETROLEUM COMPANY
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Low Temperature Carbonisation, Ltd.
ENGLAND

Largest manufacturers in the World of low temperature tar acids of the highest possible degree of purity and efficiency.

A considerable proportion of the output is already being exported to North and South America for disinfectants, germicidal products and plastics, in addition to the special high efficiency flotation grade for the mining industry.

This is the first time in history that highly refined tar acids of this type have been made available on a large scale, and remarkably good results are being obtained by our many American buyers.

Please send us a note of your requirements with full particulars to our Sales Agents:—

TAR RESIDUALS, LTD., "Garthlands," Reigate Heath, SURREY, ENGLAND

Coaltar Intermediates Output; 1940

Production of certain coaltar intermediates in 1940 amounted to 805,806,899 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. Comparison with 1939 follows:—

	Pounds			
	Production		Sales	
	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.
Acetanilide, tech	398,833	487,606	.....	.....
Acetyl-p-phenylenediamine (p-amino acetanilide)	298,881	254,293	.....	.....
a-Aminoanthraquinone and salt	427,415	255,914	.....	.....
b-Aminoanthraquinone	747,360	624,118	.....	.....
Aminoazobenzene and hydrochloride	206,457	197,305	.....	.....
Aminoazobenzene sulfonic acid	175,325	137,527	.....	.....
Aminoazobenzene disulfonic acid	35,014	.....	.....	.....
Aminoazotoluene	449,029	373,198	.....	.....
o-Aminobenzoic acid (anthronilic acid)	.....	.....	130,615	.....
m-Aminobenzoyl J acid	24,816	27,570	.....	.....
1-Amino-2-naphthol-4-sulfonic acid	835,754	1,083,317	.....	.....
1-Amino-8-naphthol-4-sulfonic acid	37,065	.....	.....	.....
1-Amino-8-naphthol-2,4-disulfonic acid (Chicago acid)	178,471	152,487	.....	.....
1-Amino-8-naphthol-3,6-disulfonic acid (H acid)	4,309,188	3,664,378	.....	.....
2-Amino-5-naphthol-7-sulfonic acid (J acid)	884,054	639,114	.....	46,964
2-Amino-8-naphthol-6-sulfonic acid (gamma acid)	1,302,385	1,042,278	154,092	184,549
o-Aminophenol	32,137	19,910	28,968	15,981
p-Aminophenol and hydrochloride	674,643	1,012,442	273,009	439,131
Aminosalicylic acid	17,768	.....	.....	.....
Aniline disulfonic acid	70,332	52,788	.....	.....
Aniline oil	55,719,733	41,775,370	20,074,178	15,348,564
Benzanthrone	477,161	278,279	.....	.....
Benzidine hydrochloride and sulfate	1,626,424	1,540,628	.....	.....
Benzidine disulfonic acid	21,377	.....	.....	.....
Benzoic acid, tech	318,849	177,983	281,202	177,496
Benzotrichloride	166,176	.....	137,685	.....
Benzyl chloride	2,377,708	635,314	.....	148,659
Bromamine acid	35,877	.....	.....	.....
p-Chloroaniline sulfonic acid	28,188	7,317	.....	.....
Chloronathraquinone	742,508	430,361	.....	.....
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde	89,445	116,098	.....	.....
Chlorobenzene (mono)	.....	.....	4,938,286	3,480,163
o-Chlorobenzoic acid	14,867	23,135	.....	.....
Chlorobenzoyl benzoic acid	1,570,790	1,096,212	.....	.....
Chloromethylanthraquinone	129,721	114,187	.....	.....
o-Chloro-p-nitroaniline	101,393	.....	.....	.....
Chlorotoluidine sulfonic acid	247,641	345,638	36,896	72,672
Chlorotolylthioglycollic acid	85,434	67,624	.....	.....
Cresols—				
Ortho	1,329,199	1,329,543	1,370,169	1,259,872
Ortho-meta-para	16,049,525	13,177,035	16,023,297	14,598,732
Cresylic acid (refined)	18,371,261	14,179,392	18,048,382	14,475,446
Dehydrothio-p-toluidine sulfonic acid	24,372	37,173	.....	.....
Diaminoanthraquinone	212,498	124,587	.....	.....
Diaminostilbene disulfonic acid	261,481	.....	.....	.....
Diazosalicylic acid	48,790	.....	.....	.....
Dichloroaniline	293,902	140,455	148,308	.....
o-Dichlorobenzene	5,849,618	4,998,203	4,375,884	4,411,109
p-Dichlorobenzene	15,086,726	15,796,756	14,165,109	15,577,113
1,4-Dihydroxy anthraquinone (quinizarin)	341,912	351,312	.....	.....
1,5-Dihydroxy anthraquinone (anthrarufin)	198,114	245,376	.....	.....
5,5-Dihydroxy-7,7-disulfonic-2,2-dinaphthylamine (Rhoduline acid)	35,427	.....	.....	.....
5,5-Dihydroxy-7,7-disulfonic-2,2-dinaphthylurea (J acid urea)	329,764	187,695	.....	.....
1,5-Dihydroxynaphthalene	29,007	.....	.....	.....
1,8-Dihydroxynaphthalene-3,6-disulfonic acid (chromotropic acid)	107,540	133,025	.....	.....
Dimethylaniline	7,049,741	4,159,348	.....	.....
Dimethyldianthraquinonyl	79,407	99,019	.....	.....
Dinitrobenzene	2,642,074	1,831,502	.....	.....
Dinitrochlorobenzene	9,753,695	7,403,225	1,786,274	.....
Dinitro-o-cresol	.....	.....	92,870	.....
Dinitrohydroxydiphenylamine	44,981	.....	.....	.....
Dinitrostilbene disulfonic acid	495,911	.....	.....	.....
Dioxy S acid	12,326	.....	.....	.....
Diphenyl epsilon acid	57,857	.....	.....	.....
Ethylbenzylaniline sulfonic acid	453,799	.....	.....	.....
Ethylbenzyl-m-toluidine sulfonic acid	19,010	.....	.....	.....
b-Hydroxy naphthoic acid	1,331,807	982,426	665,007	704,488
Indophenol (blue and green)	325,139	.....	.....	.....
Maleic acid and anhydride	4,497,216	2,227,613	2,022,619	2,410,738
Metanilic acid	681,181	.....	.....	.....
Naphthalene, solidifying 79° C. or above (refined, flake), total	58,249,891	59,465,247	31,669,868	35,499,488
From domestic crude naphthalene	52,094,527	31,704,522	.....	.....
From imported crude naphthalene	6,155,364	363,997	.....	.....
1,5-Naphthalene disulfonic acid	274,298	363,997	.....	.....
b-Naphthalene sulfonic acid	31,414	.....	.....	.....
a-Naphthol	558,859	757,747	.....	.....
1-Naphthol-4-sulfonic acid (Nevile & Winther's acid)	231,165	219,310	.....	.....
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid	117,818	166,704	20,918	.....
2-Naphthol-6-sulfonic acid (Schaeffer's acid)	198,922	185,004	18,857	42,913
2-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic acid	553,200	601,098	169,445	184,765
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid	1,370,964	1,102,116	.....	.....
a-Naphthylamine	.....	.....	380,665	.....
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (Laurent's acid)	167,444	133,700	.....	.....
1-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid	150,887	.....	.....	.....
1-Naphthylamine-8-sulfonic acid	353,836	303,811	.....	.....
1-Naphthylamine-3,8-disulfonic acid	102,096	67,882	.....	.....
1-Naphthylamine-3,6,8-trisulfonic acid	4,740,909	4,738,923	.....	.....
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (Tobias acid)	1,879,169	1,354,206	937,068	699,631
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid	227,186	169,794	.....	.....
2-Naphthylamine-5,7-disulfonic acid	1,477,260	1,125,887	.....	.....
2-Naphthylamine-6,8-disulfonic acid	1,982,909	1,450,950	.....	.....
Nitroaminophenol	93,986	.....	.....	.....
m-Nitroaniline	302,014	129,442	143,812	94,844
p-Nitroaniline sulfonic acid	79,770	58,801	.....	.....
m-Nitro-p-anisidine	42,559	.....	.....	.....
p-Nitro-o-anisidine	59,495	62,461	.....	.....
Nitrobenzene	69,105,449	57,256,976	.....	.....
Nitrobenzene sulfonic acid	477,563	273,150	.....	.....
p-Nitrochlorobenzene-o-sulfonic acid	318,399	201,292	.....	.....
o-Nitrophenol	90,827	.....	.....	.....
Nitrosophenol	328,143	386,173	.....	.....
p-Nitrotoluene-o-sulfonic acid	1,182,521	967,747	.....	.....
m-Nitro-p-toluidine	763,361	785,535	740,261	722,026
Nitroxylene	560,237	.....	.....	.....
Penta anthramide	108,805	.....	.....	.....
Phenol—				
Natural	23,967,560	} 68,577,421	23,625,053	} 59,857,139
Synthetic	72,187,520			
Phenyl - 2 - amino - 5 - naphthol-7-sulfonic acid (phenyl J acid)	137,137	88,509	.....	.....
Phenyl - 2 - amino - 8 - naphthol-6-sulfonic acid (phenyl gamma acid)	51,389	20,701	.....	.....
Phenylethyl malonic diethyl ester	193,230	.....	.....	.....
m-Phenylenediamine	822,604	787,094	.....	.....
m-Phenylenediamine sulfonic acid	65,532	81,090	.....	.....
Phenylglycine, sodium salt	4,195,886	5,420,072	.....	.....
Phenyl-1-naphthylamine-8-sulfonic acid	255,423	299,978	.....	.....
Phthalic acid and anhydride	57,946,415	44,274,430	28,346,067	20,380,904
Picramic acid and salt	112,656	140,132	83,951	81,986
Piperidine	82,564	.....	.....	.....
Sulfanilic acid and salt	1,941,126	1,878,982	.....	.....
Sulfophenylmethylpyrazolone	20,417	.....	.....	.....
1,8,4,5-Tetrachloroanthraquinone	34,419	.....	.....	.....
Tetramethyldiaminobenzophenone (Michler's ketone)	131,653	.....	.....	.....
Tetramethyldiaminodiphenylmethane	716,714	856,956	.....	.....
Tolidine and salts	353,700	248,119	.....	.....
Tolidine disulfonic acid	19,849	.....	.....	.....
p-Tolyl-o-benzoic acid	502,276	308,108	.....	.....
m-Tolylenediamine	1,081,595	1,089,446	332,214	323,817
Tolyl-1-naphthylamine-8-sulfonic acid (tolyl peri acid)	44,139	58,558	.....	.....
Trichlorobenzene	2,498,791	1,153,723	2,618,291	1,225,691

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

OPACS Moves to Prevent Scheduled Advance in Carbon Black —Requests Conference with Major Producers—Dry Colors and Pigments in Heavy Demand

The Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply last week moved to prevent the advance in carbon black prices which was scheduled for July 1. In a letter to prominent producers of the color, Leon Henderson, price administrator, asked that the advance be held up pending a conference with him at which the problems of the industry may be presented and discussed. This was in line with the general policy of the OPACS that no prices be advanced unless the industry is unable to maintain reasonably satisfactory operations at existing prices.

With many earth and chemical colors slated to be advanced July 1 for contract, producers last week reported the general market exceedingly tight. Most plants are now operating at 100 percent of capacity but they are still pressed to meet the very heavy demand. Shortages of raw materials are presenting another problem to colors producers. A similar situation exists in the market for various pigments, with some suppliers accommodating only regular customers.

Casein stocks continued to dwindle. Glue materials were very scarce and were strictly nominal. Southern and local markets for rosin and turpentine were quieter. There were reports of a steady movement into consuming channels on contracts but the volume of new business closed for the week showed a decrease, the recent course of prices making consumers and dealers disposed to hold off.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

The demand for pig lead continued very heavy with suppliers not offering too freely. Stocks were very low. According to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics producers' stocks at the end of May were at a record low of 34,018 tons, a drop of 8,881 from the April figure. Domestic production in May totaled 46,104 tons, a 2,681 rise from the preceding month. Shipments last month, however, jumped 10,213 tons to 69,382. Price remained firm and unchanged. Sellers of slab zinc continued to allocate orders strictly. The Metals Reserve Company purchased 100,000 long tons of concentrated zinc ores from Argentine mines. As these ores will have a recoverable zinc content of about 42,500 long tons it will tend to relieve the tight situation in this country to a slight degree. The Director of Priorities announced that the amount of metallic zinc to be set aside in July, in an emergency pool, will equal 22 percent of May production, or about 16,000 tons.

Lead.—Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from June 21 to June 27, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Pigs		
	Per pound		Spot. London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0585@.0590	$0.0570	..* .. ..
Monday	.0585@.0590	.0570	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0580@.0590	.0570	.. .. ..
Wedn'sd'y.	.0585@.0590	.0570	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0585@.0590	.0570	.. .. ..
Friday	.0585@.0590	.0570	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Zinc.—Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from June 21 to June 27, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs		
	Per pound		Spot. London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0765	$0.0725	..* .. ..
Monday	.0765	.0725	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0765	.$725	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0765	.0725	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0765	.0725	.. .. ..
Friday	.0765	.0725	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Pigments

Antimony White.—Quotations were firm and unrevised. Consumers were showing good interest in offerings,

Price Changes

Advanced

Isobutyl acetate, 7/10c. per lb.
alcohol, 7/10c. per lb.
propionate, 7/10c. per lb.

Reduced

Rosin, gum, 1c. to 7c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine gum, ½c. per gal.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
128.6	128.6	128.0	126.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Rosin

Export control of gum and wood rosin becomes effective July 2. This action by the government has thus far been without influence as a market factor as the export movement has been materially curtailed by the growing shortage of ocean tonnage, due to the war. As a result of the narrowing of the export outlet stocks of gum rosin in this country are now abnormally heavy despite a large and increasing domestic consumption. The opinion exists in some quarters that rosin was placed under export control to prevent Germany from securing supplies of American product by purchasing through other countries, though this is a view in which other members of the trade do not concur.

According to official statistics exports of gum and wood resin from this country during the first three months of 1941 were only 51,607,804 pounds. In the same time last year exports were 106,611,000 pounds while in all of the 1938-39 season the exports were 410,500,000 pounds. In August, 1939, just prior to the start of the war, F grade of rosin was quoted in the Savannah market at $4.30 per 280 pounds, which compares with a current quotation for the same grade of $1.84 per 100 pounds.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Association meetings:—
Fed. Production Clubs, Oct. 27-28, Chicago.
Nat. Paint, Varn. and Lacq., Oct. 29-31, Chicago.

HOOT MON! PARANOL 25

FOR A MON WI' AN EYE TO LOW COST PRODUCTION

Paranol 25 is a bonny buy . . . and the quality would truly surprise a mon wi' a searchin' pair of eyes!

And listen, mon! The way it works wi' softer oils will make your heart do a highland fling for glee. — Sshish! A sample and data dinna cost ye nothin'.

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PARAMET CHEMICAL CORPORATION
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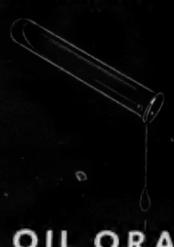

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which were not made too freely.

Blue Lead.—Demand remained satisfactory and at previous levels, despite a recent price advance in the basic sulphate material. Prices were firm.

Flake White.—Fairly good demand reported. Prices steady.

Litharge.—Buying interest was at a high level. Shipments were large. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Lithopone.—Heavy demand remained a feature. Producers continued to allocate sales, with regular customers getting preference. Prices were firm.

Metronite Pigment.—Trade normal. Shipments fairly large. Price unchanged and firm.

Orange Mineral.—Firm demand at unchanged prices.

Red Lead.—Trade continued to run ahead of last year, with many consumers buying for stocking-up purposes. Prices steady.

Titanium Pigments. — As reported last week prices will be advanced July 1. Demand heavy.

Zinc Oxides. — No announcements yet regarding new prices. Demand heavy. Producers allocating orders.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Continued good movement reported. Consumers were placing orders in better than normal manner and shipments were in satisfactory tonnages. Prices were steady.

Asphaltum.—Normal trade reported. No changes from previous week. Prices firm.

Barytes.—Market remained stable, with a fairly large demand in evidence. Quotations unaltered.

Blanc Fixe.—Market firm. Prices unchanged. Demand satisfactory.

China Clay.—Movement into consumption fairly large. Inquiries brisk. Prices steady.

Charcoal.—Normal movement. Shipments large. Prices steady.

Diatomaceous Earth. — Chemically pure material in good call. Fair interest in the purified. Prices firm and unchanged.

Fullers Earth.—Continued normal demand. Price steady.

Graphite.—Buyers were ordering in satisfactory manner. Inquiries were more numerous. Prices were firm.

Gypsum.—Fair call. Quotations unaltered.

Marble Flour.—Market less routine. Demand broadened. Price firm

Mica.—Ordering continued in better than normal manner. Prices steady.

Rottenstone.—Routine market reported. Sales this year have been running ahead of 1940. Prices firm.

Talc.—Buying by the paint trade was routine but the ceramics industry was showing a good interest in offerings. Prices were maintained at previous levels.

Whiting.—Offerings and demand were at the levels of the previous week. Shipments were in good volume. Prices were steady.

Woodflour.—Fair call for domestic material. Prices steady. No Norwegian product available.

Driers

Palmitates.—Continued good movement featured the market. Producers reported orders were being placed in satisfactory manner and shipments were large. Prices remained steady and unrevised.

Stearates.—The market remained fairly tight, with regular customers obtaining normal requirements only. The price advances earlier in the month failed to discourage demand. Quotations were firm.

Dry Colors

Alkali Blue Toner.—Demand well maintained. Shipments large. Prices steady.

Bone Blacks.—Ordering continued at good rate. Prices steady.

Carbon Black.—Price for new quarter uncertain following government request that it be held up pending discussion with the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply. Demand heavy.

Chrome Yellow. — Inquiries brisk with most contracts for the second quarter fulfilled. Price steady.

Carmine No. 40.—Steady and unchanged, with demand well maintained.

Indian Reds.—Satisfactory call. Deliveries regular and in good-sized lots. Prices firm.

Magnetic Blacks. — Demand good. Contract prices to be advanced for third quarter.

Red Oxides.—Inquires more numerous and actual sales larger. Price to be advanced.

Siennas. — Satisfactory movement. July 1 price advance awaited.

Tungstated Colors. — With the contract prices slated for advances July 1, demand during the week was very heavy.

Umbers.—Good call. Price steady.

Zinc Yellow.—As reported, third quarter contracts will be 1½c. per pound higher. Demand good.

Ultramarine Blue.—Present prices to be continued through third quarter.

Vermilion.—Price unchanged. Demand heavy but mostly for small lots to cover immediate needs.

Naval Stores

Quieter conditions prevailed in primary and local markets for rosin and turpentine last week so far as new business was concerned. The movement into consuming channels was said to be steady and well up to recent levels but new demand showed a falling of as a result of the recent reactionary tendency which made consumers and dealers disposed to hold off for a time and await fresh developments. Rosin quotations showed more or less irregularity, but changes in most instances were within comparatively narrow limits and to some the undertone of the market appeared to have undergone improvement. Changes in turpentine prices were also within a small range.

The government remained out of the market as a seller of turpentine and in the opinion of some no change in the situation in this respect seems likely in the near future unless prices should move to a higher level than they now occupy. There was no modification of the recent official announcement that the CCC had decided to decline to make further sales of any grade of 1939 or 1940 loan rosin in drums or 1940 loan rosin in barrels on the basis of sales reports made after midnight June 19 unless purchase prices therefor were not less than the amount advanced by the government, plus accrued charges and interest. This announcement stimulated demand materially for a time but when offerings of fresh re-

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ceipts showed a marked increase, purchases by many consumers and dealers, as already intimated, fell off very noticeably.

Weather conditions last week were apparently rather more favorable, moisture being received in some sections where drought had prevailed for a considerable period. Temperatures were generally higher and the movement from the woods to marketing points showed some increase although the arrivals were still below the expectations of some for this period. Estimates of the production at this stage of the season are not of much value, but it is not without interest to note that the ideas of some in the trade as to the probable output are being revised downward owing to the unfavorable weather that prevailed during the early weeks of the season and also because of the shortage of suitable labor.

Turpentine.—Business in the local market lacked snap last week although a fair request for small or moderate quantities was noted in some quarters. Price changes were generally small in the absence of any wide fluctuations in the primary center where receipts and offerings were generally moderate.

SAVANNAH, June 27.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons— Cents.	Sales.	Barrels— Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Saturday*	...	...	...	...	...
Monday	35¾	23,000	15	72	10,742
Tuesday	35½	20,600	660	137	11,265
Wednesday	35½	6,600	235	7	11,493
Thursday	35½	7,750	388	...	11,881
Friday	36	9,350	149	...	11,588

* No trading.

JACKSONVILLE, June 25.—Turpentine stock 10,217 barrels.

PENSACOLA, June 21.—Turpentine stock 9,942 barrels.

Chicago—June 27

Turpentine remains quiet, with business concentrated mostly in small lots. Inquiry has been a little better but buyers are inclined to remain mostly on the sidelines except for covering their actual needs. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 50c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 55c.; single drums, 53c.; single barrels, 58c.

Rosin.—The local market for rosin was quieter last week. In some quarters a fair inquiry was reported, but transactions were apparently limited as a rule to comparatively small quantities for prompt shipment, few consumers being disposed to purchase in advance of current needs. Price movements were generally narrow in company with the course of quotations in the primary market.

SAVANNAH, June 27.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week.—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— *Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri
B	...	$1.75	$1.75	$1.75	$1.75	$1.75
D	...	1.85	1.85	1.83	1.83	1.84
H	...	1.85	1.84	1.83	1.84	1.84
F	...	1.89	1.86	1.84	1.85	1.85
G	...	1.89	1.87	1.84	1.85	1.85
H	...	1.90	1.88	1.87	1.88	1.88
I	...	1.92	1.90	1.89	1.89	1.89
K	...	1.95	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.94
M	...	2.02	2.00	1.99	1.99	2.00
N	...	2.14	2.13	2.12	2.12	2.12
WG	...	2.32	2.30	2.28	2.27	2.26
WW	...	2.50	2.50	2.48	2.47	2.46
X	...	2.50	2.50	2.48	2.47	2.46
	Barrels—					
Sales	...	748	404	412	463	382
Receipts	...	307	1,641	656	346	535
Shipm'ts	...	1,392	1,966	389	...	1,360
Stocks	...	...	...	...	...	144,585

* No trading.

JACKSONVILLE, June 25.—Rosin stock 307,556 barrels.

PENSACOLA, June 21.—Rosin stock 39,420 barrels.

Chicago—June 27

The rosin market is quiet, with little new in the way of current activity. Buyers are cautious about over-extending themselves, and are watching market developments closely. Offerings are moderate. Ruling prices at the close of business last night in five-drum lots were:—B grade, $3.05 per hundred pounds net; G grade, $3.17; M grade, $3.30; W.W. grade, $3.80.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Steady movement to local and other consumers. Prices maintained.

Pitch.—Fair demand for small or moderate quantities. Spot stocks light. Market firm.

Rosin Oil.—Purchasing generally limited to moderate lots to fill current needs.

Tar.—Quotations maintained. Tone firm. Trade fairly active.

Lacquer Materials

Inquiries reached the market in sizable quantities last week. In most cases the call exceed available supplies, and sellers were forced to adhere to a strict system of allocation to regular consuming channels. Shipments in many important materials were delayed by the excessive demand. Only a small amount of material was obtainable in the spot market, and many consumers endeavored to secure supplies in the outside or resale market. These offerings were small, however, and prices ran well above schedule. A leading producer announced advances for isobutyl acetate, alcohol and propionate. Quotations on most materials have already been released covering third quarter contracts. The general tone of the market was firm.

Acetone.—Demand active. Market tight. Business allocated. Resale 15c. per pound.

Butyl Acetate. — Inquiries exceed supplies, and shipments pro rated. Outside offerings 15c. per pound.

Butyl Alcohol. — Steady demand. Market position firm, and business limited. Resale 11½c. per pound.

Cellulose Acetate. — Shipments remain at a brisk pace, while prices underwent no alteration.

Dibutyl Pthalate. — Selling limited, market short. Prices unchanged and firm.

Dichlorethyl Ether.—Supplies inadequate to cope with all demands, and business followed a pro rated course. Prices firm.

Dimethyl Phthalate. — Active inquiry, market position strong, and prices firm.

Ethyl Acetate.—Shipments moved against contracts actively. Pricewise a firm tone prevailed.

Isobutyl Acetate. — Prices advanced 7/10c. making drums 8.6c. per pound and tanks 7.6c. per pound. Steady demand.

Isobutyl Alcohol. — Market 7/10c. higher, with drums 8.6c. and tanks 7.6c. per pound. Good demand.

Isobutyl Propionate. — Market advanced 7/10c. per pound, making price 10.2c. per pound, in drums at the works. Buying steady.

Isopropyl Acetate. — Shipments heavy against contracts. Prices unchanged and firm.

Tricresyl Phosphate. — A firm tone characterized trading . Inquiries exceeded supplies, with sellers concentrating on regular consumers needs.

Shellac

Prices on shellac remained firm to strong but entirely lacking in change throughout the past week. Business was very good. Because of the high cost of replacements, sellers were disposed to be reserved in offerings, especially in view of the uncertainties attached getting goods now in Calcutta actually in local warehouses. Deliveries against contract were satisfactory.

Varnish Gums

Copals.—Stocks were still ample to meet normal demands. Offerings were made freely and consumers were ordering in satisfactory manner. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Dammars.—Movement to domestic consumers was satisfactory with sales volume running ahead of last year. The market both here and abroad was firm.

Elemi.—Normal demand reported. Price firm.

Synthetic Resins

Ester Gum.—A fairly heavy demand continued to dominate the market. Many consumers were ordering for immediate delivery and producers were pressed to meet this requirement. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Chlorinated Rubber.—Demand routine. Prices steady.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Stocks of domestic and Argentine casein continued to dwindle last week and many prospective consumers are encountering difficulty in obtaining supplies. Prices were very strong but at least one producer was offering to regular customers at unchanged figures. April imports totaled 1,081,536 pounds, valued at $46,287.

Glues.—Market very tight. Offerings limited. Prices strictly nominal.

Paint Materials Conditions Discussed

—Continued from page 3

to recent bulletins on the subject which he had issued to the industry.

The tenor of the several talks was that buyers and sellers would do well to get together to discuss their mutual problems, and that there should be caution against overbuying of supplies.

Louis Posner, attorney, who is impartial chairman of the painting industry in Manhattan and the Bronx, urged cooperation to induce New York real estate owners and managers to stagger leasing periods so that seasonal painting congestion would be relieved, to the benefit of contractors and paint suppliers alike.

Paint Industry Wage Minimums Offered

—Continued from page 4

said, so that all persons interested in the minimum wages may have an opportunity to file their objections or approval before a decision is made by the Secretary of Labor.

Briefs may be filed with the administrator of the Division of Public Contracts of the Department of Labor, Washington, within fourteen days of June 21. No form for the brief is prescribed but an original and four copies must be submitted. After the expiration of the fourteen-day period the board's recommendations, together with the entire record in this matter and such briefs as have been filed, will be forwarded to the Secretary of Labor.

OPACS Asks Halt In Carbon Black Advance

—Continued from page 3

from 3 to 3.375 cents per pound and packaged black from 3.175 to 3.575 cents per pound, both f.o.b. plant. On April 4 of this year bulk increased from 2¾ to 3 cents per pound and packaged black from 2.925 to 3.175 cents.

Current stocks of carbon black, an important raw material in the rubber, paint and printing ink fields, are estimated to be equal to about three months' supplies. Demand in the domestic market has been running well ahead of a year ago, although exports have been affected adversely by the war in Europe.

Henderson Answered

A survey of the carbon black trade last week revealed that at least one producer had answered Mr. Henderson's letter. It was indicated also that the July 1 advance will become effective on that date as no conference could be held prior to it. Suppliers of the color disputed the administrator's figures stating it was not a 12½ percent mark-up but a 5 percent increase. They also pointed out that there was no "series" of advances since the beginning of the year, but rather one advance, on April 1, which was the first since July, 1940.

Thibaut & Walker Gets Plaque

Thibaut & Walker Company, varnish and enamels, Long Island City, has been awarded a plaque by the New York State Insurance Fund as recognition of its having won first place in the light chemicals group-B of the 1940 accident prevention contest.

Southern Kraf Corporation, formerly a wholly-owned subsidiary, has been merged into the International Paper Company as a sequel to the recent financing of the latter.

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Synthetic Resins Production: 1940

United States production and sale of certain synthetic resins was reported by the Tariff Commission follow:—

	Pounds			
	Production		Sales	
	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.
Alkyd resins—				
Maleic anhydride	6,476,883	6,263,542	5,418,875	4,929,403
Phthalic anhydride	91,446,195	70,208,098	42,400,005	33,161,064
Coumarone and indene	24,131,733	.....	22,976,705	.....
Derived from tar acids—				
Cresols or cresylic acid	11,978,763	10,515,557	.....	7,893,863
Phenol—				
For casting	6,953,103	8,517,368	6,696,008	8,252,263
For molding	26,417,693	19,421,778	25,117,472	17,396,556
For other uses	28,957,636	27,785,891	24,234,563	25,766,207
Phenols and cresols	21,126,005	.....	.....	.....
Non-Coaltar				
Urea	21,491,653	16,569,343	19,300,685	14,556,232

J.A. Casey Co. Revived With Siebert President

John A. Casey Company, Inc., naval stores firm that was dissolved some years ago, has been revived, it was announced last week. Harry W. Siebert, for many years associated with the old company, has been named president of the firm. Vice-president is Arthur J. Cahill, formerly sales-manager for Charles L. Read & Co. Harry W. Lang is secretary-treasurer.

The company will feature "Virgin Brand" gum turpentine and will also distribute gum rosins, pitches, pine oils, linseed oil, denatured alcohol, petroleum solvents, waxes, trisodium phosphate, caustic soda, and a general line of chemicals and allied products. The main offices of the concern are at 90 West street, this city. Bulk plant and warehouses are located in Newark.

American Varnish Company, Chicago, plans an expansion of its plant, to cost $80,000.

N.P.V.L.A. Committees To Meet in Chicago

Ernest T. Trigg, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, has announced that the following committee meetings have been scheduled to be held in the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago:—Executive, Charles J. Roh, chairman, July 11; budget and finance, S. R. Matlack, chairman; national industrial sales, Paul S. Kennedy, chairman, July 8; wood finishes producers group, industrial sales division, W. I. Longworth, chairman, and national trade sales, Thurlow J. Campbell, chairman, July 10.

'Abalyn' Booklet Ready

An eight-page booklet containing data on the effects of "Abalyn" and "Hercolyn", liquid esters of abietic acid, on the properties of blown asphalt has been issued by Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

The booklet contains tables on the fluidity of asphalt, its rate of penetration into asbestos and felt, and the changes in viscosity, flexibility, impact resistance, penetration values, and susceptibility factors brought about by additions of the esters. Formulae of blends and graphs of the viscosity at 352° F. and 450° F. of the modified asphalt are included. Copies of the booklet will be sent by the company when mentioning the REPORTER.

Trade Briefs

American-Marietta Company, paint manufacturer, Chicago, is sponsoring a contest among its thirty salesmen to introduce new products and expand dealer organization. Four prizes will be given, the first of which will be a Caribbean cruise.

Casein exports from Argentina totaled 13,534 metric tons during the first five months of 1941, compared with 6,098 in the similar period of last year. The United States received 8,963 tons of these exports this year and 2,550 in 1940.

Randall Walker, jr., son of Randall O. Walker, president of Thibaut & Walker Company, varnishes and enamels, Long Island city, married Miss Mary Moult, of Brooklyn, June 21. The ceremony took place in a chapel at Crystal Brook, N. Y., where his parents were wed.

Oil, Fats, and Waxes

Refined Cottonseed Oil Futures Active at a Further Sharp Rise —Crude Scarce and Higher—Soybeans and Oil Again Move Upward—Linseed Oil Advanced—General Market Firm

The market for miscellaneous oils, fats and greases was again featured by a generally firm tone and a rising price trend, further advances being recorded in various products. In some cases the price increases were sharp and in many instances quotations at the close of the week were merely nominal owing to the smallness of supplies and a disinclination on the part of sellers to dispose of their holdings because of the prevailing uncertainty concerning replacements. Many commodities met with an active inquiry but actual transactions were generally limited to comparatively small or moderate lots. The war news from Europe was reflected in the market for cottonseed oil futures in a sharp advance in prices, all months selling well above 12c.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Stronger with crude material. Prices up ½c. Demand active.

Chinawood.—Continued firm. Only small or moderate lots available. Inquiry fairly active. Imports at New York last week 2,478 drums.

Coconut. — Crude stronger. Spot nominal, 7¼c., tanks. Futures advanced to 7c. Copra in light supply in primary market and tending upward. Resumption of sales of copra and coconut oil to Russia expected. Refined oil fairly active.

Corn.—Offerings scarce. Nominal quotations up ½c. to ¾c. Good inquiry.

Cottonseed.—Edible oil up 1c. Demand active.

Oiticica.—Tone firm. Offerings light, spot and futures. Good inquiry.

Olive.—Edible oil up 5c. to 15c. per gallon. Supplies light. Quotations nominal. Inquiry good. Denatured and foots firm.

Palm.—Supplies small. Quotations nominal, ¼c. to ½c. higher.

Peanut.—Crude and refined offerings scarce. Nominal quotations ¾c. to 1c.

Perilla.—Sales at 18c., tanks, an advance of ½c.

Rapeseed.—Stronger on shrinkage in stocks. Drums quoted 14¾c. to 15c per pound, tax included. Tanks 9½c., plus tax.

Soybean.—Demand stimulated by rise in beans. Oil prices up ¾c. to 1c. per pound.

Price Changes

Advanced

Beeswax, white, bleached, slabs, 2c. per lb.
cakes, 2c. per lb.
discs., 2c. per lb.
Candelilla wax, ½c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, No. 3 chalky, 4c. per lb.
No. 2 North Country, 6c. per lb.
No.3 North Country, 4c. per lb.
No. 1 yellow, 2c. per lb.
No. 1 yellow, 2c. per lb.
Castor oil, dehydrated, ½c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Cod oil, Newfoundland, 4c. per gal.
Corn oil, ½c. to ¾c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, edible, 1c. per lb.
Degras, neutral, 1½c. per lb.
Grease, ½c. per lb.
Lard, 25c. to 50c. per 100 lbs.
Linseed oil, 4/10c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $2 per ton.
Menhaden oil, crude, 2½c. per gal.
refined, 6/10c. per lb.
Neatsfoot oil, high-grade, 2c. to 3½c. per lb.
Oleo oil, ¼c. per lb.
Olive oil, edible, 5c. to 15c. per gal.
Palm oil, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ¾c. to 1c. per lb.
Perilla oil, ½c. per lb.
Sardine oil, crude, 5c. per gal.
refined, 6/10c. per lb.
Rapeseed oil, ½c. to 1¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton.
Soybean oil, ¾c. to 1c. per lb.
Tallow, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
161.4	**156.2**	**155.2**	**101.8**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Coconut Oil

Coconut oil practically disappeared from the local market last week so far as spot supplies of crude were concerned, while offerings of futures were limited. This was the result of the spread of hostilities in Europe because Russia was at one time a large buyer of copra and coconut oil in the Philippine Islands and of coconut oil in this country. This movement ended, however, when coconut oil was placed under export control in the Far Eastern and domestic markets in order to prevent the accumulation of supplies by countries at war.

The war developments last week seemed to point to the possibility of a resumption of purchases of both copra and coconut oil by Russia. Offerings of copra from the Far East were lacking and in such circumstances domestic producers of coconut oil withdrew prompt shipment oil and were disinclined to offer futures very freely pending further developments.

Nominal quotations on crude coconut oil here last week were 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound, which compared with 2¾c. per pound in August, 1939. Importations of coconut oil during the first three months of 1941 were 80,194,784 pounds against 93,595,712 pounds in the same time in 1939.

There was no trading in soybean oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange, from June 23 to June 27, inclusive. Following is a price record for the week:—

	—Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.	
July	....	....	11.20	Bid
October	....	....	10.61	Bid

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, June 27.—Buyers of vegetable oils are displaying more interest and offerings are limited.

COCONUT.—Refined, edible, 13c. to 13½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 13½c. to 14c., drums, less car lots.

CORN.—Crude, mills, 11¾c. to 12c. per pound. Refined, edible, 13¾c. to 14c. per pound, drums, car lots; 14¼c. to 14½c., drums, less car lots.

SOYBEAN. — Crude, June - forward, 10¾c. to 11c. per pound.

The market for soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was quieter. New high prices for the season were established. Following is a soybean price record, per bushel, for the week:—

	High.	Low.	—Closing— June 27.	June 20.
Cash, No. 2.	$1.54	$1.43½	$1.54	$1.42¼
July	1.56½	1.43½	1.56	1.42⅝
October	1.49	1.34¼	1.48½	1.33⅞

San Francisco, June 25.—Coconut oil the feature as the price rose to 6¾c. per pound, tankcars, in sales recorded today. Some materials very scarce.

COCONUT.—Quoted 6¾c. to 6½c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports. Transportation facilities from Philippines poor. Copra around 3.50c.

CHINAWOOD.—Offerings very light. Demand fair. Quoted 30½c. per pound in tankcars through syndicate. Free oil 33½c. per pound in drums.

OITICICA.—Solid oil 18c. per pound, drums; liquid 19c., f.o.b. San Francisco.

BABASSU.—Quoted 9¾c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast mills.

COTTONSEED.—Crude quoted 10¾c. to 11c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. northern California mills.

PERILLA.—Quoted 17½c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast for July-August shipment.

RAPESEED.—Argentine oil, refined and denatured, July-August shipment from Coast quoted at 8¼c. to 8⅜c. per pound in tankcars.

Linseed Oil

Flaxseed markets irregular. Linseed oil and meal higher.

Flaxseed. — DULUTH, June 27.—Cash flaxseed active. Weather throughout the Northwest appears to be made to order for practically all crops, but has no weakening effect on the market.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	July.
Saturday	$1.91	$1.85¼
Monday	1.93¾	1.87⅝
Tuesday	1.91⅝	1.85⅝
Wednesday	1.92½	1.86½
Thursday	1.97½	1.91½
Friday	2.01½	1.95½

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	—Receipts— 1941.	1940.	—Shipments— 1941.	1940.
This week..	18,714	10,053	19,000	.....
Since Aug. 1.	11,123,793	4,647,645	8,685,905	4,180,221

MINNEAPOLIS, June 27.—Cash flax continues strong and there is an excellent demand for daily offers. Crushers are buying Northern seed for shipment to Duluth and down the lakes and want all of the Southern seed they can get for local crushing. Receipts dropped off some and currently are moderate compared with recent totals but liberal compared with a year ago. During the week a merchandiser boosted the premium on choice seed to 7c. over July and crushers had to compete, but the following day the merchandiser did not take any offerings and premiums dropped back again. Owing to the advance in prices, farmers are scraping their bins of old flax and country buying is a little broader. Fine outlook for a new crop is also an influence with the holders of reserves of old flax. Competition of Eastern crushers for diversion point flax is strong because of the difficulty in getting Argentine supplies to this country.

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Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	July.	Sept.
Saturday	$1.92	$1.85	$1.86¾
Monday	1.93¾	1.87¾	1.90
Tuesday	1.91¾	1.85¾	1.88¼
Wednesday	1.92½	1.86½	1.89¼
Thursday	1.97½	1.91½	1.94½
Friday	2.01½	1.95½	1.98½

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts—		Shipments—	
	1941.	1940.	1941.	1940.
This week	205,800	33,600	65,900	28,000
Since Sept. 1	11,447,000	4,089,200	1,982,400	2,292,500

WINNIPEG, June 27.—The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	July.	Sept.
Saturday	$1.54⅝	$1.55	$1.51
Monday	1.59¼	1.59½	1.56⅝
Tuesday	1.57⅝	1.58	1.53½
Wednesday	1.54	1.55	1.51⅝
Thursday	1.54½	1.57½	1.53⅞
Friday	1.62⅝	1.53	1.58

BUENOS AIRES, June 27.—Flaxseed, August, 73⅛c. per bushel. Exports this week, 658,000 bushels, including 579,000 to the United States. Total since January 1, as follows:—

To—	Bushels— This year.	Last year.
United States	8,197,000	8,156,000
United Kingdom	877,000	5,695,000
Continent	618,000	11,750,000
Orders	.....	606,000
Others	620,000	486,000
Totals	10,312,000	26,693,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	11,811,000
Previous week	11,024,000
Last year	4,331,000

Linseed Oil.—The firmness of flaxseed and the steady upward trend in various other commodities gave the market for linseed oil a firmer tone, prices being advanced four points by crushers to 10.4c. to 10.6c. per pound in tankcars. The movement of oil on contracts continued active and some increase in new business was also noted. Advices from outside crushing points reported large shipments on contracts, the movement being sufficient to absorb the entire output of the mills, which were running at top capacity. Cash flaxseed was active and strong in Northwestern markets. Crop news continued favorable. The first government crop report for the current season will be published on July 10.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 27.—Some improvement in demand for new-crop linseed oil, but crushers are not anxious to add to their contracts at present prices. There is scattered inquiry for oil to be delivered early in 1942. Shipping instructions continue to pour in and mills are running at top speed without being able to keep fully abreast of the needs of the trade.

Quotations on tankcar lots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, are 10c. per pound; cooperage, car lots, 10.7c. per pound; warehouse lots, 11.1c. per pound.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1941.	1940.
This week	4,950,600	3,200,000
Since Sept. 1	158,880,000	127,280,000

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—Linseed oil active. Trade took in large amounts on contracts extending through next February. Flax receipts at California plants this season to June 19 were 846,846 bushels.

Cake and Meal.—The local market for meal was active and stronger, prices being advanced $2 per ton.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 27.—The meal market keeps getting tighter and prices are advancing again. Buyers are strongly interested in new-crop meal and are buying freely for shipment up to the end of the year. Some of them have made contracts for delivery up to April 1, 1942.

Meal for July-August shipment is quoted at $30.50 to $31.50; for later delivery, $1 to $1.50 premium.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1941.	1940.
This week	7,960,000	2,520,000
Since Sept. 1	310,621,000	168,240,000

Cottonseed Oil

Refined oil futures active and higher in the local market. Cottonseed products firmer in the South.

Cottonseed Oil.—The local market for refined oil futures was active and higher. All months sold well above 12 cents and established new high prices for the season. The principal stimulating factor was the spread of hostilities in Europe, this being regarded by many as an indication that the war would be of longer duration than had been generally assumed and as likely to create a still more acute shortage of foreign vegetable oils than exists at present. Buying was active and general, with commission houses prominent in the dealings.

Heavy liquidation on advances caused setbacks from time to time but on all recessions fresh support was received. Tenders on July on the first notice day, amounting to 90 contracts, were promptly taken in by trade interests. Crude cottonseed oil was in light supply and higher, with reports of sales at 11 cents or above. Soybean futures were sharply higher in the West and oil prices again moved upward. Corn, peanut and rapeseed oils were scarce and much stronger. Copra and coconut oil were strengthened by the possibility of renewed purchases for Russian account though there appeared to be little of either product available.

Cash refined cottonseed oil was in demand and higher and bullish talk was heard concerning the Census Bureau consumption figures for June. Shortening was up sharply. Hog receipts were smaller than expected. Reports concerning the progress of

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the new cotton crop were more favorable in some cases, but unfavorable accounts continued to be received from many parts of the belt.

Trading in bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from June 23 to June 27, inclusive, comprised 2,077 contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
January	12.67	12.12	12.50@12.54
July	13.25	12.45	13.25@13.40
September	12.97	12.10	12.87 Sale
October	12.77	12.18	12.61 Sale
December	12.67	12.10	12.52 Sale

Crude, Southeast, 11.50c. nom.

Chicago, June 27.—Buying of cottonseed oil is active and movement remains good. Refined, edible oil, drums, car lots, 13¼c. to 13½c. per pound; drums, less car lots, 13¾c. to 14c.

Cake and Meal.—A firm tone prevailed in Southern markets, the tendency of prices being upward, with offerings light.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, June 25.—Cottonseed products continue in upward trend. Eight percent meal, $30 to $30.50 per ton, Southeastern producing points. Prime crude oil, 11c. per pound. Recurrent showers over the Southeast are gradually breaking the severe drouth, to which cotton is showing encouraging response. Though the plants are small, the crops are clean under continuous cultivation during the drouth.

Memphis, June 26.—Crude cottonseed oil stocks about exhausted and practically no trading in this section. Today 11¼c. to 11½c. bid, according to location. Meal advancing on improved demand; 41 percent $29.50 per ton, Memphis, prompt shipment. Stocks at mills now greatly reduced. Bulk cake $26.75 per ton, Mississippi points. Sacked hulls $8 per ton; bulk $5. Weather warm. Showers in spots. Rainfall deficient and considerably below normal. Closing cottonseed meal quotations on the Memphis exchange were as follows:—

	June 19.	June 26.
July	$26.15@26.60	$29.35@—
September	27.35@27.75	30.00@30.40
October	27.85@28.25	31.10@31.50
December	28.70@—	31.90@—
January	28.40@28.90	31.85@32.25

Closing soybean meal futures:—

October	$25.60@—	$28.50@—
December	25.45@25.60	28.40@—
January	25.50@25.75	28.30@28.40

Fatty Acids

Capric Acid.—Firm at recent advance. Good demand.

Coconut Oil.—Raw material was stronger. Acid inquiry increased.

Cottonseed Oil.—Steady movement on contracts and new orders.

Red Oil.—Raw material stronger. Red oil trade more active.

Soybean Oil.—Demand stimulated by developments in basic material. Market firm.

Stearic Acid.—Steady movement into consuming channels on contracts. Tone firmer.

Chicago—June 27

Fatty acids active. Corn oil, double distilled, 12½c. to 12¾c. per pound, tankcar; 13c. to 13¼c., drums, car lots; 13½c. to 13¾c.; coconut oil, acidulated, 15c. to 15¼c. per pound, tankcar; 15½c. to 15¾c., drums, car lots; 16c. to 16¼c., tankcar; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 10¼c. to 11c. per pound, tankcar; 11¼c. to 11½c., drums, car lots; 11¾c. to 12c., drums, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3¾c. to 3⅞c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4¾c. to 4⅞c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 2¾c. to 2⅞c.

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Fish Oils

Cod.—Inquiry increased. Spot oil in drums, 78c. per gallon for Newfoundland.

Menhaden.—Refined oil in fair demand. Supplies light. Prices up 6/10c.

Sardine.—Crude reported stronger on coast. Local market for refined up 6/10c.

Whale.—Increased request for moderate lots. Market firm.

Markets at Other Centers

Baltimore, June 25.—Two tanks of crude menhaden oil sold here at 52½c. per gallon, sellers subsequently advancing the price to 55c. Better fishing returns from Florida and North Carolina. Activity in Chesapeake Bay operations increasing. Producers regard outlook for prices as very encouraging.

San Francisco, June 25.—Crude California sardine oil strengthened considerably following large scale operations at 55c. per gallon; sellers withdrew and the bidding reached 58c. today, with producers holding out for 60c. Oregon-Washington fishing got under way last week and the first light catches have been sent to reduction plants. The Prince William Sound district of Alaska was scheduled to have opened up on herrings today, with the Kodiak section to follow soon.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Quotations advanced ½c. Offerings light.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Choice white grease, 7¾c. to 8c. per pound; yellow, 7½c. to 7¼c.

Lard.—Domestic cash demand increased. Export inquiry light.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Following is a lard price record, per 100 pounds, for the week:—

	High.	Low.	Closing— June 27.	June 20.
Cash	$10.97	$10.40	$10.87	$10.87
July	11.25	10.50	10.97	10.42
Oct.	11.35	10.77	11.35	10.75

Stearin.—Spot stocks are apparently light. Market firm. Fair inquiry.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Prime oleo stearin, 9c. to 9½c. per pound.

Tallow.—Sales at 8¼c. per pound for extra, an advance of ½c. Offerings light.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Prime, inedible tallow, 8c. to 8¼c. per pound; special, 7⅝c. to 7¾c.

Animal Oils

Degras.—Neutral stronger with raw material. Quoted from 15c. upward as to quality. Common unchanged.

Lard.—Prices unchanged. Tone firmer. Demand fair.

CHICAGO, June 27.—No. 1 lard oil, 11½c. to 11¾c. per pound.

Neatsfoot.—Stronger with raw material. Cold test up 3½c. per pound; pure up 2c. Others unchanged. Supplies light.

Oleo.—Quotations advanced ¼c. Demand increased. Spot supplies light.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Extra oleo oil, 11c. to 11½c. per pound.

Tallow.—Prices maintained. Tone firmer. Trade fair.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Acidless tallow oil, 11c. to 11½c. per pound.

Waxes

Bees.—No crude offered spot. Situation entirely nominal. Bleached beeswax advanced 2c., making slabs 43c. to 44c. per pound; cakes, 44c. to 45c.; and discs, 45c. to 46c. Refined yellow hung at 39c. to 44c. per pound. Crop of Brazilian crude reported washed out by the floods.

Candelilla.—Advanced ½c. Market, 22½c. to 23c. per pound. Strong, active, and tending higher under pressure of demand.

Carnauba.—Never was there a more hectic market. Brazilian prices bulged strongly. Those on spot became higher. Market purely nominal. Sellers reserved. Not disposed to make offerings. Everything quoted subject to confirmation. Nominal prices as follows:—Ton lots, No. 3 chalky, 66c. per pound; No. 2 North Country, 74c.; No. 3 North Country, 68c.; refined, 73c.; No. 1, yellow, 75c.; No. 2 yellow, 74c.

Japan.—Firm. Reasonably active. Fair supplies.

Ouricury.—In heavy request at 58c. to 59c. per pound for refined. Quoted subject to confirmation.

National Wax Offering New Low-Cost Wax

The National Wax Company, Chicago, has introduced a new low-cost wax under the name of 'Platicrude.' The product is manufactured in four degrees of plasticity and priced accordingly.

The National Wax Company entered the wax specialties field as a manufacturer about four years ago, after having been long prominently identified with the jobbing end of the industry. During the four years it has been manufacturing wax specialties, the National Wax Company has been compelled to move to larger quarters three times, and has just recently completed the installation of a plant that will have a capacity of one carlot daily. In addition to manufacturing certain products under patents owned by it, the National Wax Company also has several specialties under trademarks that are known in the United States, Canada and in other countries.

Superior Olive Oil Erects Plant in Fresno, Calif.

Superior Olive Oil Products Company, Visalia, Calif., recently erected a plant in Fresno, Calif., for extracting olive oil foots from olive pomace. The company expects to produce approximately 100,000 to 125,000 gallons of olive oil foots during this season.

Cudahy Shifts Shortening Headquarters to Memphis

Cudahy Packing Company has removed its shortening and oil division headquarters from the general offices in Chicago to Memphis, Tenn., where offices will be located in the company's refinery in Leewood. A. C. Voss, manager H. H. Smith, jr., first assistant and E. A. Roschmana, have been transferred to the new location.

Argentine, Uruguay Pacts Hearing Gets Views

—Continued from page 3

and other low-cost producers could upset the entire industry. He said that Argentine production of this mineral was only one-fifth of United States production last year, and that this country could be absolutely independent of other countries for tungsten if domestic deposits were properly developed.

Oils and Fats

Opposition to the entire trade agreement program and specifically to any concessions in tariffs on casein, sunflower oil, tallow, oleo oil, oleo stearin and flaxseed was expressed by Charles W. Holman, representing the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation. Mr. Holman pointed out that casein is not only essential to many phases of industrial production, but is also necessary medicinally. When combined with vitamin A, he said, it is gaining importance as a medicinal product, particularly designed to cure tumors in human beings. He added that this country has an enormous excess of skim milk, from which casein is produced, and urged that this reservoir be tapped before permitting the importation of large quantities of Argentine casein at low rates of duty.

Present tariffs on oleo oils and tallow are so high that they have destroyed the relationship of world oils and thus actually hurt the vegetable and animal oil industry in this country, William S. Culbertson, representing the Argentine Meat Producers Corporation, said, urging a reduction in these duties. Pointing out that lard exports of the United States have fallen from 50 percent of production in 1929 to 13 percent of production in 1940, he warned that producers of oils and fats in the United States "cannot have their cake and eat it too."

Casein

Reduction in the rates on casein was urged by Holley R. Cantine, representing the Casein Committee of Coated Paper Manufacturers. Pointing to an increase in the price of casein from 11 cents per pound early this year to 22 cents per pound at present, he told the committee that the coated paper manufacturers will be forced to shut down their plants if Argentine casein is barred from this country. A reduction in the present tariff, he said, would enable the coated paper industry to continue their operations.

Chemurgic Parley Hears About Crops for South

—Continued from page 5

ice, and 7,000 acres to poppy seeds for bakery purposes. If poppy seeds would be cultivated for edible and quick drying oils this latter figure would probably have to be increased ten times.

Other speakers at the meeting included Dr. Alfred Hall, director of the Central States Forest Experiment Station, Columbus, O., who reported on "Forests, Land, and People in Kenucky and Tennessee." Theodore Marvin, advertising manager for the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, addressed the meeting "Creating Worth from Waste," in which he told of the activities of his company in developing new products.

John Traquair, of the Mead Conporation, Chillicothe, Ohio, talked on "Cellulose Today," in which he told of the development of a semi-chemical pulp. Dr. M. H. Bigelow, director of the technical service for Plaskon Company, Toledo, discussed "Modern Plastics," with emphasis placed on the strides made by urea plastics.

U.S. Flax Crop To Set Huge Record

—Continued from page 5

ing mixers working in Minnesota alone, the institutes survey said:—Cold, damp and rainy weather threatened the grasshopper hatch and kept the menace under control until methods were more than ready to cope with the problem. The institute's survey added:—

The crop this year has been particularly free of weeds, though late reports indicate that some fields are weedy, the infestation traced to water that has run into fields during the recent heavy rains. The extreme moisture received in May and June apparently has done little damage to flax aside from yellowing the stalk. Warm weather and plenty of sunshine has rectified this situation in the past week and everywhere fields are greening up to normal color.

Production estimates are still too embryonic at this early date, but informed authorities feel that the crop will outyield anything ever raised in this territory. Last year flax yielded practically ten bushels to the acre. This year it looks like the ten-bushel mark will be easily made and that eleven to eleven and one-half bushels will come nearer to approximating the Iowa-Minnesota average.

Estimated flax acreage in the important producing States of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana and Iowa was 2,856,000 acres as of June 1. On the basis of eleven bushels to the acre, the total crop would reach the 31,000,000-bushel figure in these five producing States, with a 38,000,000-bushel United States crop not an impossibility if present weather conditions continue.

Hewitt Soap Company has increased the space occupied by its New York office and sample rooms at 47 West Thirty-Fourth street by some 200 percent.

Frank W. Wilkisson, head of the firm bearing his name, has been re-elected president of the Fishery Council, trade organization of the commercial fishing industry.

E. A. BROMUMD COMPANY

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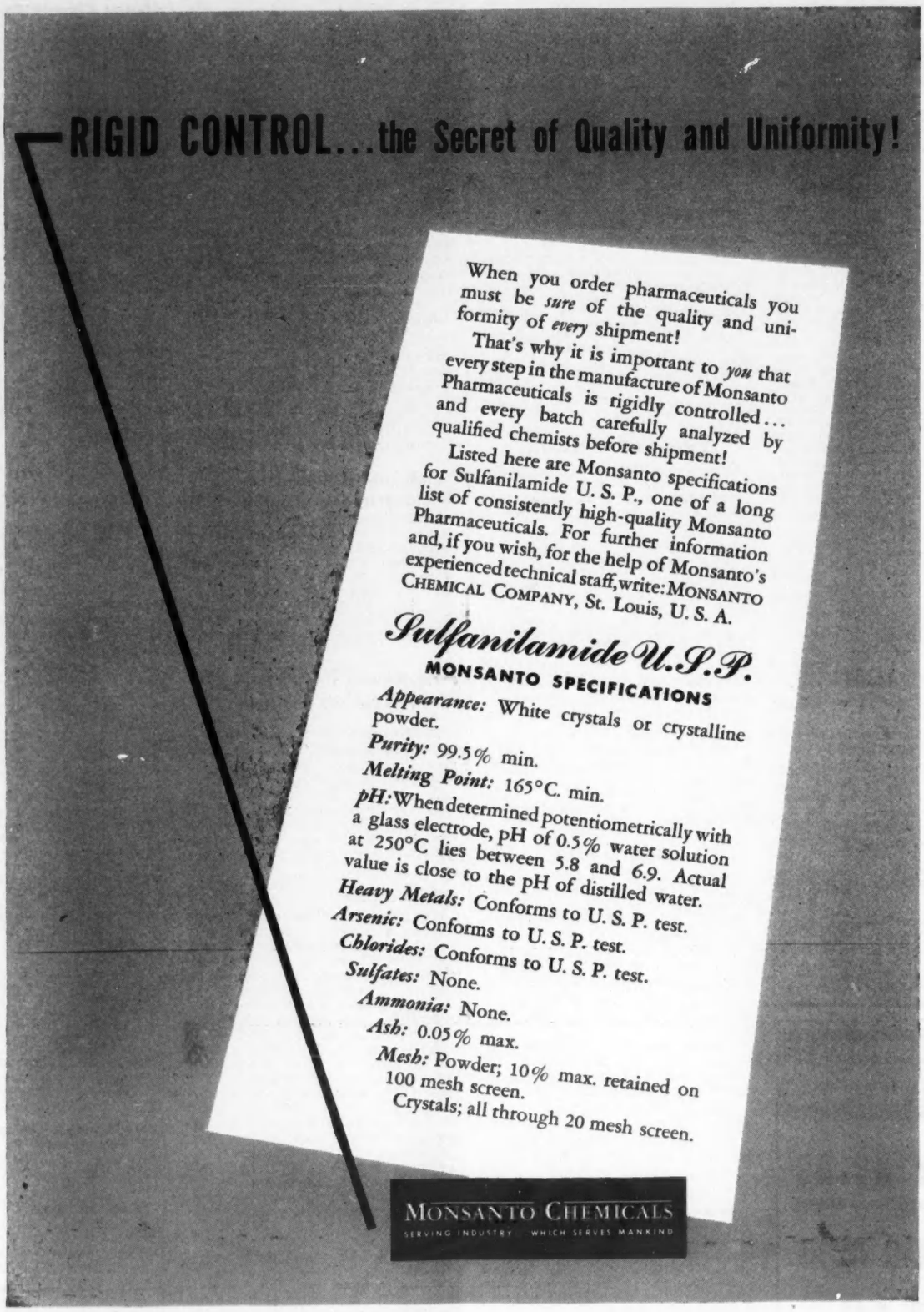
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SERVING INDUSTRY WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Amyl Alcohol and Acetate From Pentane Higher—Isobutyl Acetate and Propionate Advanced — No Synthetic Methyl Acetone Offered — Santonin Up Sharply

Strong undercurrents continued to drive many drugs and fine chemicals into increasingly strong positions. The market was shot through with shortages and while official quotations on many items were not changed, it was virtually impossible to get actual deliveries on new orders placed before producers by new customers.

Alcohol, boric acid, borax, caffeine, formaldedyde, methanol, methyl acetone, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, Seidlitz mixture, Rochelle salt, tartar emetic, quicksilver, practically all minor alkaloids and salts, acetone and practically all major and minor solvents—these materials were crystal clear illustrations of the above mentioned condition that becomes steadily more acute as national needs grow and national production fails to expand much.

Actual price changes during the period under review included higher quotations on amyl alcohol and amyl acetate when made from pentane, castor oil, isobutyl acetate and propionate, and synthetic methyl acetone. One maker raised formaldehyde ¼c. per pound, but others made no change in their schedule.

Acetanilide. — Consumption about normal. Very firm undertones.

Acetone.—Every pound produced goes to care for book obligations. No surplus. Secondhands ask 15c. per pound. Producers' quotation, tanks, 7c. per pound.

Acid, Ascorbic.—Firm. Very active. Excellent outlook.

Acid, Boric.—Second largest producer's plant still struck. Employees voted recently to continue the strike. Shortage of acid unrelieved.

Acid, Gallic.—Large producer advanced prices 15c. per pound on N. F. Makes his price minimum at $1.22 per pound. Another adhered to $1.07 late last week.

Acid, Mandelic. — Normal movement. Steady prices. Firm undertone.

Acid, Nicotinic.—Delivery situation continued to improve. No price change.

Acid, Pyrogallic.—Large producer advanced quotations 30c. per pound on U.S.P. and resublimed acid. Makes following market: U.S.P., $2 per pound. Resublimed, $2.50. Another adhered to $1.70 on U.S.P. and $2.20 on resublimed late last week.

Acid, Tannic.—One large producer raised quotations 16c. per pound, making U.S.P. fluffy minimum at $1.14 per pound and powder, $1.04. Another adhered to U.S.P. fluffy at 98c., and powder, at 88c. at a late hour in the week.

Acid, Tartaric.—No relaxation of market tension. Resellers quote around 70c. per pound. Makers' quotation of 63½c. per pound minimum more or less nominal so far as unrestricted trading goes.

Alcohol. — Quarterly statistics released by the Alcohol Tax Unit show heavy consumption and rising production with falling stocks in hand at the end of May. The picture follows:—

	Gallons.
Ethyl alcohol:—	
Stocks, May 31 vs. April 30, 1941	1,329,934 less
May 31, 1941, vs. May 31, 1940	11,930,741 less
Production, May, 1941, vs. May, 1940	8,778,578 more
Withdrawals, May, 1941, vs. May, 1940	11,004,688 more
Completely denatured:—	
Stocks, May, 1931, vs. April 30, 1941	20,459 more
May 31, 1941, vs. May 31, 1940	12,588 more
Production, May, 1941, vs. May, 1940	165,322 more
Withdrawals, May, 1941, vs. May, 1940	224,030 more
Specially denatured:—	
Stocks, May 31, vs. April 30, 1941	211,048 less
May 31, 1941, vs. May 31, 1940	258,920 less
Production, May, 1941, vs. May, 1940	4,509,211 more
Withdrawals, May, 1941, vs. May, 1940	13,002,177 more
Molasses, inedible:—	
January-May, 1941, vs. January-May, 1940	12,513,805 more

Statistics comparing production, withdrawals, and stocks of pure and denatured ethyl alcohol in July-May, 1940-41 and 1939-40, as reported by the Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Depart-

Price Changes

Advanced

Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, 1c. per lb.
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, 1c. per lb.
Butyl alcohol, ex pentane, 1c. per lb.
Castor oil, ½c. per lb.
Isobutyl acetate, 7-10c. per lb.
Isobutyl propionate, 7-10c. per lb.
Methyl acetone, synthetic, 4½c. per gal.
Santonin, $20 per kilo.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
211.4	**210.9**	**210.3**	**203.4**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Borax

A struck plant has put consumers of borax and boric acid on short rations. Shortage in supplies brought action by the OPM. Full priority rating prevails on both articles and both are subject to export only under Federal licenses. Producers in production cannot now make up the shortage of materials.

The second largest plant in the country has not produced a pound of borax for more than three months. Some employees have alleged communistic activity by some leaders but a majority of workers within the past week voted to remain on strike.

Resale borax has been quoted as high at $75 per ton. Producers hold prices unchanged. Techincal is minimum at $40.50 per ton for granular material, bulk, in car lots. The lowest price on U.S.P. goods is now $55.50 per ton. Present quotations are far below pre-war prices. On August 25, 1939, technical was quoted at $58 per ton. U.S.P., $73.

Boric acid prices are now lowest at $93.50 per ton for technical as against $106 per ton prevailing on August 25, 1939. The U.S.P. article is now $118.50 per ton, comparing with $131 per ton on August 25, 1939.

Department of Commerce statistical data for 1939 are:—Borax, exports, 182,277,445 pounds; boric acid, 18,572,635 pounds. Exports during the January-March periods in 1941 and 1939 were:—Borax, 1941, 28,752,170 pounds; 1939, 41,589,849 pounds; boric acid, 1941. 4,483,576 pounds. 1939, 3,575,077 pounds.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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ment, Washington, D. C., are as follows:—

Ethyl Alcohol

	(Proof gallons) July-May, 1940-41.	July-May, 1939-40.
Production	266,116,961	222,305,173
Withdrawn—		
Tax paid	24,642,807	20,963,812
Tax free	252,933,447	209,623,606
Stocks, May 31	9,999,826	21,920,567

Denatured Alcohol

	(Wine gallons) July-May, 1940-41.	July-May, 1939-40.
Completely Produced	16,711,470	14,841,368
Removed	16,735,715	15,026,074
Stocks, May 31	460,551	457,963
Specially Produced	121,120,080	102,213,821
Removed	121,375,333	102,353,927
Stocks, May 31	868,677	1,127,597

Bonded Dealers

	(Wine gallons) July-May, 1940-41.	July-May, 1939-40.
Specially denatured—Received from denaturing plants.	3,089,867	3,179,054
Disposed to bonded manufacturers	3,601,181	3,174,000
Inter-dealer shipments	31,808	30,392
Stocks, May 31	458,291	379,771

Amyl Acetate.—This item made from pentane advanced 1c., effective July 1. Quotations:—Tanks, 11½c. per pound; drums, car lots, 12½c.; less car lots, 13½c.

Amyl Alcohol.—The article made from pentane advanced 1c. Tanks, 12.1c. per pound; drums car lots, 13.1c.; less car lots, 14.1c.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—No new developments. Firm. Selling close to normal. Steady prices.

Borax.—Plant of second largest producer still shut down by strike. Employees recently voted to continue strike. Production much under consumption needs. Return to normal conditions will be increasingly delayed the longer struck plant is out of production.

Cadmium. — Demand higher than producers can supply. Very few lots in resale market. No resale prices reported last week.

Caffeine.—Strong. Moving in good volume from domestic plants. Price stabilized at $2.60 per pound. Resales reported at $8 last week.

Castor Oil.—Prices advanced ½c. per pound. U.S.P. in tanks, 11c. per pound. Extracted, No. 3 technical, tanks, 10¾c. For full schedule, see Prices Current under Oil. Beans unchanged.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Castor oil prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 12¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 13c.; tanks, 11⅜c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 11⅝c.; drums, less than car lots, 12¾c.; tanks, 11⅛c.

Codliver Oil.—Firm on spot. No inordinate activity. Stocks held in strong hands. Federal government buying oleovitimina, manufactured product with U.S.P. rating. Local dealers quote it at $1.75 per gallon. Codliver oil, $80 to $85 per 30 gallon barrel with actual market close to outside figure. Department of Commerce import figures for April record entry of but 61,338 gallons, from sources as follows:

	Gallons
Iceland	303
Canada	7,196
Newfoundland and Labrador	24,211
Japan	29,628
Total	61,338

Ephedrine. — No further price change. Market easy but steady. Demand normal.

Fish Liver Oils.—Demand for high potencies very good. Prices firm to strong. Not too ample supplies.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.— Activity in fish liver oils conservative. Trade mostly in the higher range of vitamin A materials. Quotations unchanged, or at most showing only slight fluctuation.

Ruling prices are:—

CRUDE SOUPFIN SHARK LIVER OIL.—High potency, 100,000 U.S.P. units vitamin A per gram, 8c. to 8¼c. per million units, f.o.b. Pacific Coast, in drums; medium potency, 50,000 to 80,000 units, 6⅝c.; 25,000 to 50,000 units, 6c.; lower potency, upwards of 10,000 units, 5¼c. to 5½c.

CRUDE TUNA LIVER OIL.—Ranging in potency, 20,000 U.S.P. units vitamin D per gram, 57½c. to 60c. per million units.

Formaldehyde. — One maker advanced prices ¼c., effective July 1. Drums, car lots, in this direction, now 5.40c. per pound. Other makers retain unchanged schedule at 5.15c. per pound. Resale goods, 42c. per pound.

Glycerin.—Firm to strong market prices and undertones undisturbed.

—*Continued on page 45*

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Industrial Chemicals Dept. Wilmington, Delaware

Synthetic Medicinals Output: 1940

United States production and sales of certain synthetic medicinals in 1939, as reported by the Tariff Commission, follow:—

Of Coaltar Origin

	Pounds			
	Production		Sales	
	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.
Acetanilide	735,568	427,983	483,449	496,482
Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin)	6,409,824	5,371,682	6,245,053	5,343,234
p-Aminobenzosulfonamide (sulfanilamide)	543,802	709,148	494,983	711,099
p-Aminobenzoyldiethylaminoethanol (procaine)	19,966	9,218	16,535	10,588
Arsphenamine	....	....	264	....
Barbituric acid derivatives:—				
Phenobarbital	161,773	109,825	159,189	131,182
Phenobarbital sodium	24,896	12,780	23,523	13,539
Caffeine sodium benzoate	....	....	1,802	....
Dyes, medicinal—total	45,648	46,688	43,587	46,234
Methylene blue	16,313	....	17,291	....
Ethocaine borate (borocaine)	....	....	39	....
Ethyl-p-amino benzoate (benzocaine) (anaesthesine)	20,185	11,899	16,795	15,295
Iodoxyquinoline sulfonic acid (yatren acid)	1,804	....	....	....
Mandelic acid and compounds	60,044	42,423	62,299	37,274
p-Methylphenyl cinchoninic ethyl ester (neocinchophen)	6,946	5,500	5,485	4,747
Neoarsphenamine	10,585	9,686	9,298	9,609
Nicotinic acid amide	3,791	....	2,931	....
Phenyl mercuric nitrate	....	....	100	....
Resorcinol monoacetate	3,613	4,299	3,373	3,375
Salicylic acid	5,068,010	....	3,675,135	....
Sodium salicylate	734,123	....	684,702	....
2-Sulfanilamido pyridine (sulfapyridine) and salt	80,601	....	55,535	....
Sulfoarsphenamine	351	169	282	135
2-Sulfanilamidothiazole (sulfathiazole) and salt	....	....	....	....
Tetraiodophenolphthalein and sodium salt	4,856	11,102	5,494	6,250

Of Non-Coaltar Origin

	Pounds			
	Production		Sales	
	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939
Barbituric acid and derivatives	335,500	167,398	143,474	113,023
Ethyl malonate (malonic ester)	234,113	....	....	....
Ethyl nitrite	16,931	13,940	14,350	15,305
Iodoform	22,090	12,498	22,304	11,470
Methyl iodide	3,381	1,513	3,303	1,215
Terpin hydrate	....	75,081	67,354	66,236
Theophylline ethylenediamine (aminophylline)	21,602	16,294	10,227	6,938
Thymol iodide	4,910	5,829	7,800	7,155
Trichlorotertiarybutyl alcohol (chloretone) (chlorobutanol)	21,504	....	....	....
Vitamin C (ascorbic acid)	33,373	15,654	26,714	16,405

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

—*Continued from page 44*

Excellent consumption reported. Crude sellers remain reserved. Except to get prices higher than now disposed to pay. Department of Commerce supplies interesting table on exports in 1940 by countries. Figures follow, with comparisons for 1936 as a year clearly divorced from war influences:

	Pounds	
	1940.	1936.
Italy	429,000	34,000
Sweden	1,748,000	4,000
Switzerland	265,000	5,000
Spain	119,000	1,000
Japan	2,308,000	None
Canada	5,111,000	308,000
United Kingdom	159,000	4,000
Chile	533,000	2,000
Mexico	310,000	214,000
Cuba	295,000	119,000
Totals	12,424,000	7,399,000

Note sharp increase of exports to Germany's Axis partners, Italy and Japan, and to Sweden, Switzerland, and Spain, countries with close Axis relations.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Glycerin price. C.P., tanks, 14¼c. per pound; drums, car lots, 14½c.; less car lots, 15c.; cans, less car lots, 16½c. to 17c.; high gravity, tanks, 13¾c.; drums, car lots, 14c.; less car lots, 14½c.

Isobutyl Acetate.—Advanced 7/10c. per pound to basis 7.80c. per pound in tanks.

Isobutyl Propionate.—Higher by 7/10c. per pound. Market now 10.2c. per pound, drums, at the works.

Mercurials.—Very firm. No surplus of raw material at mines. Demand good.

Methanol.—High demand stimulating resumption operations by hardwood distillation plants. Prices based on predetermined actual cost of production. Natural, 95%, 73c. per gallon. No change in official schedule on synthetic. Demand for same running far ahead of supply.

Methyl Acetone.—All recent advances on natural item maintained in strong, active market. Makers of synthetic material offer no goods but quote tanks nominally as follows:—Zone 1, 43½c. per pound; zone 2, 44½c.; zone 3, 45½c.; zone 4, 45½c.

Propyl Alcohol.—Range 67c. to 70c. per pound as to seller. No change expected in minimum figure.

Quicksilver. — Holding very firm. Spot stocks negligible. Limited spot demand. Coast production engaged well ahead. Mine output rising.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—Quicksilver market more active. Sale of 1,500 flasks reported for spread delivery after October 1 at $170 per flask, f.o.b. San Francisco. Spot stocks scarce and being applied to previous contracts as fast as metal comes in from mines. Spot position named at $185 per flask, in limited quantities.

Santonin.—Price jumped to $170 per kilo, nominal. Russia at war with Germany ends probable exports of Russian santonin to United States. Imports since January 1 total four cases, landed here early in April. Domestic product gains importance. Supply conserved.

Seidlitz Mixture.—Strong position. Stocks conservative. Sellers reserved. Production cost based on high prices of raw materials.

Silver Nitrate. — The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed as follows, covering quantities of 100 ounces; small lots from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce and quantities of 500 ounces are quoted at about 1c. less. Comparison of prices of bullion in New York and London is also provided.

	Per ounce		
	Nitrate.	Bullion	
	Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	24	34⅜	*
Monday	24	34⅜	23 7/16
Tuesday	24	34⅜	23 7/16
Wednesday	24	34⅜	23 7/16
Thursday	24	34⅜	23 7/16
Friday	24	34⅜	23⅜

* Market closed.

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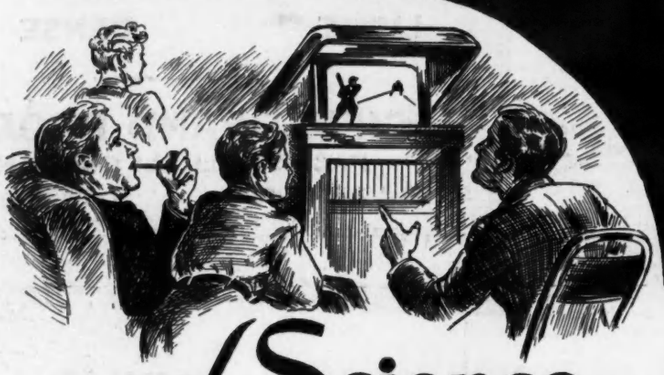

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American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association

Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting, Swampscott, Mass., June 23 to 26, 1941

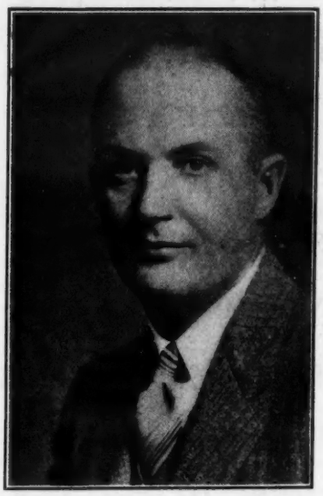
Swampscott, Mass., June 26, 1941

Establishment of an authoritative committee on priorities for the drug industry was called for by the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association in a resolution adopted today in the final session of its thirty-fourth annual meeting. The necessity for such a committee for the assurance of uninterrupted, adequate pharmacal service was stressed in the association's declaration.

The association by resolution also pledged its full support for the maintenance of national unity and to all efforts for national defense.

A restatement was made of the organization's belief that the Federal tax on alcohol used for medicinal purposes should not be increased, but rather should be reduced if practicable.

This year's meeting was especially interesting because of two innovations in the program. One of these was an all-day joint session with the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration in Cambridge, Tuesday. The other was an "Information



Bordner F. Ascher
Re-elected A.P.M.A. President

Please" forum at yesterday's session in which scores of questions on research, national defense, law, sales, advertising, and production were answered by men well qualified in the respective fields.

The meeting was well attended, the official registration being more than 200. Next year's meeting will be held in Hot Springs, Va.

President's Review

In his official review and appraisal of the past year's activities of the association President B. F. Ascher expressed the general conclusion that the organization had gained in every way and that this improvement had been passed to the members in broader and better service. He lauded especially the services of Charles Wesley Dunn as general counselor and S. Barksdale Penick, jr., as secretary. He dwelt with particular appreciation on the work of the association's committees with special reference to the contact committee, the medical advisory board, and the research board.

Interim Regional Meetings

Of the comparatively novel activities in regional meetings on production and distribution during the year Mr. Ascher said:—

Of the work done in the past year, we believe the members benefitted from the regional meetings held in Chicago and New York by the production committee and by the sales and advertising committee. The production committee meetings were a new venture. Chairman W. B. Baker, of the Sutliff & Case Company, and Vice-Chairman W. O. Brewer, of the Calco Chemical Company, developed a program of great interest and benefit for all. So great was the interest in the doings of these two regional meetings that a mimeographed booklet compiling the papers read at the regional meetings was prepared and distributed to all members. Of course, such regional meetings do not have stenographic service and a recording of the discussion following a paper is not available. These discussions proved to be very pertinent and in many instances contained the kernel of information. This work should be further developed.

In the last few years regional meetings of the sales and advertising committee have been held. During the past Winter, however, under the chairmanship of Jim Rogers, of the Pitman, Moore Company, and Vice-Chairman A. Douglas Brewer, of Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., a program was developed that represented an all high in interest and service to those attending. Guest speakers, who are recognized authorities in their vocation, addressed all regional meetings and added greatly to the benefits.

Departure of the horse and buggy days of pharmaceutical manufacturing and the adoption of streamlined methods embodying research departments and more efficient control departments are here. Great advances in chemotherapy, a better understanding of the hormones and wider use of vitamins combined with the enactment of a new food and drug law with much broader powers of enforcement have all contributed to this development. In the broad aspects of these changes much good to the consuming public develops. The manufacturer today who wishes to keep abreast must maintain adequate control and research facilities. He can no longer be content with the mixture of two or more chemicals, with related or non-related action, and expect an addition to his line of a new rapidly selling specialty. In the future, more than ever before, the successful pharmaceutical manufacturer will be measured by what he gives to the advancement of medical knowledge rather than the orders he takes.

Exigencies of Defense

Turning to the pervasive topic of the correlation of the national defense program and usual business activities, Mr. Ascher said:—

The very continuation of our form of government and of our way of living is today so endangered that the entire resources of the nation should be concentrated toward disarming and if necessary toward the destruction of the enemies that would destroy us. Destroy not only our country but the ideal on which democracy itself was founded. Let's not look lightly on this danger that threatens us. It is a threat and a very real one. We have the prostrated forms of many European countries as an example. We have the oft expressed hatred of the Axis powers toward our country.

Nor should we be swerved from our course of "all out for defense" by the defeatists within our midst, whether they be sincere or whether they be in sympathy with the social reforms as outlined by Germany. Our nation has a job to do. It is the biggest job we have ever had because our life, save as slaves, is in danger from a ruthless, totalitarian combination of powers who have sacrificed everything temporarily to build a fighting machine and who will stoop to every despicable end to win. If we are to survive we must have a unity of purpose. There must be an intensification by all classes of citizens toward the single objective of preserving this nation. There must be concord of the forces of labor, industry and wealth toward the accomplishment of the objective. This is no time for political maneuvering by the politicians for self-advancement. We must reduce to the very minimum all government non-defense expense. The necessity of continued subsidizing by federal agencies of depression born classes no longer exists. It should be drastically reduced. In this grave national emergency, we need every dollar for defense purposes.

Our industry has a great responsibility to the citizens of this country. We are an essential industry; we are a vital industry; we are a link between good health and the ravages of disease. Our citizens need our products in order that they may more efficiently devote themselves to our national defense. The effect of national defense on our respective businesses, however, is becoming increasingly pertinent. Our armed forces are requiring more and more physicians and the medical graduates entering practice show a decrease. An example of the effect of war and the supply of physicians may be gained from our experience in the last war. In 1918 the total number of physicians registered was 4,230 as compared with 5,444 the previous year. Of recent years additions to the medical profession show a continual decrease. Illustrative of this, in 1937 newly registered physicians totaled 6,424. In 1938 there was a decrease of 155. In 1939 there was a decrease of 215. In 1940 there was a further decrease of 165. Such dwindling of numbers is apparently due to the higher standards required by medical schools. Superimposed on the previous loss the present defense requirements of physicians makes an acute situation.

Men and Materials Needed

The products of our industry are measured in a great part by our research workers and our analytical workers. Our research workers are necessary to advance medical science. Our analytical workers are necessary to put on the market the development of our research workers. To take these workers from industry would seriously hamper our contribution toward national defense. It would cause a bottleneck and it would jeopardize the health of our country. I recommend to our members that at this meeting a resolution be made urging deferment in the draft of research and analytical chemists and draft deferment of all students of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy that they may complete their medical training.

Inasmuch as we are a vital industry for the health of our country it is necessary that the question of priority in he drug industry be given serious thought. The matter of shortages of certain chemicals is known to all of us. We have already encountered them. When we remember that our defense activities have just begun we can well appreciate the seriousness of the days ahead when more and more materials and chemicals are taken for national defense purposes. The time to act is not when the cupboard is bare. Rather, the time for action is when intelligent planning will forestall shortages or provide substitutes for necessary chemicals. Accordingly, I recommend a resolution by our association for the creation of a drug priority committee.

Alcohol Tax

With reference to the endeavor to get a favorable differential in the Federal tax on alcohol used for nonbeverage purposes, Mr. Ascher said:—

Our association has been a member of the Council of Industrial Alcohol Users, the purpose of which was to secure a reduction on the tax of alcohol used for manufacturing purposes in conjunction with medicines and food products.

Herbert C. Rorer, of William H. Rorer, Inc., represented our association at a hearing held by the house ways and means committee May 5 and 6. He gave testimony before that committee and in behalf of our association urged this tax reduction on the basis of keeping down the cost of essential medicine and medical care. Figures of the United States Treasury Department show that during the period from July 1, 1940, to April 1, 1941, with the tax $3 per proof gallon, the government actually took in less money, by over $100,000, on alcohol used

S. Barksdale Penick, Jr.
Re-elected A.P.M.A. Secretary

for medicines and food products than it did in the corresponding previous year when the tax was $2.25 per proof gallon.

The times are uncertain. A year ago many of us felt we would be in the war now. Although we are not it is becoming increasingly apparent that that day is moving toward us in rapid strides. Sacrifices will be required and those sacrifices will be gladly made. The preservation of this country's form of government and way of living is closest to the hearts of all of us. In these times of stress and uncertainty I know of no way that our association can give greater courage to our national leaders than by a resolution pledging our assistance toward the prosecution of any united effort of this country.

Drug Law Points

Policies and objectives of the Food and Drug Administration, especially with reference to the introduction of new drugs and the control of manufacturing processes, were discussed by Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, chief of the F.D.A. drug division. On his two special points, Dr. Klummp spoke, in part, as follows:—

The new drug provision of the food, drug, and cosmetic act—section 505—embodies an important advance in protective legislation. It is a sobering thought that this section of the act would never have been enacted without the sacrifice of human lives in the elixir of sulphanilamide tragedy. In the enforcement of section 505 the Food and Drug Administration is concerned with the safety of

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General counsel, Charles Wesley Dunn, New York.

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drugs that are intended to be placed upon the market. Whatever influences the safety of a drug has a bearing on the application of section 505.

This section, in our judgment, applies to drugs as individual articles, not as collective groups of drugs. We have been repeatedly asked by drug manufacturers and others whether it is necessary to file an application for, let us say, sulphapyridine, when other manufacturers have already placed sulphapyridine on the market. It is our interpretation of the congressional intent that each manufacturer of sulphapyridine or any other drug must file his own application. This is altogether logical when one considers that Congress has made provision for the methods used in and the facilities and controls used for the manufacture, processing and packing of drugs. From this, it is evident that in considering a new drug application the Food and Drug Administration is required to study carefully the facilities and controls of each applicant and these we have plenty of reason to believe differ from one manufacturer to another.

Better Controls Needed

Not so long ago a most distressing accident occurred in the manufacture of a drug. It has been discussed before and I only refer to it again in the hope that as intelligent human beings we are vitally interested in discussing how we may profit from our mistakes. In the past almost every dark cloud of this character has had its silver lining. The witch hazel-larkspur incident, the tartaric acid-tartar emetic mixup, the codeine-morphine mistake, the pituitary and digitalis potency errors, the sulphathiazole incident, and others have shown to the industry, as they have reflected to us, that manufacturing controls are not what they ought to be. If these regrettable occurrences result in a tightening up and development of control systems generally, they will not have occurred altogether in vain.

The Food and Drug Administration intends to devote intensive consideration to the important matter of adequate controls. After all, control systems are investments in insurance and accident prevention. They are the preventive medicine measures of drug manufacture.

Members of the industry have come to us and asked the question "What are adequate controls?" This is a question to which there is no categorical answer. The precautions and controls which are necessary to insure the identity, strength, quality, and purity of drugs will vary depending upon the nature of the drugs manufactured, the complexity of the manufacturing operations, the multiplication of the possibilities for human error, and numerous other factors differing from plant to plant. In response to inquiries the Food and Drug Administration has prepared a general outline of points which should be taken into consideration in connection with controls under the requirements of section 505 (b) (4). It isn't a detailed and complicated outline, but we shall be glad to send it on request to anyone for what it is worth [see page 3].

When applications for new drugs that have been recently discovered or synthesized are submitted, we shall expect that every aspect, every possibility of toxicity, should be given careful investigative consideration. The law does not leave to the realm of doubt that which can be demonstrated by scientific means. Applicants are expected to exhaust all reasonable means of investigation in the case of such new drugs. We want to know whether such a drug has any effect upon the kidneys, liver, central nervous system, gastro-intestinal tract, heart and circulation, blood-forming organs, etc. Unless we insist upon information with respect to all aspects of toxicity, I can tell you as a country doctor that the public will not get the protection it has a right to expect from the new drug section of the act.

Recently a number of drug manufacturers have pooled research with respect to a few new drug applications. Where several firms are interested in the same drug, there is no reason under our law why they should not divide the task of establishing the safety of the drug among themselves. It would seem unnecessary for drug manufacturers to spend time and money going over the same ground and merely duplicating adequately performed work. If intelligently planned collaborative investigations were undertaken, it would appear possible for manufacturers to do a better and more comprehensive job at less expense.

Adequate Data Essential

In submitting data relating to new drug applications, drug manufacturers should keep in mind that the men who review this material are human beings. The applications are difficult to review when material is presented in a poorly organized hit-and-miss fashion, rounded out with irrelevant padding. Time is the essence in considering new drug applications and manufacturers can be of inestimable help to us and themselves by presenting their data in a logical, well-organized purposeful form. With regard to this, I think that the scientific and technical staffs of drug manufacturers can take a leaf from the notebook of their lawyers. Lawyers have long since learned the importance of presenting their cases in a logical manner and finally summarizing their data in the form of a brief. Ideally, we should like to have the original articles and data submitted, accompanied by a synopsis and a final summary to facilitate orderly consideration of new drug material.

The operation of the new drug section of the act has already brought about profound changes in the marketing of new drugs. Under the old scheme of things manufacturers not infrequently depended on theoretical conceptions of drug actions and toxicity and used the general public as guinea pigs to determine the correctness of these conceptions. Were such experiments always left in the hands of experts with special training and experience for the task, it would not be as risky as the wholesale experiments by many inadequately qualified observers possessing few, if any, facilities and

Frank A. Mallett
Re-elected A.P.M.A. Treasurer

techniques for carefully controlled observations.

It is not an overstatement to say that for the first time in our history all drug manufacturers are obtaining chemical, pharmacological and clinical data on new drugs before placing them on the market. It is doubtful that the great significance of this to the public welfare will ever be wholly appreciated . . . . From the volume of isolated incidents that come to our attention, we may be certain that the extent of injuries from foods, drugs and cosmetics has been in the past a much graver problem than is ordinarily appreciated. By the same token, their disappearance under the beneficient influence of the new drug section of the law will be great but never wholly measurable.

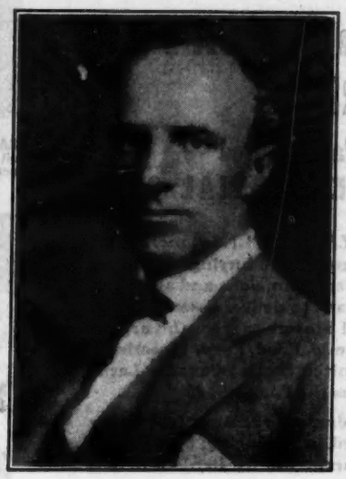
The staff of the Food and Drug Administration has a unique opportunity to observe how often drug injuries occur without being reported in the literature or attracting general notice except in extra-ordinary circumstances. In our judgment, it would be of great value to the public as well as the industry to provide some medium for recording and reporting all food, drug, and cosmetic injuries. It is hoped that it will be possible for the Food and Drug Administration or the American Medical Association to undertake this task.

Men in drug houses are doing much splendid work and it is a credit to the drug and pharmaceutical industry that they are acquiring increasingly more competent and outstanding medical and scientific staffs. They have been responsible for many notable contributions to knowledge, particularly where the drug houses permit their scientists to function with some freedom as fact finders pursuing the truth wherever it may lead. In some instances, however, it is apparent that the business management and the scientist are riding the Pegasus of science together, with the promoter in front holding the reins and the scientist behind. This is a tandem that has deprived your scientists of the full measure of respect and recognition which most of them richly deserve. I hope that drug houses in general will realize in greater measure the long-range wisdom of permitting their technical and professional staffs to follow the facts wherever they may lead, without the clairvoyant influence of the business management.

Other aspects of the drug law were considered in a general discussion of Dr. Klumpp's address and many particular questions were later answered by Charles Wesley Dunn, general counsel, in the "Information Please" forum. Among the points elucidated by Mr. Dunn were (1) that an F.D.A. inspector has no right to ask for a formula as a part of a plant inspection but that such information must be given in connection with investigations of controls and under new drug applications; (2) that it is not yet necessary to state control numbers on invoices; (3) that a new drug is subject to the law when made for export; (4) that a dangerous drug is one which has been so defined in regulations and is statutorily dangerous in mixtures, as well as alone; (5) that the food, drug, and cosmetic act does not provide for government approval as is done in the meat inspection law; (6) that F.D.A. has authority with respect to separate "literature" insofar as such matter may affect its regulatory functioning; (7) samples retained for checking purposes should be large enough for the running of two tests and such samples of finished products should be retained for two years; (8) antiseptics and disinfectants must comply in their labeling with both the food, drug, and cosmetic act and the insecticide act.

Impacts of Defense

In the joint session of the association and the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, Clyde O.



Charles Wesley Dunn
A.P.M.A. General Counsel

Ruggles, Harvard professor of public utility management and director of research, opened the discussion of impacts of the defense program on national and industrial economy, with the presentation of four factors:—(1) The bearing of economic conditions in the United States during the 1930's upon our defense efforts; (2) the importance of the fact that this is a mechanized war; (3) the nature of the defense effort as related to postwar economic readjustment; and (4) the importance of the contribution which effective cooperation of management and labor can make to an economical and a speedy program of national defense.

In elaboration of this theme Professor Ruggles said:—

Effects of the Thirties

The bearing of economic conditions during the 1930's on national defense may be appreciated when it is recalled that the deep depression of the 1930's gave birth to a faith in an "economics of scarcity" as a means of bringing about recovery. Industries which, because of patents or through other means, had some control over production were cited as not having had such a striking decrease in the prices of their products as did other industries, for example, agriculture, where control of production through combines or agreements was more difficult. In order to bring about greater parity in the prices of agricultural and manufactured products, the government undertook a program of the restriction of agricultural production; also, restriction of production in many industries further resulted from fewer hours of labor per week which became rather general.

As we now enter upon our defense program, the question naturally arises whether an "economics of scarcity," as applied, for example, to aluminum or to agricultural or other products, is not a definite handicap in our efforts to provide speedy and effective all-out aid to Britain. And while the heavy expenditures made by our government in its efforts to prime the pump of industry have not impaired the government's ability to finance the defense program, it is not so clear that the heavy expenditures made in attempting to bring about recovery and those which now must be made for defense may not prove to be a troublesome factor in bringing about a sound economic recovery in the postwar period.

Significance of Mechanization

The second factor which may be given brief consideration is the significance of the fact that this is a mechanized warfare. Such warfare calls for much greater industrial activity than was required in the first World War. Here again because of the deep depression of the 1930's, American industry did not expand its facilities as it otherwise would have done during the past decade. Nor did it employ the same number of young men during those years that it would have added in a more normal period. This means that just when we are attempting an all-out effort in the preparation for mechanized warfare, we encounter a real bottleneck resulting from a lack of managerial ability in American industry.

The speed with which American industry is expected to make its contribution to defense has made the lack of normal expansion of plant during the '30's and also the hiring of able young men who now would be available as junior executives a very serious matter. This shortage of junior managerial and executive talent is even harder to overcome within a brief period of time than is the shortage of materials. In other words, it will take much more time to produce the increased supply of managerial skill than will be necessary to bring the supply of basic and strategic materials and commodities up to defense requirements.

Influence on the Future

With regard to the third factor, that of the relation of our defense effort to postwar problems, it may be pointed out that such a striking expansion as will doubtless be necessary to prepare for a mechanized war will without a doubt leave us with some knotty economic and social problems once the emergency has passed. The degree to which we expand our industry in our defense program is therefore a very vital matter, and any expansion beyond what is actually necessary will, of course, mean economic waste.

In normal times industries often manufacture many types and varieties of the very same product. This practice had reached such a stage when Herbert Hoover was Secretary of Commerce that he felt the need of bringing about a simplification of many products. Obviously, anything that can be done that will reduce the demands for plant facilities of all sorts and likewise for manpower will not only make the defense program more effective but also much less expensive; finally, keeping the expansion of plant facilities within reasonable bounds will make economic readjustment after the war much less difficult. It did not take long for the cost of plant facilities financed by Uncle Sam to pass the two-billion mark, and by the end of 1942 the government's financing of such plant expansion is expected to approximate seven billion dollars. The magnitude of the total outlay reveals the vital importance of using both capital and labor in the most efficient manner.

Importance of Power

The foregoing discussion has been concerned with manufacturing industries generally. Let us now consider a group of industries, namely public utilities, for which unnecessary expansion of plant and failure to use facilities intensively is of vital public concern.

The expansion of industry generally calls for increased amounts of power. This may be supplied by industry generating its own electricity or by purchasing it from public utilities. The latter procedure surpassed the former in importance in the first World War. In the year 1917 the amount of purchased power surpassed that of power generated by American industry, and the same trend continued since that time.

The prices or, in other words, the rates of electric power companies have long been regulated, and the aim is to control rates so that these utilities will receive no more than a fair rate of return upon some sort of rate base which is also subject to government control. If therefore an electric power company is called upon to expand its facilities to serve large industries which are working on national defense orders, there is danger that in the post-war period the power company may be carrying the fixed charges which should be borne by the industries served and ultimately of course by the government itself. If this is done, the domestic consumers of power companies will be carrying burdens of national defense which should obviously be borne by the taxpayers.

Effective Use of Facilities

Finally, the fourth point that deserves to be given serious consideration is the contribution which management and labor can make through the intensive use of expensive plant made necessary by our haste in making our defensive ef-

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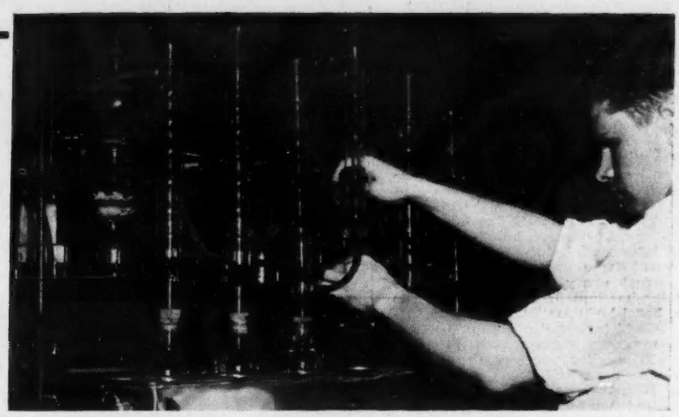
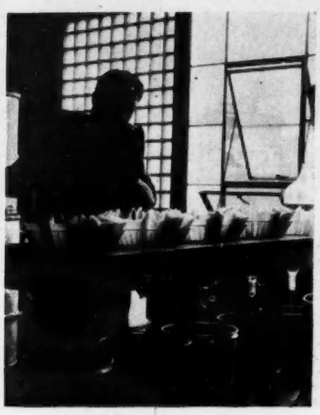
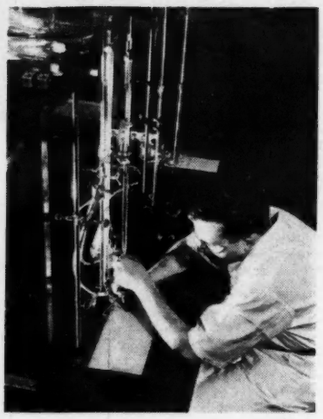


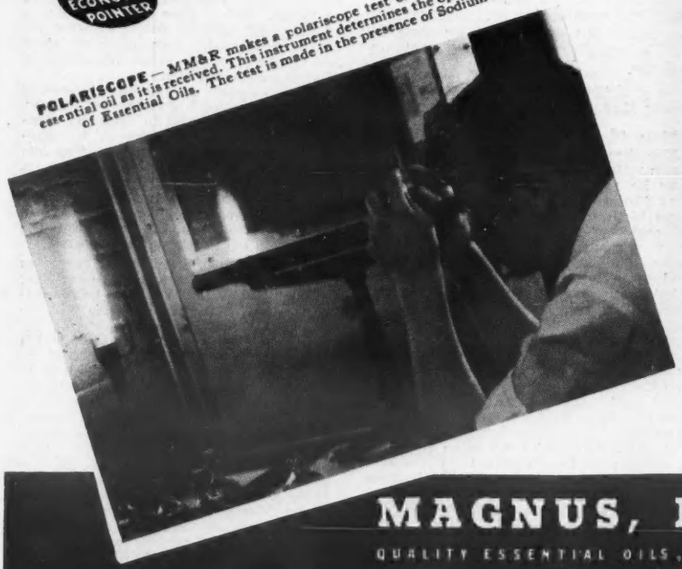
SAPONIFICATION VALUE DETERMINATIONS — An important test in checking essential oil samples. By this test, percentages of Esters are ascertained accurately; for example, the percentage of Menthyl Acetate in Oil Peppermint or Geranyl Tiglinate in Oil Rose Geranium, etc.



FILTRATION through paper. (One of several methods used). Before bottling, essential oils for the MM&R Packaged Line are dried and filtered to remove foreign particles.



TITRATION — MM&R technicians use this test to measure the amount of acid or alkali consumed in the various reactions. Illustrated is a special, electrically illuminated titrating station.



POLARISCOPE — MM&R makes a polariscope test of a sample of every essential oil as it is received. This instrument determines the optical rotation of Essential Oils. The test is made in the presence of Sodium light.

LABELING AND PACKAGING — Expert supervision, and extreme care are exercised in the small package department. The familiar amber bottles of MM&R Essential Oils are to be found in druggists' prescription departments everywhere.

LABEL CONTROL—An MM&R supervisor (illustrated) in a final check-up of labels before shipping small package order. The MM&R labor control system makes re-ordering simple, fool-proof, and guards against errors.

MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD, INC.

QUALITY ESSENTIAL OILS, BALSAMS AROMATIC CHEMICALS, ETC...SINCE 1895

16 DESBROSSES ST. NEW YORK, N. Y.

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forts effective. This is true for all industry, but it is strikingly true for public utilities. Expensive extensions of public utility plant can be avoided to a great extent if power plants, for example, can be used in what would otherwise be off-peak periods.

If management and labor can cooperate in working longer hours for the day or week, or providing more shifts so as to make intensive use, during more hours out of the twenty-four, of expensive public utility facilities, it will mean a distinct economic and social saving. Moreover, the readjustment in the postwar period will be much less difficult than it would otherwise be, if the expansion of all sorts of plant facilities can be kept at a minimum through a maximum of cooperation between management and labor in making intensive use of such facilities. Indeed, our grief with priorities and price-fixing will increase

S. DeWitt Clough

as we fail to carry out the defense program by making the most efficient use of industrial plants, materials of all sorts, and finally by the most effective use of all human effort.

Prof. Philip Cabot, presiding officer, remarked that the impossible can be achieved when it becomes necessary to do so.

Henry I. Harriman, former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, presented five basic needs and desires, with respect to the future of America, to which united efforts with respect to youth and education he believes must be directed. He cited:—

1. Proper training and education.
2. Opportunity to work at a job suited to particular qualifications and with proper compensation.
3. Freedom from fear of want, to be assured by means of a good job and appropriate insurance privately or publicly provided.
4. Good health, to which end a suitable system of care and service should be set up.
5. International order instead of wars and other disorders.

Comment by Clough

The direct industrial view of the impact of defense on industry was presented in a paper prepared by S. De Witt Clough, president of Abbott Laboratories. Mr. Clough agreed with Professor Ruggles that intensive operation of existing plants is preferable to extensive expansion of production facilities. But, he felt that the businessman should avoid the possible attrition of his available resources so that the position might be sustained.

Mr. Clough said four serious impacts of war economy on business:—(1) Shortage of materials; (2) threat of inflation; (3) difficulty in maintaining a balance between higher wages and increased taxes on the one side with equitable prices and normal profits on the other side; (4) personnel and public relations. His comment on these was as follows:—

Shortage of Materials

Let us consider number one—shortage of materials. Few firms in any industry can escape the pincer movement of priorities. It is acknowledged that some industries are more essential to a war economy, or defense program, than other industries and obviously the materials used in such essential industries are entitled to priorities of high rating. However, there are many related industries which are important in maintaining the morale and happiness of the civilian population and the armed forces. Such industries should be encouraged and assisted by the government as long as possible. In previous wars it has been proved that "necessity is the mother of invention" and it may be, that through research, substitutes for essential, or critical materials, may be found and used. It may, also, be discovered, by surveys, that present plants in the nonessential group may be converted into the essential class through subcontracts, new products and changes in production policies.

In order to administer priorities in an equitable and practical manner, I believe that the agencies making these decisions should be centralized as far as possible, so as to avoid overlapping, or undue delays, in making decisions which are vital both to the defense program and the continued progress of industry.

Medicinal products, including vitamins, hospital and surgical supplies, are, of course, in the essential group, as the health of the civilian population, as well as the armed forces is of prime importance to success. In fact, medicinal products are as important as munitions and should be so rated.

Threat of Inflation

The threat of inflation is brought about by a sudden transition from a period of wasteful surplus and over-production to an era of serious shortages, higher wages, and abnormal production. Unemployment should soon be a problem of the past and with two to four million men diverted from industry to military occupations, there will be shortages in help of all kinds before very long. Such preventive measures against inflation as higher taxes, controlled prices, the diversion of spending to saving through defense bonds, curtailment in the production of luxuries and actual rationing may be used to control inflation, but any, or all, of such measures will not actually prove a cure for a certain amount of inflation and this may prove to be more beneficial than harmful if the condition does not get out of hand. Moderate inflation is an adjunct to prosperity in all lines and is far more welcome to the general population than severe and prolonged deflation with its attendant evils of unemployment.

Management will find itself in difficulty trying to adjust industry to higher taxes, higher wages and increased cost of materials on the one hand with strictly controlled prices and increased regulations on the other hand. There should be, in my opinion, some middle-ground compromise in order to preserve basic values for the future; otherwise the government will find industry so aenemic after the war that it may not survive another severe depression.

It is true that all will have to make many sacrifices, particularly if the war is prolonged, but good management with government cooperation will I believe be equal to the job. A skilled physician, aided by good nursing and a cooperative patient, brings about many recoveries.

Personnel Problems

Another impact of a long continued war economy, and one which has been referred to, is the personnel problem of industry.

Already there is a trend toward the employment of older men in all sorts of jobs. This is brought about by the present wide spread in the draft ages of the selective service act, which spread will probably be shortened. The switching of young men from peacetime pursuits to the army, the navy, and defense plants will present additional personnel problems. This applies as well to other types of labor and professional help such as physicians, dentists, research men, and even nurses in our hospitals. Sales forces will be affected, retail stores and even transportation facilities.

Should a shortage in freight carrying facilities develop, deliveries will be slower and present shipping and distribution methods may have to be revised.

Packages, packing and containers may also present many problems, should the war be long continued.

That firm is fortunate which has done some pre-planning along these lines and which has so improved its employee relations that a spirit of loyalty and patriotism already exists to a high degree. Much more will have to be done in this direction.

I predict again, as I did at the A. D. M. A. meeting at White Sulphur Springs, that industry will come out of this emergency with flying colors and distinguished service awards, but the hazards, traps, bunkers and worries will be many.

Ralph Patch's Views

The importance of the role of smaller business in the stress of defense endeavors was emphasized by Ralph R. Patch, president of the E. L. Patch Company. He saw the big concerns better equipped for direct defense production, but regarded the smaller organizations essential as feeders and in the taking up of service for civilian needs. The defense program should be put first, he said, but regular customers should not be neglected.

Mr. Patch advised the reduction of variety in lines of products, declaring that many small concerns make too many things. Simplification would cut costs, he said. He urged also that ease of selling in these times be not allowed to create carelessness, and he noted the cumulative effect on costs of demands for bigger wages which inevitably follow increases in profits.

The drug industry has more than a sufficient capacity for normal and defense needs, Mr. Patch said. He expected it to have no serious inpacts, and he felt that it was free from profiteering. The industry continues to grow by virtue of its service to the public. He was thoughtful of what might result from the subsidizing of plants in various lines for defense production, and hoped that there would be no using of the defense program as a step toward destruction of the American way of life.

Increased Taxes

One of the timely topics in the joint session with the Harvard business school was "Tax Increase." This was considered as one of the fundamental problems of defense, and it was informatively analyzed by Dan T. Smith, associate professor of finance and taxation on the Harvard faculty, as follows:—

In opening the discussion on tax increases, it has seemed preferable to omit all reference to budget statistics and to proceed at once to a statment of the major problems now dominant in the tax field. Variations of a few billion dollars one way or the other in total expenditures or revenue yields cannot alter the fundamental fact that very large tax increases are called for and will be imposed for a considerable period.

But, in spite of the apparent great need for taxes, some still contend that taxation should be used only to offset inflation and to absorb war profits. It can be agreed that absorption of expanding incomes is an adequate reason for additional taxation in a war period. Without taxation, the expansion in incomes will probably exceed considerably any possible expansion in production and produce an inflationary price rise or compel us to adopt a strict rationing system. But those who consider taxes purely as an inflation control seem to feel that so long as there is any possibility of further

Ralph R. Patch

expansion in total production, most forms of tax increases would unnecessarily curtail our standard of living, and hence should be avoided.

Maximization of total production is always desirable, but it may be achieved at too high a price. In our defense emergency, an effort to get the greatest possible total of consumers' goods may accentuate bottlenecks in the production of defense material and produce greater postwar maladjustments. Most importantly, if maximum production of civilian goods requires an unnecessarily large expansion of the national debt, it would seem that the last small increment of production may not be worth the price we pay in the form of larger debt and higher postwar taxes. I must confess that I am much impressed with that quaint old notion that a national debt represents a burden, and that in the postwar period we shall have restrictively high taxation in any case. The less the additional taxes required by additional debt, the better off we shall be. The immediate future seems to be a period when the restrictive effects of a wise taxation program will be less serious than in the postwar period. The sentiment for large tax increases seems to be strong both in the treasury and in the Congress. The more courageous we are in taxing, the greater will be the chance of maintaining our system of free enterprise after our defense emergency has passed.

But to desire increased tax revenues is not to favor all types of tax increases. Some sources of revenue may be unnecessarily restrictive or unduly inequitable. The three principal areas of Federal taxation are individual income taxes, sales and excise taxes, and business income and profits taxes. The remainder of this brief paper will be devoted to a discussion of certain aspects of each of these forms of taxation.

Individual Income Tax

There has been considerable discussion in recent months of a proposal to adopt a deduction-at-source tax on individual incomes, with the rate of tax to be advanced as incomes increase more rapidly than production. This seems the most promising single suggestion in the whole field of government financing. Such a tax would get revenue where it can be obtained in large quantities and it could be administered to nullify much of the inflationary effects of expanding incomes. Likewise, it could be designed to correspond to the prevailing ideas of equity as regards the distribution of the burden. The obvious advantages of this new form of income tax over an increase in rates and reduction in exemptions of the existing tax is in its flexibility and the speed with which it can be changed to produce additional revenue and mop up inflationary income increases. The administration of such a tax would not be simple, but it deserves serious consideration and perhaps introduction on an experimental basis.

If we are not to have a flexible deduction-at-source income tax, we should look forward to very large increases in the regular individual income tax in the middle and lower brackets. The recent treasury proposals were in no sense excessive; one regrets only that exemptions were not adequately reduced. This should be a period of universal sacrifice and a common sharing of the burden; there is no justification for failing to tax directly the large groups which through wage rate increases and overtime are gaining at the expense of the population as a whole.

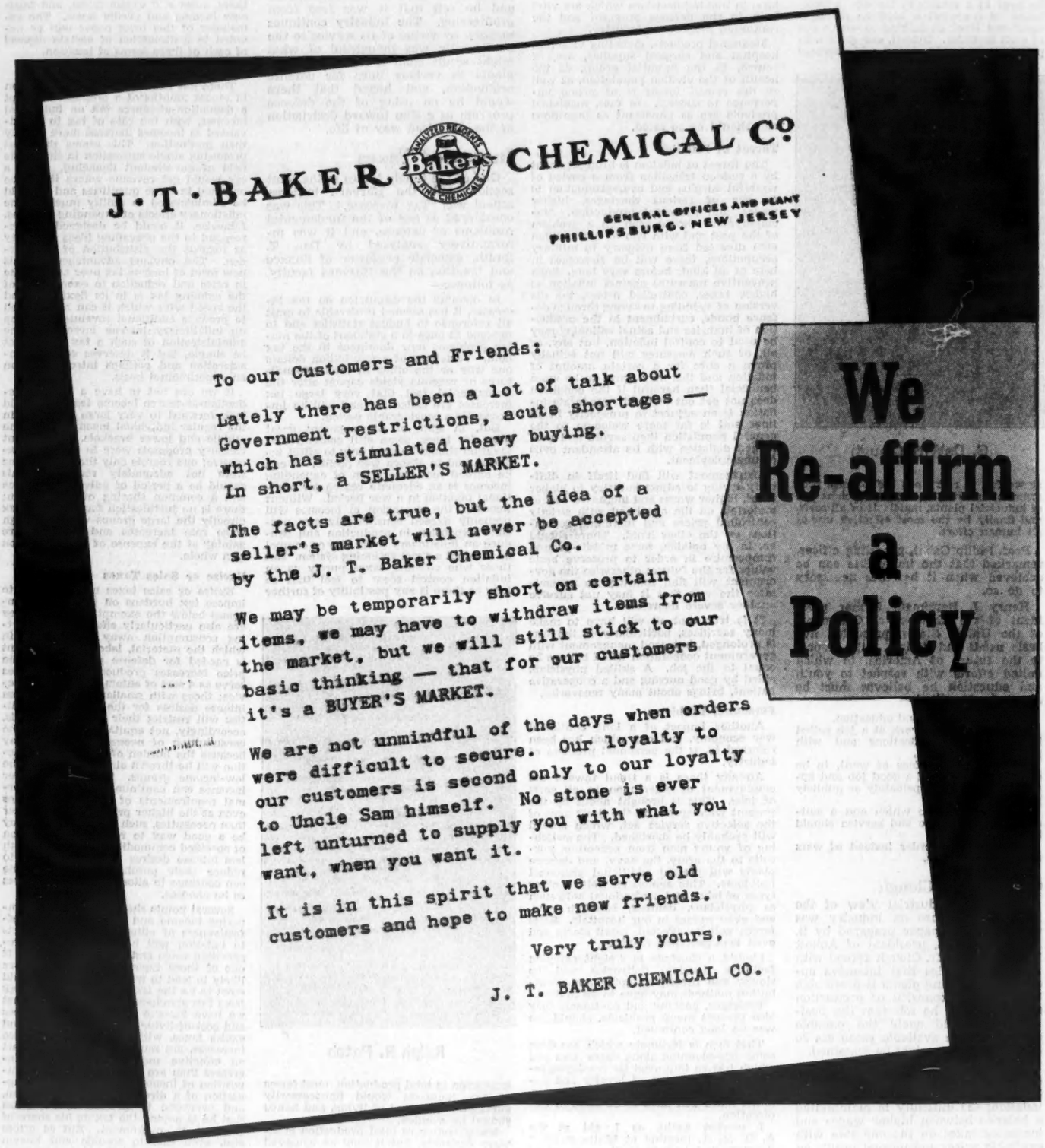
Excise or Sales Taxes

Excise or sales taxes may be used to impose tax burdens on people with incomes below the exemption level. They are also particularly effective in diverting consumption away from fields in which the material, labor, or equipment is needed for defense production. The price increases produced by the taxes serve as a sort of automatic rationing device; those with smaller incomes or less intense desires for the taxed commodities will restrict their purchases. It is, accordingly, not equitable to reduce the consumption of necessities in this way because the burden of the entire reduction will be thrown almost wholly on the low-income groups. Those with larger incomes can continue to buy their normal requirements of basic commodities even at the higher prices. But for other than necessities, such price increases may be a good way to restrict consumption of specified commodities since those with less intense desires will be the ones to reduce their purchases, and everyone can continue to allocate his expenditures as he chooses.

Several points should be made in comparing income and sales taxes. The effectiveness of either of them as offsets to inflation will be nullifted by corresponding wage and income increases. If one of these types of taxation is more likely to lead to wage increases, it would seem to be the less desirable type of tax from this standpoint. It is my belief that we have become so conscious of prices and cost-of-living indexes that sales and excise taxes, with their attendant price increases, are much more likely to start an effective movement for wage increases than are income taxes. The imposition of income taxes carries the suggestion of a direct, unavoidable burden, and everyone is inclined to recognize that he is paying the tax as his share of the cost of government. But as prices rise, even due to specific and known taxes, one is less inclined to recognize the curtailment in real income as a tax burden; the inclination is to feel that in some way one's group is falling behind the procession and that wage increases are in order. No financial policy can be wholly successful until the government adopts a reasonably firm national policy against inflationary wage increases to make effective the necessary and desirable policy already adopted against inflationary price increases.

Public Reactions

The relative effects of income and sales taxes on national morale depend on the temper of the people. We have, I hope, passed beyond the conditions where indirect taxes were desirable be-



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To our Customers and Friends:

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The facts are true, but the idea of a seller's market will never be accepted by the J. T. Baker Chemical Co.

We may be temporarily short on certain items, we may have to withdraw items from the market, but we will still stick to our basic thinking — that for our customers it's a BUYER'S MARKET.

We are not unmindful of the days when orders were difficult to secure. Our loyalty to our customers is second only to our loyalty to Uncle Sam himself. No stone is ever left unturned to supply you with what you want, when you want it.

It is in this spirit that we serve old customers and hope to make new friends.

Very truly yours,

J. T. BAKER CHEMICAL CO.

We Re-affirm a Policy

cause they were concealed. If we are a nation united in a defense effort which we know will require general sacrifices, known burdens reasonably distributed should be better than unknown ones which may lead to feelings of unfair discrimination.

In a really large-scale defense effort, extensive use of both income and sales or excise taxes will be necessary. We might note in passing England's 50 percent basic income tax rate, with exemptions much lower than ours, and a 33 1/3 percent sales tax. It seems little short of silly to talk of any taxes at 2, 3, or 5 percent except as experiments to use while establishing new administrative procedures.

Additional points on the comparative effects of income and excise taxes on particular industries and on postwar price and inventory problems are too lengthy for discussion here. It seems best to hope for major reliance upon individual income taxes with sales taxes to reach the income groups below the exemption level and to restrict the consumption of non-essentials in fields where labor, material, and equipment are transferable to defense work.

Corporation Taxes

As regards the taxation of corporations, it is apparent that we can look forward to high normal rates on ordinary income and quite high excess-profits taxes for the duration of the emergency. No one expects or desires corporate enterprise and stockholders to bear less than their full share of the general burden of the defense effort, and management and investors have a great interest in having our national finances so handled that postwar taxes will not have to be so high as to fatally repress our economic system. As with individual income taxes, we can stand high taxes on a temporary basis, and should accept them willingly if they will make possible a sounder tax structure in the postwar world.

But those who are familiar with business problems and the impact of corporation income taxes should not hesitate to point out the acute tax difficulties which do or may confront certain groups of companies, and we should count on sympathetic consideration of problems presented. I shall do no more than mention some of these topics of major concern to business. With the present high rate, it is of great importance that only real net income should be taxed. With our emphasis on the annual calculation of income, in many cases the alleged incomes represent illusory, ephemeral profits which are wiped out by subsequent developments that can be foreseen but cannot be predicted with quantitative accuracy. Adequate loss carry-over, provision for rapid amortization of new facilities, and perhaps the reopening of prior returns to absorb special loss and deduction items are necessary to prevent the income tax from becoming a discriminatory tax on capital itself. I venture to believe that a real assurance that all losses and expenses would be allowed as effective deductions in computing taxable income would make very high temporary tax rates altogether acceptable. Peculiarities in the definition of taxable income which are bearable with tax rates of 10 to 15 percent may become confiscatory with 75 percent rates.

Defining Excess Profits

A second major problem in corporation taxation at the present is the definition of excess profits. Are they to be computed on the basis of invested capital or of average earnings of a base period? Is the option of selecting the base to be given to the taxpayer or to the government? The denial to taxpayers of the use of the average-earnings base would make the excess profits tax extremely arbitrary, because invested capital as measured for tax purposes is far removed from going concern value or the actual investment of existing stockholders. I need not elaborate this point here. The Congress showed a wise understanding of the problem in drafting the second revenue act of 1940, and the amendments proposed by the treasury and rushed through by Congress in March of this year were designed to make the average-earnings basis even more fair to taxpayers. But recent proposals show the need for continued attention to this problem.

Of less general interest are the difficulties of certain companies arising from their particular debt situation or capital structures. In companies with large amounts of preferred stock outstanding, the entire burden of increased corporation taxes falls on the common stockholders, and a 50 or 60 percent tax may absorb the entire balance available for common stock. Acute problems will doubtless develop, and careful study of capital structures and financial relations with subsidiaries and affiliates is necessary. Where unintended discrimination exists, specific suggestions of remedial regulations or special consideration under section 722 is in order.

One final point may be mentioned briefly. Statements have been made in the past few months that expanding profits constitute the principal threat to inflation and that high profits taxation is the chief preventive. I do not wish to argue for unusual profits or lenient tax treatment in a period of general sacrifice, but as between expanding profits and expanding consumer income, the latter seems clearly to constitute the greater danger. In the first place, profits to a considerable extent will not be distributed to stockholders, even if corresponding liquid funds are available, because management is properly anxious to make adequate provision for the postwar depression. And even to the extent that expanding profits are distributed, stockholders will be less likely to spend them on consumption than would wage earners receiving an equal amount in increased wages. This is true both because of the prevalence of customary standards of living and the concern of investors to provide their own cash reserves for the lean years of the next depression. The taxation of profits, accordingly, though a desirable source of revenue, seems much less necessary to remove an inflation threat than the absorption of excessive consumer income. Following the same line of argument, this would seem to be an inappropriate time to revive talk of an undistributed profits tax. From the standpoint of both immediate inflation and the postwar recovery, the greater the retained business profits the better off we shall be.

McNeil's Tax Program

Robert Lincoln McNeil, president of McNeil Laboratories, presented the following fundamental program for taxation:—

1. Rigorous application of thrift in government spending, with every nonessential government outlay slashed from the Federal budget, as well as from State and local budgets.

Robert Lincoln McNeil

2. Intelligent spending policies for necessary civil and military purposes. As taxpayers we have a right to expect that the government get the most for our money. To the degree possible, future needs should be anticipated and met in a businesslike way, without disturbing markets and with a minimum interference with production capacity.

3. A "pay-as-much-as-you-can" policy, with a maximum of taxes collected without injuring our ability to produce and without drying up the sources of badly needed tax revenue. The government should reach out for as much money as it can collect with wisdom. Necessary funds not obtainable by soundly imposed taxes should be borrowed directly from the people so far as this is possible, to lessen the inflationary perils of a rapidly expanding money supply.

4. A fair distribution of the tax burden among all groups, devised by Congress to inspire confidence and respect. There should be as little hidden taxation as possible. New tax bills should be for revenue purposes only and not used as a cloak for dubious social reforms or pork-barrel projects.

The situation to be faced, as Mr. McNeil sees it, may be summed up as follows:—

1. Congress should recognize the enormous scope of and the extreme necessity for appraising the entire tax situation.

2. Congress should appreciate the fact that productive enterprise is the fountainhead of both defense strength and government revenue.

3. Congress should adopt two essential principles as the basis for tax revision. The first is to reduce nondefense expenses to a minimum, and the other is to spread the tax burden over greater numbers of our people.

4. Congress should create a joint committee representing both money-raising and money-spending committees, in order that their activities may be coordinated.

5. Every American must approach the task of financing the program of national defense without taint of private interest or special privilege. We must insist upon and support to the limit a leadership strong and unafraid. Majority and minority must see eye to eye and act for the best interests of the nation in domestic as well as foreign affairs.

Comment by Flanagan

The Federal tax program in the making by way of congressional processes and in operation as may be expected was outlined by James G. Flanagan, general counsel for S. B. Penick & Co. Mr. Flanagan made the point that the capital stock tax law must be given due consideration in the use of the invested capital basis for the calculation of excess profits.

The average earnings basis for excess profits taxation is most widely preferred, Mr. Flanagan said. It has advantages for corporations whose earnings in the base period were good, and for those which have a low relation of earnings to invested capital. He made the point that rejections of applications for tax refunds during the base period might prove a blessing in the effect they would have in raising the average of earnings.

Marketing Problems

Marketing problems were discussed both at the joint session with the Harvard business school and in the "Information Please" forum. They were approached from various angles. Prof. Melvin T. Copeland, of the Harvard school, who presided at the joint discussion, addressed himself to the inadequacies of sales management. His comment was pertinent, being based on personal study of more than one hundred companies—in at least half of which he had found the sales manager to be the weak spot in the marketing functioning.

Here is what Prof. Copeland said about remedying sales management deficiencies:—

Sales Manager Problem

This is an opportune time to discuss marketing problems. Within the last few months we have emerged from a buyers' market which had continued for so long that perhaps it seemed that the shoe never would be on the other foot. In a buyers' market many a manufacturer could not risk changes in distribution methods and practices, even when such changes were seen to be desirable, because of the apprehension that a change might peopardize a precious order. Now, however, the problem for most manufacturing concerns is, not how much can we sell, but rather, how much can we produce? This situation affords opportunity for farsighted executives to put their marketing affairs in better order. Temporary losses in sales can now be risked.

The utilization of this opportunity calls for the exercise of foresight. It is true, of course, that foresight is one of the rarest of human qualities, and it is no less true in business management than elsewhere. It is common for all of us to become so immersed in the pressing problems of the moment that we fail to take a long look ahead. Right now, for example, it is apparent that many business executives are perplexed and harassed by production difficulties for which provision readily could have been made with foresight in the not very distant past. In the sales field now there is an opportunity to prepare for future contingencies.

The responsibility for the exercise of foresight in marketing plans as well as in other activities rests primarily, of course, with the chief executives of each company, but those executives need expert help from the sales manager, and it is the sales manager who will have the task of carrying out whatever plans are formulated. That statement brings us face to face with a problem which in numerous instances has been given quite inadequate executive attention—the sales manager problem itself. I am not sufficiently familiar with the pharmaceutical industry to judge how generally that problem exists in your business, but I have no reason for thinking that your industry differs materially in this respect from many others with which I am better acquainted.

There are many able sales managers in the industrial concerns in the United States whose achievements are outstanding. Nevertheless my observations and experience indicate that in a large number of companies the sales manager problem does exist. During the last dozen years much of my work here at the Harvard business school has been concerned with the collection and analysis of cases which gave an overall picture of the administrative situation in well over one hundred companies, large and small, in a variety of industries. In at least one-half of these companies one of the major weak spots has been sales management. Over a somewhat longer period of time, I have had opportunities to become intimately acquainted with the affairs of a number of other companies in which sales management problems have existed. It is upon these observations and experience that I am basing my conclusions.

Qualifications of Sales Manager

Let us consider briefly the qualities which are needed in a sales manager. He must have ability to sell, of course, but he also needs to have ability to manage, and it is in the management aspect of sales management that the weaknesses crop up.

What does management of sales involve? First, it calls for ability to pick men. Second, it calls for ability to train and coach the men who have been picked to serve as salesmen. Third, it calls for ability to direct and supervise the activities of the salesmen. It used to be common practice for a manufacturer to hire a salesman and turn him loose, with instructions as to the limits within which he could quote prices and caution against trespassing on accounts already in the hands of other salesmen. Otherwise he was a free lance. We still find an occasional relic of that sort, but nowadays a sales manager usually is expected to be able to supervise the laying out of definite territories for the salesmen and to aid in fixing their routes, to supervise the setting of standards of performance and to be able to check up on the results. Hence he must be a planner and something of an analyst and statistician. If the company has a budget, the sales manager usually has to help in the preparation of the basic sales estimates and the estimates of marketing expenses. Hence he must be something of a business analyst and have some elementary understanding of accounting. In other words, he needs to know how to use at least the elementary tools of management.

In many companies there is a more or less continuous job of merchandising to be done, to determine what new items should be added to the line and what old items should be dropped. The sales manager holds a key position for aiding in the satisfactory handling of that job, since through the men under him vital knowledge can be secured from the market. But the task of evaluating all the new ideas that may crop up is by no means a simple one.

Pricing is another function in which the sales manager normally participates, and effective pricing involves a broad range of knowledge, balanced judgment, and courage.

Nor is that all. The sales manager also needs to have aptitude for analyzing and diagnosing new situations as they arise. We live in a changing world. That has always been true in the past. It will be true in the future until such time as social stagnation occurs. The pace of change varies, but change always is taking place. In the marketing field during the last generation we have experienced large shifts in consumer demand, with intensive competition between products; we have faced major changes in channels of distribution, with the rise of chain stores for example, and we have seen important developments in the art of management. This does not exhaust by any means all the changes that have affected the sales manager's job. These changes are not finished, moreover, and others undoubtedly are in the making. These new developments must be continually appraised and plans must be developed resourcefully to aid in the job of adaptation to the new conditions. This is one of the major responsibilities for a sales manager.

This does not cover all the qualities which a sales management job calls for at the present time. It suffices, however, to illustrate what the management part of sales management means. This statement, furthermore, is not an idealistic picture of desirable qualifications of a sales manager. It is rather a realistic view of the minimum requirements for the satisfactory handling of one of the key jobs in business administration. This summary, as I have stated, is based upon an examination of a substantial number of concrete situations, in some of which sales operations were being handled effectively, in others deficiently.

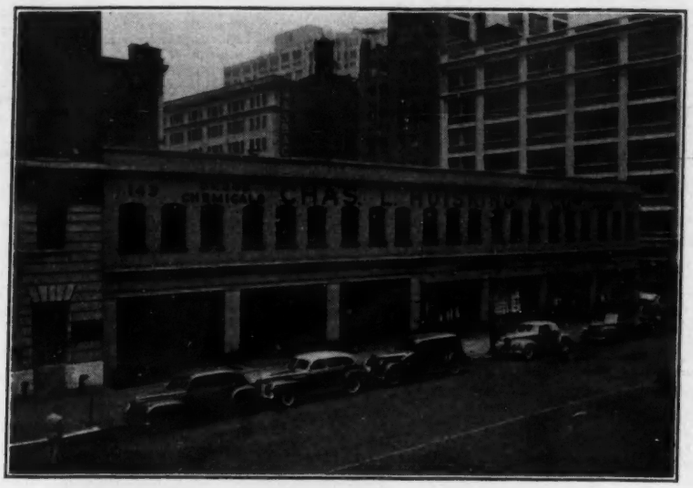
Selecting a Sales Manager

In those cases where a sales manager does not measure up to these requirements the blame is not to be attached to him primarily but rather to those responsible for placing him in a position for which he is not qualified or for which he has not been given adequate training. The mistake often has been made, for example, of using an unsound concept in the choice of a man to serve as sales manager. When a new sales manager was to be appointed, it often has been the practice, for example, to give the job to the star salesman and to expect him to be able to carry it on with little or no guidance. Sometimes the results of such a choice have been happy, but frequently the star salesman has not made a good sales manager. In other instances the choice has been made primarily on personality or on other in-

BUYING and SELLING AGENTS for LEADING HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

WARS, EMERGENCIES, PRIORITIES, SHORTAGES, DISLOCATIONS, Etc.

are all around us and the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades, Domestic and Foreign, are their particular victims. A trained and keen organization with long experience in all phases of these trades—so important to industrial and general welfare—**can be of special value to you in solving your supply problems** in whatever part of the U.S.A. or of the world you may be located.



DRUGS, CHEMICALS

Established 1910

155 VARICK ST., NEW YORK, N.Y.

CHAS. L. HUISKING & CO., INC.

CHICAGO BRANCH, 561 E. Illinois Street
LONDON AGENTS, Wheeler & Huisking, Ltd.
26-27 Great Tower Street, E. C. 3
Cable Address: "HUISKING", NEW YORK
All Standard Codes

OILS, RAW MATERIALS, etc.

SANTONINE

and other alkaloids of American manufacture.

SANTONINE COMPANY OF AMERICA, INC.

PEDER DEVOLD'S PURE IMPORTED COD LIVER OILS

Fine medicinal oils available in several guaranteed minimum potencies, as, for instance, 1000A/100D, 1250A/150D, 1500A/200D, 2500A/250D (in U.S.P. vitamin units per gram). Considering the present world outlook, prices are inviting.

PEDER DEVOLD'S OLEOVITAMIN A and D, U.S.P.

A particularly fine cod liver oil substitute simulating the best characteristics of the natural product. (The U.S.P. product must contain 850-1100 units of vitamin A and 85-110 units of vitamin D per gram).

PEDER DEVOLD OIL COMPANY, Inc.

155 VARICK STREET **NEW YORK, N. Y.**

Cable Address: "Vitamine" New York **All Standard Codes**

complete grounds, with unsatisfactory results.

Take the choice of the star salesman for illustration. If that is the only major consideration in the choice, the procedure involves a failure to distinguish between the job of selling and the job of management. As frequently as not the star salesman does not possess managerial aptitudes, just as the star athlete oftentimes does not have the qualities which would enable him to become an effective team manager or coach. Babe Ruth, certainly one of the star players of professional baseball in recent years, has not been deemed qualified to become a major league manager, whereas Bill McKechnie and Joe McCarthy, who were not outstanding players, have shown first-class managerial ability. The star football player, likewise, does not necessarily have the aptitude to enable him to become an effective coach. In the sales field, similarly, there is a vast difference between the ability to sell and the ability to manage.

The significance of these facts is that now is a fitting time to reappraise our sales management as a prerequisite to the straightening out of our marketing affairs in those cases where the situation is not wholly satisfactory.

I have been discussing the sales management problem on the assumption that private industry is to continue to function in the United States of America. Of course we are all doing whatever we can to aid in meeting the national emergency and certainly we will do much more in the future. We may have to undergo great hardships, but I believe that we can "take it." Business plans will have to be modified and some may be badly upset, but such sacrifices are the fortunes of war.

While we are making our maximum contribution to the national defense effort, however, with whatever sacrifices that may involve, it also behooves us to be preparing to carry on again when the emergency is past, be that in the near or the distant future. So long as we have private business enterprise, we shall have need for marketing activities—to effect exchange of commodities between all the various producing groups. Opportunities obviously exist for substantial improvements in our marketing methods and practices. Marketing costs need to be reduced and marketing efforts need to be made more effective. And undoubtedly new marketing situations will have to be met.

Prepare Now for Future

The suggestion which I have to offer is that we start our preparation for the future with a reappraisal of our marketing job and particularly with a consideration of the sales manager problem. I am not unmindful of all the external factors—the annoying actions of competitors, the vagaries of customers, the vicissitudes of legislation, and all the other troubles that beset us. Nevertheless, some of us, at least, undoubtedly will find, if we face the question squarely, that we do have a sales manager problem. We may not be able to change the external conditions under which we are forced to operate, but we can deal with our own sales management.

Is the sales manager competent to handle all the managerial duties of his position? If he is deficient in some respects, can he be coached to overcome the deficiencies? Can he take the lead in reviewing the company's marketing policies and practices, in order to recommend the elimination of inconsistencies and to correct whatever uneconomical or unwholesome situations may be found to exist? Can he recommend effective means for meeting new problems which are in the making?

Now, while a sellers' market exists, is the logical time for making these far-sighted marketing preparations.

Unusual Problems

Marketing is faced with numerous unusual problems at this time, said J. H. Foy, president of the Maltbie Chemical Company. Among these are scarcities, legal labeling, designating by trade-names, protecting distributors, avoiding the consequences of speculation. Mr. Foy emphasized the problem of returned goods citing some experiences with most illogical actions.

Price control is another current problem. If costs could be stabilized, Mr. Foy believed it would not be difficult to stay under official ceilings. But margins cannot wisely be pared thinner than would give some safety against postwar slump.

Interpreting the laws, Federal, State, and municipal, which affect business presents another and big marketing problem, Mr. Foy said. And compliance with these laws, even when they have been interpreted, is another problem.

Marketing Methods

An appraisal of selling methods directed to supplying medicinal preparations for the medical profession was contributed in a paper by Carl N. Angst, president of the Pitman-Moore Company. He considered personal representation, preferably by graduates in pharmacy, the best method of selling direct to doctors. Selling is costly, he said, in goodly part because of unsuccessful selling, and he considered a method of appraising selling ability something greatly to be desired.

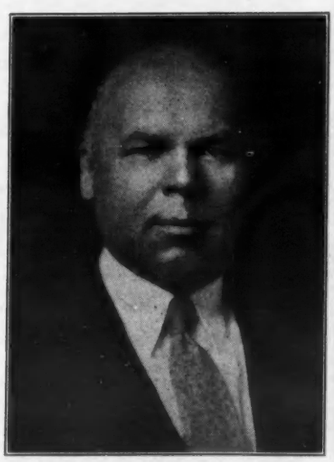
There is difficulty also in properly appraising the value of detail work, Mr. Angst said, because wholesaling

Carl N. Angst

fields usually comprise the territories of several detail men. Selling to the dispensing doctor differs greatly from detailing the prescriber. In Mr. Angst's opinion the two functions can be satisfactorily performed by one man.

Mr. Angst believed that costs of distribution were excessive. He felt that the present was a good time to consider reduction of this cost.

Distributive systems were comparatively discussed by Dr. E. L. Newcomb, executive vice-president of the National Wholesale Druggists Association. His major postulate was that selling activities were not wholly compatible with a manufacturer's en-



E. L. Newcomb

deavors to maintain proper professional relations with physicians whom he desired to have use his products.

Dr. Newcomb enumerated the advantages and disadvantages of selling direct to the physician, selling direct to the hospitals and clinics, selling direct to physicians' supply houses, selling direct to pharmacists, selling through the wholesaler, and combinations of the several channels. He rated the producer-wholesaler-retailer channel as the most efficient in small-unit distribution and particularly desirable for its credit service. He opined that manufacturers should allow distributors larger discounts in introducing items or maintaining supplies of slow sellers than those given for normal distributing.

The importance of determining and maintaining a fixed sales policy was also noted by Dr. Newcomb.

Dr. E. C. Merrill, assistant vice-president of the United Drug Company, discussed problems of quality and trends. Quality, as he saw it, was more than offering the consumer a satisfactory product. It was also and particularly the maintenance of strict, efficacious methods of production control at all steps and the having of proper equipment and the keeping of proper records. He showed how labeling has more than a little to contribute to quality.

Trends from antitoxins to "sulfa" drugs; trends in legislative embargoes on analgesics and somnifacients; trends from liquid to dry dosage forms—these and others were cited by Dr. Merrill to show that marketing is a complex function. He pointed to the promise of correlation of drug manufacturing and nutrition as something to be given proper attention.

Advertising Policies

Determination of a sound advertising policy in these days presents a difficult problem, said Neil H. Borden, Harvard professor of advertising. Two schools of thought obtain: one would reduce appropriations as supplies of goods to sell became less and less; the other would maintain previous appropriations, not to try to sell whatever gadget might be, but to keep the producer's name before the public and to publicize his defense participation.

In Prof. Borden's opinion, the right course lay somewhere between the two. He considered it utterly foolish to keep on spending money for advertising under whatever circumstances of supply of goods. He recognized the general tendency to spend money for advertising when it is available, but he did not support the easy method of allocating such spending wholly as a matter of percentage.

There is a wise objective in advertising to get quick, direct action in sales. It is wise, under proper conditions, also to advertise to maintain contacts and to make new ones. Under existing conditions the trend is in the direction of the second objective; as conditions become more acute, this trend will be increased,

BUSINESS AS USUAL?

ARE you thinking in terms of "business as usual" or of business as *near* to usual as possible? The one is based upon faint hope, the other upon hard reality, for obviously, world conditions today preclude the possibility of conducting "business *as usual*" in any line.

Our organization's entire effort in this present emergency is being directed toward protecting the established position of our customers — toward lessening their burden by keeping them supplied with raw materials in *quantity and quality* to maintain production as near to normal as possible.

Certain important advantages are helping us to do this. Intimate, first-hand knowledge of local conditions, both physical and political, in producing regions throughout the world, provides broad perspective as a guide to the best available and most dependable sources of supply. This, *plus* ample manufacturing facilities of our own in this country, *plus* the wise counsel of an experienced and highly trained personnel, enables us to give priceless assistance in planning lines to take full advantage of materials which in future will be most readily and economical available.

A discussion of your plans NOW with a member of our staff may save you many a hidden pitfall and costly miscalculation later on. We invite your inquiries and your confidence.

Producers of

ESSENTIAL OILS, AROMATIC CHEMICALS
PERFUME *and* FLAVOR RAW MATERIALS

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, Inc.

PORT AUTHORITY COMMERCE BLDG., 76 NINTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

BRANCH STOCKS
BOSTON CHICAGO LOS ANGELES ST. LOUIS TORONTO, CANADA MEXICO, D. F.
FACTORIES AT CLIFTON, N. J. AND SEILLANS (VAR) FRANCE

HOUSE WITH A HISTORY

OUR TRADE-MARK IS

YOUR LAND-MARK !!

143 YEARS OF CONTINUOUS SERVICE TO THE DRUG & ALLIED INDUSTRIES FOR THEIR REQUIREMENTS OF

OILS
ESSENTIAL and CONCENTRATED
VANILLA BEANS
AROMATIC CHEMICALS
PERFUME & FLAVOR BASES
BALSAMS, GUMS, OLEO RESINS
INSECTICIDE CONCENTRATES and OTHER BASIC MATERIALS

BUILT ON A SOLID FOUNDATION — OF —

THE BRICK-WORK OF LOW PRICES, LAID CONSISTENTLY ON THE BED-ROCK OF QUALITY ALWAYS, AND MADE FIRM WITH THE BINDING-CEMENT OF SERVICE, FRIENDLY AND EFFICIENT

DODGE & OLCOTT COMPANY
180 VARICK STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.
BOSTON - CHICAGO - PHILADELPHIA - ST. LOUIS - LOS ANGELES
Plant and Laboratories, Bayonne, N. J.

Antipyrene Salicylate
C.P.

Calcium Iodobehenate
U.S.P.

Calcium Levulinate
C.P.

Cholesterine
C.P. M.P. 148-9°C

Phenylsemicarbazide
C.P.

Semicarbazide Hydrochloride
Pure and Hydrazine Free

Sodium Methyl Arsonate
Strictly chemically pure, snow-white crystals, averaging 25.60% As (theoretical 25.67%)

All available for prompt delivery

B. L. LEMKE—FINE AND RARE CHEMICALS
248-250 WEST BROADWAY NEW YORK, N. Y.

Prof. Borden believed. If stringent conditions last long enough, advertising for quick results might give way wholly to long-range efforts.

Prof. Borden considered the buying of advertising as an escape from excess profits taxes an undesirable policy. He opined that the new revenue law might preclude the practice. He said that it was better to build reserves—if the tax law permitted—to be used for advertising when selling had again become a hard job. His suggestion was that a manufacturer should determine what was his particular objective—looking well to the future—figure out how much such a program would cost, and apply it to proper preparation for the future.

Lansing Chapman, publisher of *Medical Economics*, showed charted data illustrative of trends in advertising volume, related to the national income, in the 1914-21 postwar period; the 1922-29 recovery period; and the past decade. He felt that advertising as a whole followed business trends.

Citing some experiences in keeping a name before the public, Mr. Chapman pointed out that this would result in less to be recovered when the status of advertising returned to normal.

Answering advertising questions in the "Information Please" forum, Dr. Frank Stockman, of the Winthrop Chemical Company, said:—

The biggest problem in direct-mail advertising is the consistent evolution of ideas properly presented through selective mailing.

That good directories of advertising services have been provided—and the best of such services must be given assistance by the advertiser.

That no definite calculation is possible to fix the percentage of advertising funds to gross sales. The total cost of promotion may go to 25 percent in introductory stages. Money factors apply. A 5-percent cut is a fair average.

Wartime advertising budgets should be sufficient to provide contacts with newly graduating doctors and to maintain the advertiser's status.

Modernistic art is not incompatible with medical advertising because there is no orthodox art opinion among medical men. But, modernism should not be followed to the stage where only the artist can understand it.

Inside mailing service, although more costly and requiring efficient supervision, is preferable to outside services, largely because of its greater flexibility.

Sample distribution should be selectively carried on.

Official medical journals are the best mediums for reaching doctors with periodical advertising. Specializing publications are a beneficial adjunct.

The A.M.A. directory is the best basis of a doctors' mailing list, but semi-monthly supplements must be got because changes run into the tens of thousands annually. Mailing lists are greatly enhanced in usefulness by being properly classified.

Selling Practices

A number of questions on selling practices were answered in the "Information Please" forum by Paul Klemtner, merchandising counsel. Included in the advice given by Mr. Klemtner was the following:—

Sales meetings should be held from two to four times every year. Sectional meetings are better than general. The best size of the group depends on the purpose.

The number of detail calls to be made in a year depends on the number of products and on the applicability of a product to the particular doctor's needs.

Salesmen should be encouraged to read journals on selling. In respect of relevant scientific articles it is better that these be selected by the management and sent to salesmen, as the latter under their own choice are likely to acquire that "little knowledge" which is "a dangerous thing."

Selling prices should be calculated on replacement costs of materials rather than on original cost.

Detailing and selling are better divided than given to one man.

The best source of salesmen is the drug field; recent graduates preferred; some store work essential. Normally age limits are between twenty-five and thirty-five; at present the draft is a factor. Doctors as a rule do not make good salesmen.

Field supervisors should make contacts at least every six months, oftener as circumstances require. A full-time supervisor can efficiently handle about fifteen men.

Prices on regular products should be the same for doctors and druggists. On ampuls and similar specialties for doctors' use druggists should get a concession.

Detail men should be kept informed of goods available at wholesalers.

In training salesmen a good plan is to give them a week inside, a week outside under supervision. A man if promising should be brought in after six or eight months for a month or more of training.

In prize contests it is better to let the salesmen select their own merchandise prizes from a suggested list, because a stated prize often lacks appeal for some of the men.

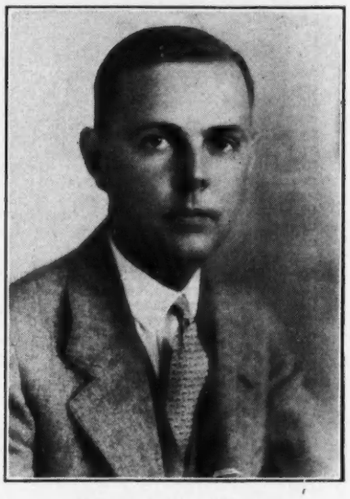
Sales contests are good if properly planned and if proper interest is maintained.

To create and sustain interest in sales meetings give the salesmen a real part in the construction of the program and a big part in the talking.

Wholesalers' sales managers, as well as buyers, should be kept informed of new items.

Sales Personnel

A number of suggestions on sales personnel were presented in the report of the sales and advertising committee by Chairman J. L. Rogers, of the Pitman-Moore Company. Mr. Rogers, telling about the two regional meetings of his committee in the past year, in which about one hundred persons participated, said that the following points had been evolved from the discussions:—



Clarence W. Warner

Sales executive personnel should be carefully selected and should have an active part in the functioning of management.

Sales executives should be active in local and national associations of their calling.

As much scientific method as is available should be applied to the selection of salesmen.

Training of salesmen, especially in selling methods, should be continuous by means of meetings.

More and better field supervisors are needed.

Compensation plans call for analysis and appropriate action.

A plan of merit awards should be applied in every force

Sales managers should maintain proper contacts with schools of pharmacy, high schools, and other educational institutions as a source of salesmen.

Employer and Employee

A goodly portion of the report of the committee on industry and business policy was devoted to comment on the relations of employer and employee. The report, prepared by C. W. Warner, of the Maltbie Chemical Company, chairman of the committee, said:

Those who attended the recent meeting of the American Drug Manufacturers Association at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., had occasion to hear one of the best reports we have had in several years on this subject by our own much admired member, Mr. Ralph Patch. He should really be presenting this discussion, but in substituting for him I shall cover some of the remarks he made in his paper.

The sound establishment of a bond of good-will between employer and employee has always been of paramount interest to the members of our association, but I dare say today that it can be ranked as one of the most outstanding and important problems that we have to consider in the promotion of our business affairs. Article after article is appearing in papers and journals covering many aspects of this vital economic relationship, and I only wish o enumerate a few considerations I think we should not overlook in our attempt to solidify this bond of friendship that should exist in our organizations.

Employees' Economic Problems

What does the employee consider as his major economic problems and what are we doing in an attempt to satisfactorily solve them?

a. Surely while active and capable of performing his daily duties his one great concern must be that of enforced idleness as a result of either temporary or permanent impairment of health. This is rather simple in the matter of solution as we can all urge the participation in a group health insurance policy to which the company should make a material contribution.

b. His second thought must be in reference to his position when he is forced to retire as a result of advanced age. It may be said that the government is insuring this period of a worker's life. In my opinion, however, our obligation is not ended at this point, for one has only to examine the rates of compensation paid to realize how inadequate they may be to completely care for the case in hand. We should, I believe, morally agree that no employee of ours shall have less than a living income after spending a major portion of his life in our service. This of course can, if felt desirable, be guaranteed by pension plans now in effect in many of our organizations.

c. Lastly and briefly, some sort of compensation at the time of death as an aid to his or her dependents. This can effectively be handled as a part of the health policy and is very much to be recommended.

Compensation

At the present time it seems advisable for us to consider the matter of salary adjustments and increases. We are now, and in the future perhaps even more, passing through a period of great economic flux. Jobs are plentiful and salary bonuses are being paid in many industries; living costs are gradually working upward with all the implications this involves; the great emphasis today is directed toward the employee and away from the employer. It is to be realized that our industry is not as such profiting to any degree as a result of the defense program, but indirectly we are a part of it and must keep pace wherein it becomes a matter of policy in connection with our employees.

Personal Contacts

Another factor that we are very often prone to overlook, due to carelessness perhaps more than any other reason, is the executive's direct contact with the employee. Most of our firms are of a size that this can easily be accomplished, and while only a small thing in itself for an officer to walk through the plant and chat with the men for a few minutes every day or so, it can be the means of building up a morale that may later be of untold value. If I may be pardoned for referring to personal experiences, I always like to picture what this direct contact can amount to in terms of two employees in our organization who voluntarily came to me after my father's death many years ago, one telling me that my father had been the one man after whom he had tried to pattern his life, and the other saying that my father had advised him at two crucial points in his life and his apparently sound advice has been the source of great future happiness for this employee. While such service should be a pleasure for us to give, we are going to be more than repaid in the added loyalty of our employees toward the management. My advice is to always be available to any employee. A foreman or superintendent should be no barrier to such personalized contact.

Men Called to Arms

I wish that Ralph Patch would discuss the attitude of management toward the man entering into our armed forces. He has a better knowledge of the subject than anyone I know of. After him, John Frosst could tell of their policy, which is as liberal as any I have heard of. Two fundamentals we should, however, try to observe are, first, to have a job available upon the return from service of the employee, and, secondly, give him a parting gift as liberal as you feel circumstances will allow. If not able to go to the extent that the Frosst company has, of paying the difference between his original salary and that which is given him by the government, we may perhaps be in a position to give him a month's salary, as this will help tide him over the period of the first month in the service during which no pay will be forthcoming.

In summation, what I have been trying to get across is that we are passing through a changing era and, as Bishop Oxnam, a citizen of Boston, said a few months ago:—

"The American businessman of yesterday conquered a continent, laid the foundation upon which an industrial system of free enterprise was erected, and developed the most efficient production machine the world has known. The American businessman of tomorrow, in

—*Continued on page 62*

STANDARD SYNTHETICS

Distillers of Essential Oils. Manufacturers of Aromatics, Perfume Bases, and Terpeneless Essential Oils.

Special Compounds for All Kinds of Soaps, Disinfectants, Sprays and Insecticides.

SYNTHETIC PERFUMES
CITRONELLA, CLOVES,
LEMONGRASS, LAVENDER,
GERANIUM

ALSO
LEMON, ORANGE, LIME,
PEPPERMINT OILS, etc.

Samples Submitted Gladly.
Send Us Your Problems.

STANDARD SYNTHETICS, Inc.
119 West 25th Street New York, N. Y.

GENUINE FRENCH PROCESS

QUALITY SERVICE — GENUINE FRENCH PROCESS — FIRSTOLINE — ZINC OXIDE — AROUND THE WORLD

All Our Products Are Manufactured in U.S.A.

ZINC OXIDE

UNEXCELLED IN QUALITY, COLOR, FINENESS, FLUFFINESS AND PURITY

For All Pharmaceutical, Cosmetic and Industrial Purposes

IRON OXIDE RED

ALL GRADES IN GUARANTEED UNIFORM COLORS AND QUALITIES

ZINC DUST
METAL POWDERS

QUALITY SERVICE — METALS · PIGMENT — FIRSTOLINE — CHEMICALS — AROUND THE WORLD

AMERICAN FIRSTOLINE CORPORATION
GENERAL SALES AND EXPORT DIVISION
10-35 45th AVE., LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.
Cable Address: Firstoline Telephone: STillwell 4-6613

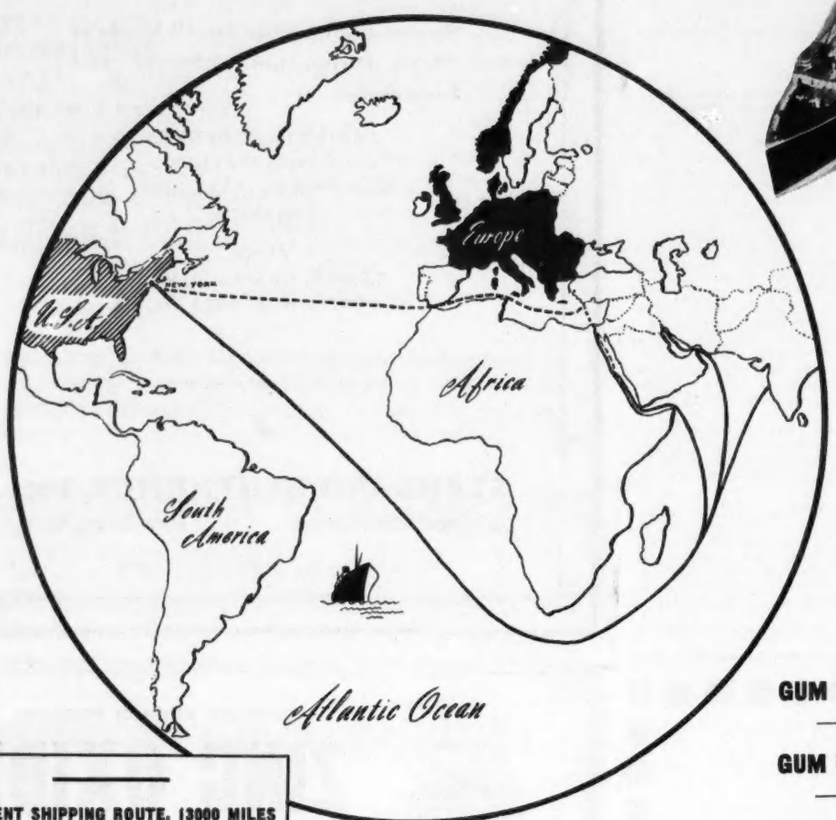
PROCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE

U.S.P. XI

Manufactured under exacting conditions to meet the highest requirements

PUROCAINE CHEMICAL CO., Inc.
Manufacturing Chemists
27-02 43rd Avenue Long Island City, N.Y.

Half Way 'round the World PENICK BRINGS YOU A STEADY FLOW OF QUALITY GUMS



PRESENT SHIPPING ROUTE, 13000 MILES

PRE-WAR SHIPPING ROUTE, 5000 MILES

GUM TRAGACANTH
—originates in Persia

GUM KARAYA
—originates in India

GUN ARABIC
—originates in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan

Despite present difficulties, Penick customers have suffered no interruption in filling their gum requirements.

As fast as raw materials arrive, Penick Control Laboratories go into action —analyzing, selecting, grading, blending, and milling . . .

to "evenize" each batch to meet predetermined standards of performance.

Long-experienced gum specialists at Penick can advise you intelligently on the right gum and grade to use for any desired purpose. If a less expensive gum will do the job—if a more economical grade will serve—they'll tell you.

PENICK Evenized GUMS ready for prompt shipment in regular and special grades, whole or milled, include:

TRAGACANTH ARABIC GHATTY
KARAYA LOCUST TAHLA

S. B. PENICK & COMPANY

50 Church Street
New York, N. Y.

735 W. Division Street
Chicago, Ill.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Export of Russian Botanical Drugs Stopped by Nazi Declaration of War — Only Route Out of Russia Is Via Siberia — Spot Stocks Small

Medicinal botanical drugs developed little in the way of price movements during the past week. Condimental items showed firmness and strength, with a few minor exceptions which but emphasized the otherwise strong market. Belladonna and henbane stocks dropped sharply and higher prices were purely nominal.

Of importance during the week was the declaration of war made by Germany against Russia. Russia is a source of numerous botanical drugs. Although exports have been reduced since the war began in September, 1939, some goods have been dispatched to this market from time to time through either the Russian port of Murmansk, or through the Finnish port of Petsamo. On June 18, Britain put Petsamo under blockade. When Germany attacked Russia last week, all chance for exports appeared to have ended. By far the greater part of licorice root imported into this country always came from Russia. Other botanicals of Russian origin include ergot, henbane, musk root, buckthorn bark and berries and sloe berries.

Reports concerning the progress of domestic drug collections have been reasonably favorable though fairly high prices are being paid to encourage more activity in the areas where labor is none too plentiful.

Balsams

Peru.—Higher at 90c. to 95c. per pound. Many quote 95c. minimum. Strong undertone. Moderate stocks.

Tolu.—Growing firmer. More active along jobbing lines.

Barks

Black Haw.—Firmness retained. Not much demand. Outlook good.

Cascara Sagrada.—Little change for lower prices. Coast prices strong.

Sassafras. — Collection proceeding normally.

Wild Cherry. — Reserves growing steadily in primary market.

Beans

Calabar. — Business done confirms firm price position.

Vanilla.—Strong position. Outlook for next crop of Mexicans adverse. Expected to be smaller. No clearing of situation on future of Bourbon beans. French ports still blockaded.

Licorice Root

From an average quarterly importation of 15,585,200 pounds (the figures are those of the Department of Commerce for 1939) importations of licorice root dropped to 490,557 pounds of record for January-March, 1941.

The drop in arrivals has placed the licorice root market in almost desperate position. The total imported in 1939 was 62,330,968 pounds.

Normally, about 85 percent of importations come from the following countries: — Russia, Turkey, Iraq (Persia), Greece, and Italy, of importance in the order named.

Italy stopped shipping when she became a war-partner of Germany.

Greece went by the board, at first gradually, as war curtailed Mediterranean sea commerce; and completely when she fell to the German conqueror.

Russian exports dropped when war blocked Russian ports and all prospects for exporting ended when Germany on June 23 declared war on the Soviet.

There remain Turkey and Iraq. But for months past war has made export all but impossible because of lack of steamers and a safe passage to this country.

Prices on licorice root were as follows August 25, 1939:—Cuttings, 4½c. to 5c. per pound; select root in bundles, 15c. to 17c. Current quotations are:—Cuttings, 24c. per pound; select root in bundles, 90c. per pound. And both quotations are purely nominal, made without offer and likely to advance further on any attempt to buy.

Licorice extract was priced at 17c. to 18c. in August, 1939. At present, the leading suppliers do not quote and admit inability to fill orders. In the resale market, upwards of 67c. per pound has been asked.

Price Changes

Advanced

Belladonna, 50c. per lb.
Canary seed, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1 thin quill, ½c. per lb.
No. 1 regular, ½c. per lb.
broken, 2½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, No. 2 Ceylon, ½c. per lb.
Fenugreek seed, ¼c. per lb.
Ginger root, African, ¼c. per lb.
Cochin, ¼c. per lb.
Jamaica, bold, 1½c. per lb.
medium, ½c. per lb.
grinding, ½c. per lb.
Henbane leaves, 65c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Greek, 1c. per lb.
Mustard seed, English yellow, 1c. per lb.
Peru balsam, 5c. per lb.
Papain, powdered, 25c. per lb.
Rapeseed, Indian, small, ¼c. per lb.
Sage, Greek, 50c. per lb.

Reduced

Allspice, Mexican, ¼c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, ¾c. per lb.
Dill seed, cleaned, ¼c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Portuguese, 16c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Lampong, ¾c. per lb.
Pimento, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for Augst 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
274.2	261.6	264.5	210.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Imports and Detentions

Entries of botanicals at the port of New York, since the week of January 1, 1941, and the detention of these items by the Food and Drug Administration because of the presence of matter rendering them unfit for human consumption were:—

	Bags Detained.	Bags Entered.
Anise	190	1,204
Belladonna	19	25
Caraway	...	207
Cardamom (cases)	...	1,603
Celery	35	1,101
Coriander	16,396	30,248
Cumin	3,066	12,229
Digitalis leaves (cases)	...	...
Dill	3,118	16,626
Fennel	136	1,474
Henbane leaves (bales)	...	20
Mustard	...	8,553
Poppy	130	3,153
Sage leaves (bales)	218	3,636
Sesame	440	6,009
Stramonium	...	...
Thyme	805	991

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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✓INSECT FLOWERS
✓IPECAC ROOT
✓IRISH MOSS
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✓ORANGE PEEL
✓ORRIS ROOT
✓PAPAIN
✓PEPPERMINT
✓PSYLLIUM SEED
✓QUASSIA
✓QUINCE SEED
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✓SARSAPARILLA
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ALOES, Curacao and Cape
ALTHEA ROOT
BALSAM COPAIBA
BALSAM PERU
BELLADONNA LEAVES
BELLADONNA ROOT
BUCHU LEAVES
COCILLANA BARK
CORIANDER OIL U.S.P.
FENNEL SEED, Indian
GENTIAN ROOT
GRAINS OF PARADISE
GUM ARABIC AMBER SORTS
GUM CAMPHOR, Japanese
HELLEBORE ROOT WHITE
HERBE MENTHE
HOREHOUND HERB
IPECAC ROOT
JUNIPER BERRIES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
LINDEN FLOWERS
MAHUANG, Chinese
MALEFERN ROOT
ORRIS ROOT
PSYLLIUM SEED
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS
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ARABIC

Berries

Fish.—Narrow sales outlets. Routine market in all respects.

Raspberries. — Apparently steadier. Fair request.

Flowers

Calendula.—Very little unsold. Strong undertone.

Pyrethrum.—No further decline. Inclined to be easier. Buyers holding aloof. Primary markets hold plentiful stocks.

Saffron.—Small Spanish stocks held at high, strong prices.

Gums

Asafetida. — Higher. Lump, 45c. to 50c. per pound. Powder, 68c. to 73c. Steamer space for further imports increasingly scarce.

Olibanum.—Increasingly difficult to get replacements landed here. Local sellers developing reserve.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—Acutely scarce. Minimum price $2.40 per pound. Some domestic plantings making good progress.

Digitalis. — Exports of seed barred except under license from Federal government. Domestic collection to be satisfactory.

Henbane.—Market nominal at $3.40 per pound. Sales reported recently at upwards of $3.50. Very little available.

Laurel. — Spot offerings were:— Turkish, 48c. to 50c. per pound. Greek, 39c. to 40c. Portuguese, 29c. to 30c. Greek slightly higher and Portuguese substantially lower than recent quotations.

Sage.—Some Greek quoted at $1 to $1.25 per pound. Ground goods nominally $1.75 per pound, reported done.

Miscellaneous

Ergot.—Steady to firm. Sales locally at $2.15 to $2.25 per pound. Foreign market showing strength.

Papain. — Higher, stronger, and tending still higher. Sold at $2.25 to $2.50 per pound. No replacements offered from source.

Roots

Arrow.—Millers seek to eliminate packing in bags. Offering goods in barrels at price ¼c. lower than for bags. Reverses previous price relationship.

Cube.—Strong. Tending higher. Active.

Derris.—Slated for further advances. Excellent demand.

Ipecac.—Strong at late advance. Stocks moderate. Demand good.

Seeds

Anise.—All varieties save star seed very scarce. Only Cyprus seed quoted, 35c. to 37c. per pound being named.

Caraway.—Range broadened to 85c. to 90c. per pound.

Dill.—More active. Prices a fraction lower at 8¼c. to 8¾c. per pound.

Fenugreek.—Spot higher at 6¾c. to 7¼c. per pound.

Mustard.—English yellow up to 27c. to 28c. per pound. Washington state yellow on market at 12¼c. to 12¾c. per pound.

Rape.—Small recleaned Indian seed up a fraction to 6½c. to 7c. per pound.

Spices

Allspice.—Shaded to 13c. to 13½c. per pound, spot. July-August shipment, 12¾c. to 13¼c. per pound.

Cassia.—Batavia higher. Thin quill, No. 1, 30c. to 30½c. per pound. No. 1 regular, 19c. to 19½c.; shortstick, 15½c. to 16c.; broken, 14½c. to 15c. China and Saigon very steady.

Ginger.—Jamaica root advancing. Bold, 22½c. to 23c. per pound; medium, 20½c. to 21c.; bright grinding, 20c. to 20½c. African up to 14½c. to 15c. Cochin advanced to 13¾c. to 14¼c.

Paprika.—More choice of quality offered. Bulgarian, good, 29c. to 30c. per pound; medium, 26c. to 26½c. Portuguese, choice, 33c. to 33½c.; good, 26½c. to 27c. Spanish unchanged.

Pepper.—Black Lampong in sharp break. Sold low as 5.10c. per pound in carlots. Whites and reds hold steady.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange from June 23 to June 27, inclusive, comprised 321 contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound		
	High.	Low.	Close.
March	6.09	5.26	5.62 Sale
July	5.55	5.00	5.52@ 5.57
September	5.90	5.03	5.58@ 5.62
December	6.00	5.13	5.65@ 5.71

Pimento.—Jamaica reduced to 30c. to 31c. per pound. June shipment, 27½c. to 28c. July-August, 27c. to 27½c.

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Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Russian-German War Stops Russian Oil Exports — All Natural Products Increasingly Scarce—Domestic Juniper Offered — Cassia in Sharp Advance

Russian essential oils were added to the growing list of natural materials no longer obtainable from primary markets because of the war. The German attack on Russia ended all but the remotest chance of getting goods out of the Soviet Union; only the long, expensive Transiberian route remained and military needs of Russia are likely to end freight shipments to Vladivostock.

Russian peppermint oil ceased to be a competitor of the American peppermint farmer. Birchtar, pineneedle, coriander, and other Russian items were higher and stronger locally.

Cassia came in for a sharp rise. Cananga was all but unobtainable and restoration of stocks was doubtful. A limited quantity of domestic juniper oil appeared at high prices on the local market. Lemongrass was offered by but one dealer. A small quantity of Italian mandarin commanded fully $1.55 over the product of Brazil.

Amyris was lower but there seemed to be but one spot holder. Erigeron, a domestic oil, was cheaper but there was no general distribution of stocks locally. Grapefruit was cheaper but the range was so wide as to raise some comment.

Lemon and orange were strong and active. Two lots of West Indian orange were held at very high prices. Wormseed and wormwood were dull. Domestic peppermint held unchanged. Buyers were aloof pending offerings of new production.

Price Changes

Advanced

Birchtar, crude, 12c. per lb.
Cananga, native, $1 per lb.
rectified, $1 per lb.
Cassia, 30c. per lb.
Coriander, $2.50 per lb.
Juniper berry, $4 per lb.
Lavender, Spanish spike, 55c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 15c. per lb.
Mandarin, Italian, 55c. per lb.
Pineneedle, 5c. per lb.
Rose, synthetic, $1 per lb.

Reduced

Amyris, 25c. per lb.
Erigeron, 35c. per lb.
Grapefruit, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
204.1	204.1	204.5	127.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Almond. — Strong. Unchanged in price.

Amyris.—Single holder quotes $3.25 per pound. Reduced.

Anise.—Lowest at 78c. per pound; one seller thereat. Two quote 85c. Two others name 86c. and 80c. per pound, respectively.

Birchtar. — All but extinct here. Comes from Russia. Two dealers only able to offer crude. Quote higher at 60c. and 70c. per pound, respectively. Single source for rectified names $1.70.

Cananga. — Up $1. Two dealers quote $8 per pound on native oil. Another asks $8.50. Rectified named in but two quarters, naming $8.75 and $9 per pound, respectively.

Cassia.—Advanced to $2.75 to $3 per pound. Lowest figure named in but one quarter. Two quoted $2.90 and $2.95, respectively. Two others lowest at $3. Hard to replace.

Coriander.—Normally comes from Russia. Produced here now. Market advanced $2.50 per pound. Range, $17 to $25 per pound. Four dealers with stocks named $17, $19, $20.50, and $25, respectively.

Erigeron.—Ranging $1.50 to $2.25 per pound as to dealer and quality. No two dealers agree on values. Quoted $1.50, $1.85, $1.90, $2, $2.15, and $2.25 respectively by five dealers.

Grapefruit.—Lower at $1.65 to $2.50 per pound as to seller.

Geranium.—Scarce. Strong. Not replaceable.

Ginger.—Showing strength. Raw material stronger.

Juniper.—Some domestically distilled oil available at $15 per pound. Only one holder.

Lavender.—Spike higher. Drums, $2.45 to $2.90 per pound. Some do not offer in drums. Cans, $2.55 to $2.90 as to seller and quality.

Lemon.—Strong. Domestic makers bearing practically all current demand. Prices kept reasonable.

Lemongrass. — Only one dealer quoted. The price was $1.90 per pound, a 15c. rise.

Mandarin.—Italian quoted $9.55 per pound. One seller. Brazilian oil, $8 per pound. One seller. Others do not offer.

Orange.—Demand good. Deliveries mainly from California and Florida stocks. A little West Indian offered by two dealers only. Quoted $4.75 and $6 per pound, respectively.

Peppermint.—Russian oil competition brought to abrupt end when Germany declared war on Soviet Union. Local market dull. Crop prospects influence buyers' aloofness.

Pineneedle.—Higher at $1.45 to $1.85 per pound. Five dealers all differ as to prices. Quoted $1.45, $1.55, $1.60, $1.75 and $1.85 per pound, respectively. Comes from Russian ports. War between Russia and Germany ends all chance of exports.

Rose.—Artificial ranging $4 to $60 per pound as to seller and quality. Higher by $1 per pound. Majority of sellers name $5 per pound minimum. Natural oil $16.75 to $20 per ounce with majority naming $20 lowest. Only three dealers offered.

Rosemary.—Firm. Limited stocks. Replacement uncertain.

Sandalwood.—Demand undergoing slow but steady recovery. Rise originates with pharmaceutical houses competition by sulphanilamide considerably less.

Sage.—Out of spot stock. No replacements expected.

Savin.—None available. None likely to reach here.

Savory.—Stocks exhausted. Replacement virtually impossible.

Ylang Ylang.—No Bourbon oil offered. Limited quantities. Manila oil quoted $35 to $40 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone.—Demand gains.
Amylcinnamic Aldehyde.—Active.
Amyl Acetate.—Demand broadens.
Amyl Butyrate.—Inquiry up.
Amyl Salicylate.—Trade slower.
Anethol.—Prices show stability.
Anisic Aldehyde.—Firm undertones.
Benzaldehyde.—Very scarce.

Peppermint Oil

Competition by Russian peppermint oil in the United States stopped June 23.

On that day, the shadow of the Russian Bear lifted from the American peppermint farmer when German fighter planes, Stuka bombers, Panzer divisions, and shock troops knifed into Russia in all-out war against the Soviet Union.

The prize coveted by Germany is the rich Russian Ukraine—where Russian peppermint oil is produced. Should Germany win, the shadow of the German swastika in all liklihood will hang over the American producer of peppermint oil. Meanwhile, he gets a respite.

Some 24,700 acres in the Russian Ukraine produced 222,000 pounds of oil in 1937, according to the "Large Soviet Encyclopoedia." In 1939, Russia exported 29,439 pounds to the United States, giving the American farmer the first serious competition. Importations in the period January-May, 1941, totaled 49,298 pounds, according to REPORTER records of ships' manifests.

Domestic production in 1939 totaled 867,000 pounds, per data prepared by the Department of Agriculture, and was 835,000 pounds in 1940. Exports in 1939 totaled 396,073 pounds, a quarterly average of 37,300 pounds. Exports in the January-March period, 1941, totaled 69,829 pounds.

Peppermint oil prices on August 25, 1939, were $2.10 per pound for natural and $2.25 for redistilled material. Current quotations are:—Natural, $3.40; redistilled, $3.65.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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Benzyl Alcohol.—Sales rise.
Benzyl Cinnamate.—Prices firm.
Benzyl Formate.—Stronger.
Benzyl Propionate.—More interest.
Benzyl Salicylate.—Trading up.
Benzylidinacetone.—Fully firm.
Bromstyrol.—Stocks moderate.
Cinnamic Aldehyde.—Stronger.
Citral.—More active. Very firm.
Citronellal.—Strong. Active.
Citronellol.—Price tends upward.
Diacetyl.—Firm undertones.
Diphenylmethane.—Good demand.
Diphenyl Oxide.—Stabilized.
Ethyl Benzoate.—Inquiry gains.
Ethyl Butyrate.—Prices firmer.
Ethyl Cinnamate.—No shading.
Ethyl Oenanthate.—Firm.
Ethyl Oxyhydrate.—Steadier.
Ethyl Vanillin.—Good call.
Eugenol.—Undertones firmer.
Eucalyptol.—Trade normal.
Geraniol.—No price shading.
Heliotropine.—Very firm.
Hydroxycitronellal.—Strong.
Linallol.—Wider demand.
Linalyl Acetate.—Strong.
Methyl Acetophenone.—Steady.
Methyl Cinnamate.—Sales up.
Methylhexyl Ketone.—More active.
Methylnaphthyl Ketone.—Firm.
Vanillin.—Very active. Firm.

Aromatic Chemicals Production: 1940

Coaltar Aromatics

	Production— 1940.	1939.
Amyl benzoate	323	178
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde	82,307	67,932
Amyl salicylate	65,193	83,165
Benzophenone	34,518	47,032
Bensyl acetate	246,887	149,217
Benzyl alcohol	107,336	54,554
Benzyl benzoate	78,426	189
Benzyl butyrate	818	...
Benzyl formate	536	89
Benzyl propionate	4,255	2,381
Benzyl salicylate	25,773	18,830
Cinnamyl acetate	397	353
Cinnamyl isobutyrate	45	36
Coumarin (synthetic)	245,688	235,633
Dimethyl acetal of phenyl-acetaldehyde	5,479	...
Dimethyl anthranilate	787	...
Ethyl anthranilate	162	218
Ethyl benzoate	1,831	1,173
Ethylemthylphenyl glycidate	1,611	...
Ethyl salicylate	679	...
Methyl anthranilate	42,110	26,940
Methyl benzoate	67,412	...
Methyl cinnamate	14,407	22,249
Methylnaphthyl ketone	5,800	...
Methyl salicylate	1,641,571	...
Musk xylol	...	90,891
Phenylacetic acid	11,326	5,629
Phenylethyl alcohol	193,149	147,522
Phenylethyl formate	140	...
Phenylethyl propionate	596	...
Vanillin	576,708	608,614

Noncoaltar Aromatics

	Production— 1940.	1939.
Allyl caproate	1,605	...
Anisic aldehyde (aubepine)	42,218	32,852
Citral	39,930	33,384
Citronellol	53,633	43,176
Ethyl butyrate	50,291	44,930
Ethyl caproate	427	...
Ethyl oenanthate	5,957	7,218
Ethyl oxyhydrate	15,224	10,767
Geraniol	306,435	348,324
Geranyl acetate	28,150	26,712
Geranyl formate	59	...
Heliotropin	34,132	28,035
Ionone	82,568	...
Isoamyl butyrate	...	7,023
Isoamyl formate	489	...
Isoeugenol	25,248	...
Isopulegol	...	...
Linalyl acetate	24,248	...
Linalyl formate	63	...
Methyl eugenol	378	...
Methyl ionone	61,157	70,508
Methyl isoeugenol	847	...
Rhodinol	9,967	10,274
Terpineol	766,705	694,242
Undecalactone	734	...

F.&D. Administration Offers New Drug Guide

—*Continued from page* 3

tion 505 (b) (4). This outline asks that adequate information be given on the operative steps implied in the following questions:—

(1) What precautions are taken to insure proper identity, strength, and purity of the raw materials?

(2) Is each lot of raw material given a serial number to identify it? What use is made of such numbers in subsequent plant operations?

(3) How is your formula card prepared and used?

(4) How many individuals check the weight or volume of each individual ingredient entering into each batch of the drug?

(5) Is the total weight or volume of each batch determined at any stage of the manufacturing process subsequent to making up a batch according to the formula card? If so, at what stage and by whom?

(6) What precautions are utilized to check the total number of finished packages produced from a batch of the drug with the theoretical yield?

(7) What precautions are taken to insure that the proper labels are placed on the drug for a particular lot?

(8) What analytical controls are used during the various stages of the manufacturing, processing, and packing of the drug? Describe in detail the collection of samples and the analytical procedures to which they are subjected. If the article is one which is represented as sterile, the same information should be given for sterility controls.

(9) Explain the exact significance of any control numbers used in the manufacturing, processing, and packing of the drug, including any code numbers which may appear on the label of the finished article. Do any of these numbers appear on your invoices?

(10) Submit information regarding any additional procedures employed which are designed to prevent contamination and otherwise insure proper control of the product.

A.Ph.M.A. Annual Meeting Report

—*Continued from page* 57

cooperation with the American worker, must create a society in which men and not things shall be the goal of endeavor, in which the ideals of democracy shall be translated into economic realities, and in which economic practices shall be judged by ethical criteria."

How far we have progressed along this path during the past decade is for each one to decide for himself. It does seem quite apparent, however, with the problems now facing us, that we have much left to accomplish if we are to remain worthy of the position we occupy in the world of business. Our employees constitute our most valuable assets, and to see an increase in good-will from this source, year by year, should be our main objective.

Cooperation in Defense

The committee on industry and business policy in its report prepared by C. W. Warner, chairman, and read by S. Barksdale Penick, jr., secretary of the association, stated the cooperative role of the association in the program of national defense as follows:—

Our association has always evidenced a willingness to cooperate with the government in practically every movement of major significance as has been evidenced by the many resolutions which we have adopted during the past several years. Such is our position in regard to the defense program. We stand ready to perform any duty which may in any way aid our national security.

We have reason to hope and expect, on the other hand, that the defense authorities will aid us in preserving the key posts of our organizations intact. Due to the great scarcity of skilled labor I think not only that our research staff should not be subject to call by our draft boards but also that those employees who acquire their skill in our various manufacturing departments only after months of training be exempted. Care should be exercised in asking for these exemptions not to include packers, porters, and others whose duties might easily be taken over by the average unskilled workman.

A second aid we should ask for from the defense administration is for our industry to be placed in a definite priority classification to enable us to purchase machinery and equipment without undue hardship and delay. Many of our firms may not at the present time be working on government contracts, and if not are quite apt to find that much of their standard equipment is impossible of securing. Certainly, if our job is, as Colonel Shook indicated at the recent A.D.M.A. meeting, to take care of not only the health of the army and navy but also that of the entire population of the United States, we must be permitted the use of such necessities as will guarantee the performance of this job. Personally, I believe it is only because of the relative newness and the multiplicity of complications arising from the administration of the plan that we have not been properly classified, and I have no doubt that a solution will be forthcoming in the near future.

Federal Incorporating

The proposals of the Temporary National Economic Committee with respect to Federal licensing or incorporation for corporations engaged in interstate commerce were outlined at the joint session with the Harvard business school by Charles C. Abbott, Harvard associate professor of business economics, and Charles Wesley Dunn, general counsel of the association. Professor Abbott made little comment on the views of Senator O'Mahoney and his colleagues, contenting himself with the opinion that these were less ambitious than the purposes of the O'Mahoney-Borah bill of 1938, and that the committee's statement that the proposals were conducive to less bureaucracy was not wholly disingenuous.

Mr. Dunn saw in the bill the potentiality of extensive discretionary power at least equivalent to licensing, and he said:—

In short:—the inference is that the legislation contemplated by the committee is both license in form and charter in effect; which will give a Federal government agency a broad control over the organization, management, and conduct of corporations (probably the larger ones) engaged in interstate commerce, exercised on the basis of an administrative permission governed by prescribed standards, which are general and specific in character. The committee denies that this legislation will clothe that agency with discretionary administrative power. But it is difficult to understand how such legislation can fail to do so; or why it has a license form, if it does not do so.

Dwelling on the decades of history of attempts to legislate Federal control of corporations, Mr. Dunn said:—

It is interesting to note that the earlier agitation for such legislation was interrupted by the enactment of the Federal Trade Commission and Clayton acts, in 1914; for the reason that they were intended to accomplish its fundamental objectives. The presumption is that these acts did not enact such legislation because of the authoritative 1913 report by the senate interstate commerce committee against Federal incorporation, written by Senator Cummins and made after an exhaustive investigation of antitrust law revision. But that committee did recommend that there should be Federal legislation imposing additional conditions or regulations with respect to the organization and conduct of interstate corporations. It is also interesting to note that in the earlier discussion of Federal incorporation or license of such corporations, the distinction was repeatedly drawn between public utility and ordinary business corporations; and this statement leads me to add that economic experts of the United States Department of Agriculture recommended to the Temporary National Economic Committee that large interstate food corporations be placed under Federal license, on a quasi-public utility basis. It is further interesting to note that previous advocates of Federal charter legislation have divided on the question whether it should provide for Federal incorporation or regulate State charter powers; and that however the earlier proposals of legislation for Federal charter or license differed in terms, they each had the same basic purposes. They are:—to prevent wrongful corporation organization and management; and to stop wrongful corporation conduct, offensive to the antitrust law policy or otherwise injurious to the public.

Tag Makers Deny F.T.C. 'Trust' Charges

—*Continued from page* 4

or consuming public of advantages in prices and other considerations which they would receive in the absence of such practices, and the answers allege that the price reporting practices of the respondent members have made available to the purchasing and consuming trade advantages in price information not otherwise available.

Answers of the respondent manufacturer members admit membership in the Tag Manufacturers Institute and to being parties to a contract known as the "Tag Industry Agreement of 1940," which the answers aver has for its purposes the improvement of the industry's products; the improvement of conditions of employment in the tag industry, and the fashioning and operating of plans and methods for the fuller information of manufacturers, distributors and consumers of tag products, all of which are conducted in harmony with the principles of free and competitive enterprise.

General denials are entered by all the manufacturer respondents that they had entered into or carried out any understanding, agreement or conspiracy to restrict, suppress or eliminate price competition, fix uniform prices or engage in other cooperative acts and practices in promoting, establishing or carrying out a uniform price program.

Conical glass graduates have been given a Federal specification, designated as DD-G-666, to become effective September 15. Copies of this specification may be procured from the Superintnedent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, at 5 cents each.

Current Market Quotations

Zinc Oxide—Zirconium

—*Continued from page* 25

Zinc oxide, pigment, dom., Amer. process, 50%, bgs., l.c.l., ex whse., Pac. Cst.	lb.	.06¼- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd., except Pac. Cst.	lb.	.06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- —
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 - —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 - —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¾- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.07¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.08 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.09 - —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.09 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.09¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.09¼- —
imported, gold seal, cks., ex whse.	lb.	No prices
green seal, bbls., ex whse.,	lb.	No Prices
white seal, cks., ex whse.	lb.	No prices
USP, l.c.l., 50-lb. ctns., 50-lb.	dms. lb.	.10 Nom.
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.24½- .27½
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.10 - —
precip., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
Stearate, tech., precip., bbls., ctns., one ton.	lb.	.27 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	.28 - —
USP, bbls.	lb.	.25 - .27
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	3.40 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.15 - —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.25 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.40 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.80 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.55 - —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.05 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.35 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.10 - —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.60 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.35 - —
Sulphide, bgs., c.l. (20 tons),	dlvd. lb.	.07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., E. or ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.08 - —
bbls., c.l., 20 bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., E. or ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¼- —
barium, pigment, bgs., c.l.,	dlvd. lb.	.05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., E. or ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.05½- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l.,	dlvd. lb.	.05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., E. or ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.05½- —
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l.,	dlvd. lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., E. or ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.05¾- —
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls.,	dms. lb.	.24 - .29
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.15 - —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.35 - —
Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.05¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.05¾- —
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, gr., bbls., works.	ton.	75.00 -100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works,	lb.	1.80 - 2.00

Synthetic Resins and other Branded Paint Materials

(Manufacturers' List Prices)

Note:—The list of prices previously printed weekly under the above heading is now printed once a month. The latest printing was in the June 2 issue; the next printing will be in the July 7 issue. Changes in prices—if any—made during the past week are noted in the report on the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Materials market which begins on page 35.

Heyden Stock Issue Approved

Stockholders of the Heyden Chemical Company, this city, have approved a proposed issue of $2,000,000 new 4¼ percent preferred stock, which will provide funds for working capital and plant expansion.

Petroleum Products

Movement of Petroleum Products Continues at Peak — Refined Paraffin Advanced for Spot — Solvents Market Active —Offerings Limited for Some Grades

Movement of refined petroleum products continued at peak levels during the period under review, with buyers tending to call for much more than their immediate needs. Certain materials were very scarce and refineries were pressed to accommodate all orders. Many suppliers were dealing with regular customers only and accepting no new business.

Crude scale parafin remained very tight and this tightness was finally reflected in the market for the refined grades. Contract prices on the latter were unchanged, but spot quotations were advanced. In addition, many sellers were refusing to enter into new commitments. Various grades of solvents and diluents were in heavy demand, especially from the paint trade. Certain types were extremely scarce. Lighter fractions were experiencing active call, with butane and propane very tight.

Despite the advances of two weeks ago, white mineral oils were attracting large buying interest. Petrolatums were showing strength and an advance would not be a surprise. Pennsylvania lubricants were unchanged but, buoyed by good demand, were strong.

Price Changes

Advanced

Paraffin, fully refined, spot, ½c. to 1c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Naphthas.—Demand remained very heavy. Offerings were limited. Certain grades were unavailable. Prices firm and unchanged.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Very heavy call. Shipments were maintained at a high level. Price was steady.

Lacquer Diluent.—Lacquer manufacturers continued to order in good volume. Price steady.

Mineral Spirits.—The demands of the paint industry were very insistent during the week. Suppliers were pressed to meet all orders. Shipments were heavy. Prices steady.

Rubber Solvent.—Rubber tire manufacturers continued to come into the market for large amounts. Other consumers were showing a good interest in offerings. Price was steady.

Stoddard Solvent.—Better than normal call continued. Shipments heavy. Price firm.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—There was no slackening in demand. Users were ordering in good volume. Deliveries were large. Price unchanged.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—June 27

Demand for representative items in solvents and diluents is good, and the price structure shows no hint of easing. Shipments are good for most grades of material on current or recent orders.

AROMATIC NAPHTHAS.—Market strong, prices firmer.

CLEANERS' NAPHTHA.—Demand good, prices steadier.

LACQUER DILUENT.—Orders active, quotations strong.

MINERAL SPIRITS.—Good call. Firm quotations.

RUBBER SOLVENT.—Orders good, no price change.

STODDARD SOLVENT.—Active demand, postings unchanged.

V. M. & P. NAPHTHA.—Tone strong, market firm.

New Orleans—June 27

The domestic market on cleaning solvent and V. M. & P. naphtha continued to experience a seasonal demand, with prices exhibiting the usual steady trend.

CLEANING SOLVENT.—Demand routine; price steady.

V. M. & P. NAPHTHA.—Movement normal; no change in price.

San Francisco—June 27

Solvents and diluents continue to be the subject of very good buying interest. Current takings are excellent in almost all divisions. Paint and lacquer raw materials are noted especially.

AROMATIC NAPHTHAS.—Excellent demand.

PETROLEUM THINNERS.—Active.

LACQUER DILUENT.—Good demand generally.

V. M. & P. NAPHTHA.—Movement along very fair lines.

RUBBER SOLVENT.—Fair movement.

STODDARD SOLVENT.—Demand continues steady.

CLEANERS' NAPHTHA.—Routine.

Tulsa—June 27

Inquiries for specialties continued to broaden.

CLEANERS' NAPHTHA.—Insistent demand. Quotations firm.

STODDARD SOLVENT.—Inquiries moderate. Prices unrevised.

V. M. & P. NAPTHA.—Fair demand.

RUBBER SOLVENT.—Brisk demand.

MINERAL SPIRITS.—Broader interest. Prices steady.

LACQUER DILUENT.—Good call.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Stocks dwindled further during the week. Demand continued to exceed available production. Offerings were limited. Price was strong.

Heptane.—The market continued active. Buyers ordering in good volume. Price unchanged.

Hexane.—Deliveries large. Demand heavy. Price firm.

Octanes.—Business continued to run ahead of last year. Demand was good. Price steady.

Pentanes.—Interest in offerings continued to broaden and more actual new business appeared. Price was unchanged.

Propane.—Similar to butane, stocks were dwindling as demand exceeded production. Producers were not offering freely. Price was strong.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—June 27

A strong market prevails in most grades of light hydrocarbons, with aggregate amount of material moving quite large. Buyers are anxious to keep their immediate needs well filled.

BUTANE.—Better call, market firming.

HEPTANE.—Demand active, no price change.

HEXANE.—Active interest, with prices steady.

OCTANES.—Movement broader, prices strong.

PENTANES.—Scarce and strong, quotations firm.

PROPANE.—Market tight, prices strong.

Tulsa—June 27

Supply is still short of meeting demand. There is a heavy call for all grades.

BUTANE.—Good call. Prices strong.

PROPANE.—Supply limited.

PENTANE.—Broad inquiries.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Paraffin.—Tightness and strength in the crude scale material finally affected refined grades last week. Contract prices remained unchanged but the spot quotations were boosted ½c. to 1c. per pound. Supply was tighter and many refineries were refusing to enter into new commitments. Contract prices were nominal. Crude material remained at 5¼c. to 5½c., nominal.

Petrolatums. — The market was showing signs of strength but no actual changes were made. Demand continued to broaden.

White Mineral Oils.—Consumers were coming into the market for larger supplies during the period under review. Prices steady and unchanged.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—June 27

Better market conditions are reported prevailing for various grades of the products in this division. Interest is being displayed on a somewhat larger scale. Contract movement is active.

PARAFFIN.—Tight supply, prices strong.

PETROLATUMS.—Good demand, market firm.

WHITE MINERAL OILS.—Broad call, quotations holding.

Tulsa—June 27

Stronger market in the East is causing refiners to strengthen their positions.

PARAFIN.—Better call. Prices firm.

PETROLATUM.—Slow movement.

Fuels and Lubricants

Gasoline. — Strong demand. Price firm.

Kerosene.—Good movement. Price firmer.

Lubricating Oils. — Heavy demand for Pennsylvania grades. Prices showing strength, but no further advances recorded.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—June 27

Strong market conditions are ruling. Buyers are bidding actively.

GASOLINE.—Active demand, market stronger.

KEROSENE.—Demand fair, no price change.

LUBRICATING OIL.—Strong call, prices firmer.

New Orleans—June 27

A conservative demand was experienced in the gasoline market with quotations unaltered. There was no change in the demand for kerosene.

GASOLINE.—Market normal; price stable.

KEROSENE.—Demand routine; prices unchanged.

Tulsa—June 27

Heavy shipments and demand continued.

GASOLINE.—Large demand.

KEROSENE.—Less interest.

LUBRICANTS.—Market steady.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

PETROLATUMS and WHITE OILS

Sherwood Quality assures Quality Products

SHERWOOD REFINING COMPANY, INC.
Englewood, N.J. Refinery, Warren, Pa.

MASKING PERFUMES for BAD SMELLING PRODUCTS

• DEPENDABLE
• EFFECTIVE
• ECONOMICAL

JAVOLLAL—A substitute for citronella; imparts cleaner, finer odor.
METHALATE "C"—Replaces methyl salicylate in technical processes at low cost.
SAFRELLA—A low priced, effective substitute for artificial sassafras.
NEUTROLEUM—Completely neutralizes the odor of all preparations based on petroleum distillates.

Above deodorizing agents may be used in sprays, insecticides, germicides and other technical mixtures. Write for samples.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, Inc.
76 NINTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

TECHNICAL
WHITE OILS
OIL STATES PETROLEUM CO., INC. Woolworth Bldg., New York Plant: Bayonne, N.J.

NICKEL FORMATE
Also NICKEL CATALYST - NICKEL CARBONATE
NICKEL OXIDE, Etc.
THE RUFERT CHEMICAL CO., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

TWO NEW Penn Drake STARS TO GUIDE YOU
PETROSUL — PETROLEUM SULPHONATES HIGH IN SULFO ACIDS
PETROBASE — SOLUBLE OIL BASE HIGH EMULSIBILITY
PENNSYLVANIA REFINING CO.
BUTLER, PA. REPRESENTATIVES AND STOCKS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES
MAKERS OF FINE WHITE OILS AND PETROLATUMS

Oil Transportation Problems Discussed

—Continued from page 3

struction, type and size of the lines, costs, engineering considerations, source of supply, and operating locations. Some present felt that additional tankers should be constructed to carry part of the oil which might be carried by the proposed pipelines.

Mr. Davies promised the industry that whatever recommendation is made by the coordinator will be based on an equitable solution of the problem of providing additional transportation facilities. The recommendation is expected to be made to the industry some time next week.

Bids Wanted

—Continued from page 4

Resin, Alkyd:—100,000 pounds; Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 7376, opening July 1.

Scouring Compound:—26,000 pounds for Oakland; Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 7425, opening July 3.

Soda Phosphate:—6,500 pounds; Purchasing Agent, Post Office Department, Washington; invitation 452, opening July 2.

Thiosulphate: — 200,000 of 1-gram tubes; Depot Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Philadelphia; schedule 81, opening July 3.

Spices:—Supplies of; Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 7601, opening July 8.

Starch, Corn:—Supplies of; Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 7604, opening July 8.

Tar:—6,000 gallons; Purchasing & Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, New Cumberland General Depot, Pa.; invitation 622-50, opening July 8.

Titanium Dioxide:—15,000 pounds; Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 7376, opening July 1.

Toner, Green:—2,500 pounds; Purchasing Agent, Bureau of Engraving & Engineering; invitation BEP-1426, opening July 3.

Turpentine:—3,000 gallons; Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 7514, opening July 10.

6,600 gallons; Procurement Division, Treasury Department, Washington; invitation 351-85, opening July 2.

Zinc Oxide:—40,000 pounds; Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 7376, opening July 1.

Defense Contracts Recently Awarded

Chemicals, oils, drugs, and related products required in connection with the program for national defense have recently been contracted for by the army and other governmental agencies to June 25 as follows:—

Army Air Corps

Enamel:—$28,758, The Lowe Bros. Company, Dayton, Ohio.

Fuel, Aircraft Engine:—$37,056, Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.; $33,400, Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.

Army Medical Corps

Atabrine Tablets: — $150,000, Winthrop Chemical Company, New York.

Capsules, Gelatin:—$44,450, Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Drugs:—$58,856, Stanco, Inc., Bayway, N. J.; $50,053, Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.; $49,328, Cook Laboratories, Inc., Rensselaer, N. Y.

Ether:—$26,904, E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York.

Glycerin:—$165,000, C. J. Schellings & Co., New York.

Polish, Floor:—$41,883, The Waxoid Company, Baltimore, Md.

Photographic Chemicals:—$70,796, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Sodium Calcium Hydrate:—$13,089, Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass.

Sulphathiazole: — $32,000, Lederle Laboratories, Inc., Pearl River, N. Y.

Tetanus Toxoid:—$54,170, E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York.

Tryparsamide: — $10,800, University Drug Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Army Ordnance

Alumina Sulphate:—$3,970, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, Ill.

Aluminum Powder:—$4,050, Reynolds Metals Company, Louisville, Ky.

Bismuth Solder:—$1,965, American Smelting & Refining Company, Newark, N. J.

Ferromolybdenum:—$102,978.91, Climax Molybdenum Company, Langeloth, Pa.

Ferrovanadium:—$28,000, Vanadium Corporation of America, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Flint Paper:—$2,077, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn.

Oil, Cutting:—$2,581, Sinclair Refining Company, New York.

Oil, Fuel:—$3,619, Ballard Oil Company of Hartford, Wethersfield, Conn.; $4,850, Pennsylvania Oil Company, Boston, Mass.

Oil, Hydraulic: — $1,690, Delta Products Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; $1,188, Pure Oil Company, Marcus Hook, Pa.

Oil, Linseed:—$5,250, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

Oil, Lubricating:—$8,287, Delta Oil Products Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; $1,196, The Texas Company, Boston, Mass.

Oil, Neatsfoot:—$2,500, R. M. Hollingshead Corporation, Camden, N. J.

Oil, Sperm:—$2,832, White & Hodges, Everett, Mass.

Paint:—$1,440, Jaegle Paint & Varnish Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rust-Proofing Compound: — $8,550, Parker Rust-Proof Company, Morenci, Mich.

Army Quartermaster Corps

Soap, Laundry:—$39,684, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Kansas City, Kan.; $16,807, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Kansas City, Kan.

Oil, Fuel:—$38,000, Union Oil Company of California, Los Angeles, Calif.; $20,100, The Texas Company, New York; $115,312, Union Oil Company of California, New York.

Chemical Warfare Service

Acetylene:—$1,062, Wall Chemicals Corporation, Chicago.

Chemicals: — $10,880, Pennsylvania Coal Products Company, Petrolia, Pa.; $11,107, B. R. Elk & Co., Garfield, N. J.

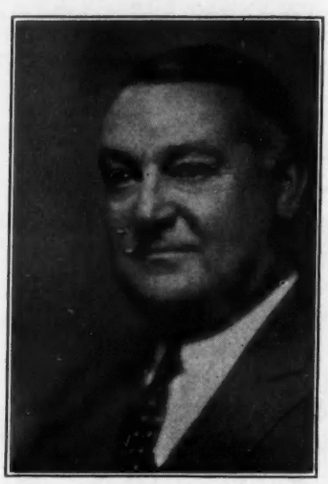
Phosphorous: — $312,000, Victor Chemical Works, Chicago.

Heekin Can to Observe Fortieth Birthday Aug. 2

Cincinnati, June 27, 1941

The Heekin Can Company, a pioneer in the can manufacturing industry, will observe its fortieth anniversary August 2. The firm was founded in 1901 by Albert E. Heekin, who is still its president.

Mr. Heekin entered the infant industry when he heard his father, then president of the Heekin Company, im-



Albert E. Heekin

porter of coffee, tea and spices and manufacturer of baking powder, complain about the cans that were being supplied to him.

In the first few years of the can company's existence Mr. Heekin was the only officer, and only employee. When his brother, Daniel Heekin, graduated from Purdue University, he entered the company and took over the production end. He is now secretary and treasurer and is in complete charge of all activities, including

D. Heekin

W. Heekin

sales. Another brother, Walter Heekin, handles purchasing and advertising for the firm.

The company confined its early efforts to manufacture of the lithographed can but later expanded into the sanitary can field. During the basic color shortage era of the first world war, it became apparent that Heekin would have to be independent of all restrictions in the development of basic colors, so the Federal Color Laboratories were created with Daniel Heekin as president. Today all colors used in the lithograph of metal by Heekin are made by the Federal Color Laboratories.

The Heekins also own their own lacquer and varnish company, a box manufacturing company, and the huge Heekin River-Rail Terminal on the Ohio river. Canning factories are maintained in this city and in Norwood and warehouses storing millions of cans awaiting delivery are in principal sections of the country.

What You Can Use

Guide to Materials That Are Suitable for Various Purposes in Chemical Converting, Compounding, and Processing Industries

Fully protected by Copyright

Three-hundred-eighty-second Instalment

Pigments

Dispersing Agents for Pigments

(Continued from June 23 issue)

Decylguanidin hydrochloride
Dibutyl ricinoleicsulphonate
Diethylaminobetaoxypropylamine
Diethyleneglycol
Diglycol stearate
Dipentene No. 122
Dodecylamidobetaine chloride
Dodecylguanidin hydrochloride
Dodecylphenylaminomethylsalicylic acid
Dodecylphenylaminosuccinic acid, normal
Dodecylsulphonylglycin
Ethanolamine
Ethyleneglycol
Fatty acids, sulphonated
Gamma-4-secondarybutylcyclohexylbutyric acid
Gamma-4-isoamylcyclohexylbutyric acid
Gamma-4-N-octylcyclohexylbutyric acid
Lead-titanium tungstateresinate
Lecithin
Lecithin hydrate
Hercosol
Hydromalin
Linseed oil, blown
Linseed oil fatty acids
Lorol
Malic acid
Methyl oleicsulphonate
Methyldodecylaminoacetic acid
Methyldodecylaminosuccinic acid methylsalicylic acid
Methyldodecylamino-
Methyloleylaminoacetic acid
Methyloleylaminosuccinic acid
Mineral oils, sulphonated
Monobutylnaphthalenesulphonic acid
Natrex
Neo-fats
Ocenol
Octyl alcohol
Octylguanidin hydrochloride
Oleic acid
Oleic benzylglycolsulphonate
Oleyl alcohol with stearyl alcohol
Palmitic acid, sulphonated
Pine oil
Potassium betatetrahydronaphtalenesulphonate
Potassium heptanaphthalenesulphonate
Potassium isoallylnaphthalenesulphonate
Potassium isoamylnaphthalenesulphonate
Potassium oleoabietate
Potassium pentanaphthalenesulphonate
Potassium ricinoleicsulphonate
Proflex
Ricinoleic acid
Rozolin
Saponified oils
Saturated fatty alcohols
Sodium allylnaphthalenesulphonate
Sodium alphatetrahydronaphthalenesulphonate
Sodium betatetrahydronaphthalenesulphonate
Sodium cresylate
Sodium laurylethylsulphonate
Sodium oleate
Sodium oleate with slight excess of oleic acid
Sodium oleicethylsulphonate
Sodium oleoabietate
Sodium pentylnaphthalenesulphonate
Sodium propylnaphthalenesulphonate
Sodium-betatetrahydronaphthalene-6-sulphonic acid
Solvenol No. 1
Stannic-tetraphenyl
Stearic acid
Stearyl alcohol with oleyl alcohol
Sulphonated fatty acids
Sulphonated oils
Tall-oil amide
Triethanolamine linoleate
Triethanolamide oleate
Trihydroxyethylamine linoleate
Trihydroxyethylamine stearate
Twitchell base 265
Vegetable oils, sulphonated

Reagents Used in Manufacture of Affixing Agents for Pigments

Albumen
Balata
Balsams
British gum
Camphor
Caoutchouc
Casein
Castor oil, sulphonated
Cellulose acetate
Cellulose derivatives
Cellulose esters
Cellulose ethers
Cellulose formate
Cellulose nitrate
Cuprammonium-cellulose
Dextrin
Ethylcellulose
Fats
Fatty acids
Gelatin
Glue
Glycerin
Gutta-percha
Naphthalene
Oils
Paraffin
Resins
Soaps
Starch
Sugar
Tragacanth
Viscose
Waxes

Substances Used As or in Making Pigments

Abietic acid
Acetylene black
Albalith
Alizarin
Alizarin lakes
Alkali blue toner
Alkali-earth bichromates
Alkali-earth sulphate
Alphanaphthylamine toner
Aluminum ferrocyanide
Aluminum silicate of iron and manganese
Aluminum sulphide
Ambrox
American yellow
American vermilion
Antimony oxide
Anilin black
Anilin lakes
Annatto
Antimony orange
Antimony vermilion
Antwerp blue
Arsenic white
Arsenic yellow
Arsenic bisulphide
Arsenic orange
Arsenic pentasulphide
Arsenic sulphide
Astrolith
Azure blue
Barium carbonate
Barium chromate
Barium chloride
Barium molybdate
Barium phthalate
Barium salt of 2-chloroanilinazo-2-naphthol-6-sulphonic acid
Barium tungstate
Blancophone
Boneblack
Bremen blue
Brilliant green
Brilliant scarlet
Brunswick green
Cadmium chromate
Cadmium green
Cadmium lithopone
Cadmium phthalate
Cadmium red
Cadmium scarlet
Cadmium sulphide
Cadmium tungstate
Cadmium yellow
Calcium oxide
Cappagh brown
Carbon black
Carmine
Cassel brown
Celestite
Cerulean blue
Charcoal
Chatemuc lake
Chinese blue
Chinese green
Chinese red
Chromates
Chrome brown
Chrome green
Chrome orange
Chrome oxide green
Chrome yellow
Chromic acid
Chromium sesquioxide
Chromium sulphate
Coaltar colors
Coaltar dye lakes
Cobalt aluminate
Cobalt blue
Cobalt carbonate
Cobalt green
Cobalt oxide
Cobalt phosphate
Cobalt phthalate
Cobalt stannate
Cobalt tungstate
Cobalt ultramarine
Cobalt zincate
Cobalt-potassium nitrite
Coblacs
Cochineal
Coeruleum
Colcothar
Copper acetate
Copper acetoarsenite
Copper arsenite
Copper borate
Copper carbonate
Copper chloride
Copper formate
Copper hydroxide
Copper oxide
Copper oxychloride
Copper phthalate
Copper subacetate
Copper sulphate
Copper-phthalocyanin
Copperas
Crex
Crimson lake
Crocus
Cryptone
Derby red
Diethylphthalocyanin
Diethylphthalocyanin sulphonate
Dimethylphthalocyanin
Dimethylphthalocyanin sulphonate
Douglas green
Drop black
Dutch pink
Earth colors
Emeraude green

(To be continued)

Fertilizer Materials

Further Advance Made in New Season Superphosphate Prices —Organic Ammoniates Prices Moved Upward — Buying Unseasonally Heavy—No Announcement on Chilean Nitrate

The price of superphosphate for new season delivery was boosted another 50c. per ton last week, following the $1 advance in the previous period. Stocks were reported low and demand very heavy. It was intimated that further advances may be made.

Quotations on organic ammoniates moved upward during the period under review. The rise was the result of greatly increased demand, especially for material suitable for feed purposes. Fertilizers, mixers and consumers also were ordering unseasonal amounts of supply. Many factors expressed the belief that the heavier ordering was due to a fear of shortage and sharply higher prices in the future.

Late in the week, no announcement had been made as yet regarding new season prices on imported nitrate of soda. Contracting for delivery of domestic potash salts was proceeding briskly. Although stocks were very low it was believed domestic output of potash will be sufficient to meet ordinary requirements, especially when the strike at the plant of one of the prominent producers is settled. The strike is now in its fifteenth week.

Nitrogenates

Anhydrous Ammonia.—The market remained routine, with price firm. No announcement made as yet regarding new season quotation.

Calcium Nitrate.—No stocks available. Prices withdrawn.

Castor Pomace. — Small offerings. Fair demand. Price firm.

Cyanamid.—No announcement yet regarding new season.

Dried Blood. — Advanced 15c. per unit to $3.25, f.o.b. New York. Chicago price up 25c. to $3.50. Imported material quoted at $3.25 per unit, a 25c. advance. April imports totaled 1,259 short tons, valued at $40,991.

Fish Scrap.—Dried menhaden futures sold at $4.50 and 10c. per unit, an advance of 10c. Fish meal and acid scrap unchanged.

Superphosphate

The requirement of a license to export superphosphate from the United States has failed as yet to lessen the tonnage shipped. In the first quarter of this year 23,811 tons were exported, compared with 17,497 in January-March, 1940. Shipments last year reached 141,289 tons, against 95,224 in 1939.

Production has been well maintained in 1941. Usually a seasonal peak is reached in January, followed by declines in February, March and April. This year, however, the increased demand, both domestic and export, has disrupted the normal seasonal pattern. More superphosphate was produced in the first four months of 1941, 1,366,589 tons, than in any similar period in recent years. The January-April, 1940, output totaled 1,295,697 tons, and 1,272,674 tons were produced in the similar period of 1939. In spite of the unusually large production stocks have been reduced. At the end of April they totaled 1,021,161 tons, compared with the April, 1940, figure of 1,200,321, and 1939 tonnage of 1,356,959.

Pricewise, superphosphate has been comparatively stable. In August, 1939, run-of-pile material was quoted at $7.50 per ton, f.o.b. Baltimore. Shortly after the outbreak of the war it was advanced to $8, a level which has been maintained up to the present. Current tightness in the market, however, has prompted prominent producers to schedule a $1.50 per ton advance for July 1, which will place the price at $9.50. There are intimations that the price may go still higher.

Price Changes

Advanced

Blood, dried, dom., f.o.b. N.Y., 15c. per unit.
f.o.b. Chi., 25c. per unit.
imp., 25c. per unit.
Bone, raw, dom., $2 per ton, f.o.b. Chi.
Cottonseed meal, 8%, $2.25 per ton, Southeast mills.
Fish scrap, menhaden, dried, futures, 10c. per unit, Chesapeake Bay factories.
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, 10c. per unit, f.o.b. Midwest points.
Tankage, fertilizer, f.o.b. Chicago, 25c. per unit.
f.o.b. N.Y., 15c. per unit.
feed, f.o.b. Chi., 15c. per unit.
f.o.b NY, 25c. per unit.

Reduced

Hoofmeal, 17-18%, 5c. per unit, f.o.b. Chi.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials, the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
68.0	68.0	68.0	67.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Hoofmeal.—Slightly easier. Sold at $2.65 to $2.75, a 5c. drop.

Manganese Sulphate. — Little interest. Price steady.

Nitrate of Soda.—No announcement yet regarding new season prices for imported material. Demand fair. April imports were 89,565 short tons, valued at $1,545,493.

Sulphate of Ammonia. — Fair demand. Price steady.

Tankage. — Fertilizer grade advanced 15c. at New York and 25c. at Chicago to $3.25 and 10c. and $3 and 10c., respectively. Feed material quoted at $3.50 and 10c. at New York, a 25c. rise, and at $4 and 10c. at Chicago, a 15c. advance.

Urea.—Buyers showing little interest in offerings. Prices firm.

Potashes

The demand for domestic material remained fairly active with contracting for new season delivery brisk. Stocks were none too plentiful but were believed sufficient to meet normal demand. Prices were steady and unrevised.

Phosphates

Bone Materials. — Domestic raw bone was advanced $2 per ton to $36, f.o.b. Chicago. Offerings were small. Other grades were tight, with demand for feed material much heavier.

Superphosphate.—A further 50c. advance, following the $1 increase of two weeks ago, was reported. Prices, effective July 1, were quoted at $9.50 fo run-of-pile and $10 for 16 percent stocks.

Phosphate Rock. — Fair movement. material tighter.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Sulphur and Pyrites

Movement continued normal, with a slight pick-up in inquiries for sulphur reported. Shipments were not overly large but were regular during the week. All prices remained firm and unchanged.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—June 27

The market for fertilizer materials is reported quiet but it is said that there is evidence that fertilizer manufacturers consider that disturbed world conditions make early buying advantageous. Organic ammoniates, notably cottonseed meal, are moving up the price scale.

NITRATE OF SODA.—Spot prices unchanged, waiting new prices.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—$29 per ton, port basis.

COTTONSEED MEAL.—$30 to $30.50 per ton, 8 percent grade, Southeast.

NITROGENOUS.—$2 per unit, Midwest producing points.

FISH.—Acidulated, $3.50 and 50c., Southeast producing points; dried scrap, $60 to $61 per ton.

BLOOD.—Imported, $3.25 per unit, port basis.

Baltimore—June 27

Crude fertilizer materials are gradually strengthening, with some sharp advances to be noted, and with the expected market trend upward under the influence of a better demand.

FISH SCRAP.—Dried menhaden futures have been sold at $4.50 and 10c. per unit-ton on the Chesapeake Bay.

SUPER PHOSPHATE.—According to advices from producers, the market has been marked up another 50c. per ton, ruling now at $9.50 for run-of-pile and at $10 for 16 percent flat material, with 20 percent supplies at $11 per ton. Stocks, however, are stated to be growing scarce, and as a consequence bidding has grown more spirited, with intimations that further advances are to be looked for.

TANKAGE.—The market for this organic ammoniate is reported very strong, and well sold up, with latest transactions negotiated on the basis of $3.50 and 10c. per unit-ton.

DRIED BLOOD.—A well sold up condition characterizes the market for this ammoniate, with recent business done at $3.25 per unit-ton.

BONE.—A marked scarcity prevails, with the trend upward. South American supplies appear to have disappeared.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Maintained at an unchanged level, but increasingly difficult to get. To prevent a diversion of supplies to the export trade licenses are not to be obtained.

Chicago—June 27

Price advances are reported in the fertilizer materials market. Inquiries have shown no special trend, but are remaining fairly extensive. Blood is continuing to attract a fair amount of attention. Tankage business is reported moderate. Bone materials remain quiet, with little change, but more attention is reported devoted to individual products in that classification.

BLOOD.—Principal grade, $3.50 per unit.

TANKAGE.—High grade, $4 and 10c.; hoof-meal, $2.65 to $2.75; liquid stick, $1.45 to $1.50.

BONE MATERIALS.—Ground, steamed bone, 1¼ and 60 percent, $40; 3 and 50 percent, $35; 4½ and 50 percent, $36; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $35 to $40; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $32.50 to $35; beef cracklings, soft pressed, $37.50 to $42.50; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $42.50 to $45; hard pressed cracklings, per unit of protein, 80c. to 85c.

San Francisco—June 27

Trade here is waiting for announcement of prices on both nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia. Sellers of former state they are not taking business beyond June 30. Superphosphate prices have risen slightly, a schedule for last half of 1941 having been announced. Meantime, general marketing conditions are steady to firm and trading is moderately active. Fish meal rather active; tankage fair. Bone products are higher and scarce here.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, domestic, $38 per ton.

SUPERPHOSPHATE. — Domestic, 83c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. San Francisco. Bags, 99c.

NITRATE OF SODA.—100-pound bags, $29.40 per ton ex vessel or warehouse. 167-pound bags, $28.70. Bulk, $27.

FISH MEAL.—Futures, $67.50 for 56 percent protein material, f.o.b. San Francisco Bay points. Monterey, 65 percent protein, $68.50. Spot meal, $75.

TANKAGE.—Dry-rendered, ground, 50 percent, $50 per ton, f.o.b. cars; 55 percent, $54. Unground, dry-rendered, 87½c. to 90c. per unit of protein, f.o.b. cars, South San Francisco. Wet-rendered, nominally $3.25 and 10c.

BLOOD MEAL.—$3.50 per unit, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco. $3.30 at Los Angeles.

BONE MEAL.—From $40 to $47 per ton delivered.

Hunter to Direct Sales For Virginia-Carolina

Richmond, Va., May 27, 1941

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, manufacturer of fertilizers, this city, has named M. E. Hunter general sales manager. He will assume office July 1. Mr. Hunter has been with the company since 1923, serving as salesman, assistant manager, and successively manager of the Columbia, S. C., and Montgomery, Ala., offices.

R.P. Resch Named Vice President of Int'l Agricultural

Robert P. Resch, treasurer of the International Agricultural Corporation, manufacturer of fertilizers, this city, has been elected vice-president and treasurer. John E. Bierwirth was elected to the directorate.

Superphosphate shortage has been reported in New Zealand, where a rationing system will be introduced giving cereal and forage crops preference.

Fernando Fertilizer Association is the firm name under which Manuel Martinez has obtained a certificate to conduct business at 1241 Pico street, San Fernando, Calif.

★ Domestic MADE IN U.S.A.
THE BARRETT COMPANY
40 RECTOR ST., NEW YORK
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
AND AMMONIA LIQUOR

CRUDE SULPHUR
99½% PURE
Free From
ARSENIC, SELENIUM AND TELLURIUM
TEXAS GULF SULPHUR COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
75 East 45th St., New York City
Deposits and Plants: Newgulf and Long Point, Texas

Shipping Information

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Imports at U. S. Ports

New York Imports

AGAR AGAR—25 bls, T M Duche & Sons, Kobe
25 bls, S B Penick & Co, Yokohama
10 bls, Kobe
30 bls, National City Bank, Kobe
25 bls, Brown Bros-Harrimann Co, Kobe
ALOE — 95 cs, Selma Mercantile Corp, Curacao
365 cs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Aruba
200 cs, American Express Co, Aruba
300 cs, Aruba
ALUMINUM FOIL—10 cs, Sale & Co, Kobe
6 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Kobe
POWDERED—22 cs, Baer Bros, Yokohama
ANTIMONY ORE—1,447 bgs, Chemical Bank Trust Co, Antofagasta
695 bgs, Banco Minero de Bolivia, Antofagasta
360 bgs, Banco Minero de Bolivia, Antofagasta
2,372 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Antofagasta
5,077 bgs, Banco Minero de Bolivia, Antofagasta
345 bgs, Watson, Geach & Co, Callao
78 bgs, Metal Traders, Callao
44 bgs, Bowring & Co, Rangoon
APRICOT KERNELS—94 bgs, Kobe
ARARUTA FLOUR—200 bgs, Java American Export Co, Rio de Janeiro
ARSENIC—62 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
ASBESTOS—2,300 bgs, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co, Durban
FIBER — 1,000 bgs, National City Bank, Beira
ASPHALT—400 bgs, Allied Asphalt & Mineral Co, Havana
450 bgs, Allied Asphalt & Mineral Co, Havana
800 bgs, Brooklyn Trust Co, Havana
4,300 bbls, Barber Asphalt Corp, Trinidad
BEEF LIVER EXTRACT—15 kegs, Lederle Lab, Havana
BISMUTH LEAD ALLOY—377 cs, Cerro de Pasco Copper Co, Callao
BLOOD, DR—990 bgs, Armour & Co, Santos
1,500 bgs, Armour & Co, Santos
BONES—922 bgs, C Hollinshed Co, Buenos Aires
BRISTLES—10 cs, H Rosenhirsch Co, Tientsin
25 cs, S Hirshenhorn & Son, Tientsin
27 cs, H Rosenhirsch Co, Tientsin
40 cs, H Rosenhirsch Co, Tientsin
8 cs, F H Cone & Co, Kobe
1 cs, Ben-gee Sales Co, Kobe
3 cs, F H Cone & Co, Kobe
1 cs, Mitsui & Co, Kobe
34 cs, Morad Amimoff, Bombay
47 cs, Morad Amimoff, Bombay
75 cs, Bank of Manhattan, Dairen
10 cs, Kobe
7 cs, National City Bank, Kobe
50 cs, Bank of London-South America, Kobe
28 cs, Bank of London-South America, Kobe
15 cs, Tientsin
50 cs, Bowring & Co, India
82 cs, H Rosenhirsch Co, India
180 cs, Bowring & Co, India
BRONZE LEAF—9 cs, Mitsui & Co, Kobe
BUCHU LEAVES—10 bls, Peek & Velsor, Capetown
20 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Capetown
CALCIUM TARTRATE—125 bgs, W R Grace & Co, San Antonio
CANAIGRE ROOT—23 bgs, Vera Cruz
CANARY SEED—240 bgs, Buenos Aires
CANTHARIDES—10 cs, Trust Co of North America, Hongkong
CASEIN—420 bgs, Casein Co of America, Buenos Aires
680 bgs, Casein Co of America, Buenos Aires
674 bgs, Chase National Bank, Buenos Aires
1,167 bgs, H S Cramer & Co, Buenos Aires
834 bgs, Chase National Bank, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Chase National Bank, Buenos Aires
CASTOR BEANS—1,600 bgs, Bunge North American Grain Co, Fortaleza
1,754 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Rio de Janeiro
3,350 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Rio de Janeiro
3,387 bgs, National City Bank, Rio de Janeiro
2,000 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Rio de Janeiro
1,694 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Victoria
1,200 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Victoria
1,345 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Santos
4,461 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Santos
360 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santos
2,743 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Santos
1,000 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Santos
1,000 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Santos
980 bgs, H W Peabody & Co, Fort Librete
1,665 bgs, Bunge North American Grain Co, Recife
1,700 bgs, Berkshire Chemical Co, Recife
8,500 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Recife
3,400 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Recife
1,700 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Recife
CHEMICALS—29 cs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, Lisbon
25 cs, Sandoz Chemical Works, Lisbon
101 cs, Hoffman La Roche, Lisbon
32 pkgs, J E Bernard & Co, Lisbon
22 cs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, Lisbon
4 pkgs, Wedemann & Godknecht, Lisbon
126 pkgs, Sandoz Chemical Works, Lisbon
TEXTILE—116 dms, Ciba Co, Lisbon
CHILLIES—80 bgs, F S Ehrlich & Co, Kobe
84 bgs, Mombasa
132 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
58 bgs, Greene Trading Co, Mombasa
38 bgs, Brazilian Warrant Co, Dar Es Salaam
CINCHONA BARK—27 bgs, Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger, Dar Es Salaam
CLOVES—1,400 bls, Geo Uhe Co, Zanzibar
500 bls, Greene Trading Co, Zanzibar
700 bls, Geo Uhe Co, Zanzibar
850 bls, Greene Trading Co, Zanzibar
240 bls, Kachurin Drug Co, Zanzibar
500 bls, Catz American Co, Zanzibar
675 bls, Kachurin Drug Co, Zanzibar
200 bls, A G Dunn, Zanzibar
200 bls, Otto Gerdau Co, Zanzibar
100 bls, Laseed Co, Zanzibar
100 bls, Avery F Payne Co, Zanzibar
CLOVES—100 bls, C M Van Sillevoldt, Zanzibar
250 bls, J S Toledano & J M Pinto, Zanzibar
400 bls, A G Dunn, Zanzibar
200 bls, Otto Gerdau Co, Zanzibar
240 bls, J S Toledano & J M Pinto, Zanzibar
400 bgs, A G Dunn, Zanzibar
COBALT COPPER ORE RESID—2,400 bgs, Deloro Smelting & Refg Co, Beira
COCOA BEANS—151 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Cristobal
750 bgs, General Cocoa Co, Guayaquil
340 bgs, Nieschlag & Co, Guayaquil
500 bgs, General Cocoa Co, Guayaquil
600 bgs, Machado & Co, La Guaira
300 bgs, Scholtz & Co, La Guaira
1,240 bgs, Machado & Co, La Guaira
44 bgs, Galban & Co, Puerto Cabello
1,000 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Guayaquil
900 bgs, Guayaquil
650 bgs, A Canale, Guayaquil
2,100 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Puerto Plata
500 bgs, Puerto Plata
1,278 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Puerto Plata
800 bgs, Cristobal
1,000 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Trujillo
1,000 bgs, General Cocoa Co, Trujillo
166 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, Trujillo
500 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, Trujillo
7,656 bgs, Machado & Co, Trujillo
250 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, Puerto Plata
250 bgs, General Cocoa Co, Puerto Plata
250 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, Puerto Plata
500 bgs, Carr Bros, Puerto Plata
3,500 bgs, Machado & Co, Puerto Plata
1,000 bgs, Machado & Co, Puerto Plata
344 bgs, Machado & Co, Sanchez
1,000 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Sanchez
500 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Sanchez
2,913 bgs, Machado & Co, Sanchez
250 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Sanchez
3,985 bgs, Machado & Co, Sanchez
153 bgs, Lopez & Mangual, Maracaibo
167 bgs, S Stern Stiner Co, Maracaibo
500 bgs, Antoni & Co, Curacao
700 bgs, Machado & Co, Curacao
500 bgs, Farr & Co, Trinidad
500 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, Ecuador
700 bgs, O J Hitz, Curacao
1,250 bgs, Carupano
2,800 bgs, Machado & Co, Carupano
1,000 bgs, La Guaira
500 bgs, Puerto Cabello
5,517 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Trujillo
250 bgs, A S Marques, Trujillo
3,400 bgs, Ernest Adler, Trujillo
1,932 bgs, Chase National Bank, Lisbon
2,000 bgs, Lisbon
COCOA BUTTER—60 bls, Woodward & Dickenson, Bahia
374 bls, Woodward & Dickenson, Bahia
COCONUTS—1,500 bgs, I L Toledano Corp, Cristobal
COMPOSITION LEAF—5 cs, J Lackow, Kobe
CORK—132 bgs, Mundet Cork Corp, Lisbon
BOARDS—540 cs, Ontario Cork Co, Lisbon
2,500 cs, Mundet Cork Corp, Lisbon
VIRGIN—2,139 bls, National City Bank, Lisbon
WASTE—3,556 bls, Baldwin Universal Co, Lisbon
WOOD—3,640 bls, Chase National Bank, Lisbon
420 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Lisbon
COTTON LINTERS—265 bls, Santos
1,109 bls, Hercules Powder Co, Santos
999 bls, Santos
CUTTLEFISH BONES—28 cs, Portugal
10 cs, Japan
DYES, ANILIN—236 pkgs, Ciba Co, Lisbon
47 dms, Draeger Shipping Co, Lisbon
70 bbls, Geigy Co, Lisbon
459 bbls, Ciba Co, Lisbon
167 pkgs, Draeger Shipping Co, Lisbon
30 bbls, J E Bernard & Co, Lisbon
62 bbls, J E Bernard & Co, Lisbon
90 cyls, Sandoz Chem Works, Lisbon
99 pkgs, Ciba Co, Lisbon
99 pkgs, J E Bernard & Co, Lisbon
105 bbls, Wedemann & Godknecht, Lisbon
66 dms, Sandoz Chem Works, Lisbon
34 pkgs, Draeger Shipping Co, Lisbon
142 bbls, A E Nydegger & Co, Lisbon
EARTH—940 bgs, Pomeroy & Fischer, Vera Cruz
4,475 bgs, Pomeroy & Fischer, Vera Cruz
EPHEDRA—251 bls, Kobe
ERGOT—100 cs, S B Penick & Co, Porto
14 cs, Lisbon
FENNEL SEED—100 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Bombay
FLIES, DRIED—6 bgs, Vera Cruz
GLASS, SHEET—9 cs, Charles Happel, Kobe
GLUESTOCK—233 bls, National City Bank, Vera Cruz
GOLD LEAF IMITATION—5 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Kobe
1 cs, Friedman Bros, Kobe
4 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Kobe
GRAPHITE—3,000 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mill, Husan
700 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Husan
GRASS, MED—25 cs, S B Penick & Co, Kobe
GUANO—4 bgs, Consul de Chile, Antofagasta
GUM—69 bgs, Chicle Development Co, Barranquilla
11 bgs, Vera Cruz
ARABIC—1,000 bgs, Mombasa
2,000 bgs, Mombasa
CHICLE—158 bls, Mexican Exploitation Co, Vera Cruz
95 bls, Mexican Exploitation Co, Vera Cruz
GUAIAC—25 cs, Curacao Trading Co, Trujillo
KARAYA—160 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Bombay
759 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Bombay
467 bgs, Bombay
64 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Bombay
402 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Bombay
333 bgs, Bombay
260 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Bombay
HERBS—173 pkgs, French American Banking Corp, Lisbon
IPECAC ROOT—8 bls, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co, Rio Janeiro
JUNIPER BERRIES—8 bgs, Karachi
KETTLE DROSS—494 bgs, Cerro de Pasco Copper Co, Callao
LEAD CONC—401 bgs, Wedemann & Godknecht, Beira
LINALYL ACETATE—10 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Kobe
LINTERS MOTE—176 bls, Lush Cotton Product Co, Buenos Aires
LOOFAHS—20 bls, Schroeder & Tremayne, Kobe
MANGANESE ORE—980 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Antofagasta
OXIDE—8 cs, Charles Happel, Kobe
MANIOC FLOUR—300 bgs, National City Bank, Rio de Janeiro
700 bgs, National City Bank, Rio de Janeiro
50 bgs, Overseas Credit Corp, Rio de Janeiro
342 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rio de Janeiro
500 bgs, Java American Export Co, Rio de Janeiro
2,000 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Rio de Janeiro
406 bgs, Rio de Janeiro
1,666 bgs, Java American Export Co, Rio de Janeiro
400 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Rio de Janeiro
500 bgs, S Stern Stiner Co, Santos
1,000 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Santos
1,000 bgs, S Stern Stiner Co, Santos
1,000 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Santos
499 bgs, S Stern Stiner Co, Santos
840 bgs, Chase National Bank, Rio de Janeiro
MARJORAM LEAVES—40 bls, Bank de Chile, Arica
MEDICINAL PREPS—1 cs, Charles Happel, Kobe
1 cs, Calco Chemical Co, Bombay
3 cs, Sharp & Dohme, Inc, Trujillo
3 cs, Permigotti & Co, Vera Cruz
2 pkgs, J H Lee, Ltd, Vera Cruz
MEDICINE—100 bgs, Trust Co of North America, Hongkong
MENTHOL—50 cs, Mitsui & Co, Husan
MICA—59 cs, American Mica Works, Victoria
336 cs, Irving Trust Co, Santos
3 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp, Calcutta
BLOCK—42 cs, A O Scoonmaker Insulation Co, Calcutta
35 cs, O Gerdau Co, Calcutta
20 cs, Mercantile Import & Export Co, Calcutta
50 cs, General Electric Co, Calcutta
48 cs, Heyman Co, Calcutta
DISCS—33 cs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co, Calcutta
FILM—9 cs, O Gerdau Co, Calcutta
11 cs, Mercantile Import & Export Co, Calcutta
30 cs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
20 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co, Calcutta
23 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp, Calcutta
10 cs, William Brand & Co, Calcutta
3 cs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co, Calcutta
SPLITTINGS—515 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp, Calcutta
51 cs, O Gerdau Co, Calcutta
4 cs, Mercantile Import & Export Co, Calcutta
300 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co, Calcutta
310 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp, Calcutta
650 cs, General Electric Co, Calcutta
350 cs, General Electric Co, Calcutta
50 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co, Calcutta
210 cs, Mica Insulator Co, Calcutta
17 cs, Heyman Co, Calcutta
90 cs, American Mica Works, Calcutta
522 cs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co, Calcutta
475 cs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co, Calcutta
MONAZITE SAND—1,500 bgs, Rare Mineral & Metal Co, Victoria
MUSTARD SEED—280 bgs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Tientsin
320 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Valparaiso
OIL—1,060 dms, Bunge North American Grain Co, Recife
111 dms, Santos
CASTOR—123 dms, Royal Bank of Canada, Santos
125 dms, W H Muller & Co, Rio de Janeiro
102 dms, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia
49 dms, Dodwell & Co, Bahia
72 dms, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia
CHINAWOOD—2,478 dms, Universal Trading Corp, Rangoon
CINNAMON LEAF—14 dms, R C Treatt & Co, Mombasa
CITRONELLA—3 dms, Bank of London-South America, Cristobal
COCONUT—425 tons, Manila
CODLIVER — 100 dms, Vitamerican Oil Corp, Yokohama
10 dms, Mitsui & Co, Husan
100 dms, Vitamerican Oil Corp, Yokohama
2,350 dms, Iceland
ESSENTIAL—5 dms, F W Pabst, Vera Cruz
3 dms, Irving Trust Co, Vera Cruz
16 cs, Vera Cruz
15 cs, Vera Cruz
3 dms, Ungerer & Co, Rio de Janeiro
17 dms, H A Sothern, Puerto Barrios
9 dms, Vera Cruz
2 dms, Irving Trust Co, Vera Cruz
3 dms, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co, Vera Cruz
4 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Vera Cruz
14 cs, Citrus Allied & Essential Oil Co, Puerto Plata
17 cs, Leutheric Intern Corp, Trujillo
9 dms, Irving Trust Co, Lisbon
EUCALYPTUS — 10 dms, Orbis Product Corp, Kobe
FUEL — 105,698 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
HO—5 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, Kobe
5 dms, F R Dreyer, Kobe
LEMONGRASS—4 dms, Bank of London-South America, Cristobal
LINALOE—5 dms, F W Pabst, Vera Cruz
MANDARIN—5 cs, New York Trust Co, Rio de Janeiro
NEROLI—1 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Port au Prince
OITICICA—74 dms, Bank of California National Ass'n, Rio de Janeiro
132 dms, Rio de Janeiro
74 dms, Murray Oil Product Co, Rio de Janeiro
ORANGE—22 cs, Simmonds & Grey, Santos
12 cs, S Stern Stiner & Co, Santos
PALMAROSA—1 pot, F R Dreyer, Bombay
PERILLA—500 tons, Dairen
556 tons, Dairen
OIL, PETITGRAIN—50 cs, W R Grace & Co, Buenos Aires
POPPYSEED—1 cs, Dairen
ORANGE PEEL—34 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Port au Prince
PAPRIKA—333 bgs, Steinhardter & Nordlinger, Portimao
200 bgs, Continental Import Co, Lisbon
400 bgs, A N Cory, Inc, Lisbon
20 bgs, M Golomberg, Lisbon
PEPPER—50 bgs, A G Dunn, Valparaiso
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—500 bls, Kachurin Drug Co, Kobe
500 bls, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
125 bls, John Powell & Co, Mombasa
125 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Mombasa
125 bls, John Powell & Co, Mombasa
10 bls, Mombasa
111 bls, Dodge & Olcott Co, Dar Es Salaam
60 bls, S B Penick & Co, Dar Es Salaam
QUICKSILVER—10 flasks, Vera Cruz
QUININE SULPHATE—200 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Batavia
RAPESEED—616 bgs, A G Dunn, Buenos Aires
RESIN—15 cs, Mecke & Co, Trujillo
RHUBARB—168 bgs, C Itoh, Tientsin
SAFFRON FLOWERS—50 bgs, Public National Bank Trust Co, Vera Cruz
15 bls, 1 cs, Vera Cruz
1 cs, M F Hatherly, Lisbon
SAFROL—10 dms, Ungerer & Co, Kobe
SAPONIN—34 cs, W R Grace & Co, Valparaiso
SCHEELITE—50 bgs, H A Watson & Co, Capetown
75 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Buenos Aires
SESAME SEED—140 bgs, Chemical Bank Trust Co, Dairen
SHELLAC—900 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
50 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
SOAPBARK—293 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
520 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
SODA NITRATE—3,760 bgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Antofagasta
SPONGES—3 bls, J Bloch, Inc, Havana
5 bls, Gulf West Indies Co, Havana
15 bls, Havana
17 bls, Havana
12 bls, Schroeder & Tremayne, Havana
19 bls, Havana
REFUSE—4 bls, J Bloch, Inc, Havana
35 bls, Havana
SQUILL—201 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Bombay
TALC—1,600 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Kobe
175 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Kobe
9,520 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Dairen
1,200 bgs, Kobe
TANKAGE—2,011 bgs, Anewalt Schmitt, Inc, Buenos Aires
1,312 bgs, Anewalt Schmitt, Inc, Buenos Aires
548 bgs, Buenos Aires
2,448 bgs, Armour & Co, Santos
TANTALUM—40 bgs, Philipp Bros, Beira
TAPIOCA FLOUR—840 bgs, Bank of New York, Rio Janeiro
840 bgs, Bank of New York, Rio Janeiro
1,000 bgs, Java American Export Co, Rio Janeiro
20 bgs, Richard Chem Works, Havana
100 bgs, Havana
TEPHROSIA LEAVES—1 bl, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, Dar Es Salaam
TIN, CONC—77 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co, Tampico
269 bgs, G A Easley, Durban
ORE—46 bgs, Watson, Geach & Co, Antofagasta
256 bgs, Philipp Bros, Antofagasta
428 bgs, Philipp Bros, Mollendo
600 bgs, Tampico
TOLU BALSAM—10 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Barranquilla
VANILLA BEANS—44 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Vera Cruz
15 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Vera Cruz
7 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Vera Cruz
5 cs, F Huber & Co, Vera Cruz
52 cs, F Huber & Co, Vera Cruz
20 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Vera Cruz
63 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Vera Cruz
WATTLE BARK EXTRACT—385 bgs, International Product Corp, Durban
390 bgs, International Product Corp, Durban
390 bgs, International Product Corp, Durban
WAX, BEES—101 bgs, Rio Janeiro
117 bgs, Rio Janeiro
80 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Santos
50 bgs, Valparaiso
90 bgs, W R Grace & Co, San Antonio
300 bgs, Duncan, Fox & Co, Valparaiso
76 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Valparaiso
4 bls, Van Oppen & Co, Puerto Barrios
23 bgs, Hide Trading Co, Havana
39 bgs, D Steengrafe, Havana
6 bgs, Mecke & Co, Trujillo
32 bgs, Machado & Co, Trujillo
11 bgs, Porcella, Vicini & Co, Puerto Plata
36 bgs, Machado & Co, Trujillo
7 seroons, Porcella, Vicini & Co, Puerto Plata
7 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Sanchez
10 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Trujillo
2 seroons, Schutte & Focke, Trujillo
11 bdls, General Hide & Skin Corp, Rangoon
CANDELILLA—1,144 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Tampico
826 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Tampico
CARNAUBA—111 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rio Janeiro
67 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Bahia
29 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Bahia
68 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Bahia
67 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Bahia
27 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Bahia
214 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Bahia
OURICURY—93 bgs, A Hurst & Co, Bahia
69 bgs, National City Bank, Bahia
72 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Bahia
72 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Bahia
68 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Bahia
72 bgs, E A Bromund & Co, Bahia
110 bgs, A Hurst & Co, Bahia
110 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Bahia
36 bgs, A Hurst & Co, Bahia
53 bgs, E A Bromund & Co, Bahia
JAPAN—100 cs, S B Penick & Co, Kobe
75 cs, W M Allison & Co, Kobe
WINE LEES—2,109 bgs, Valparaiso
313 bgs, Standard Brands, Lisbon
414 bgs, Standard Brands, Lisbon
WOLFRAM, CONC—220 bgs, Central Hanover Bank Trust Co, Capetown
1,000 bgs, Chase National Bank, Antofagasta

WOLFRAM, OIL—500 bgs, Chase National Bank, Antofagasta
1,522 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Mollendo
WOLFRAMITE—388 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Buenos Aires
YEAST—1 cs, Standard Brands, Havana
1 pkg, Standard Brands, Havana
ZIRCONIUM ORE—1,373,920 kilos, Santos

New York Transit Imports

CANARY SEED—255 bgs, Buenos Aires, Toronto
CHILLIES—28 bgs, Mombasa, Toronto
28 bgs, Mombasa, Hamilton
28 bgs, Mombasa, Ontario
COMPOSITION LEAF—12 cs, Illinois Bronze Powder Co, Kobe, Chicago
CORKWOOD—1,569 bls, Dominion Oilcloth & Lino Co, Lisbon, Canada
COTTON LINTERS—217 bls, West Texas Cotton Oil Co, Buenos Aires, Houston
396 bls, West Texas Cotton Oil Co, Buenos Aires, Houston
393 bls, West Texas Cotton Oil Co, Buenos Aires, Houston
2,832 bls, West Texas Cotton Oil Co, Buenos Aires, Houston
ERGOT—40 cs, Eli Lilly & Co, Lisbon, Indianapolis
GUM, ARABIC—103 bgs, Dar Es Salaam, Montreal
MANGANESE ORE — 1,800 tons, Rio de Janeiro, Pittsburgh
OIL, COCONUT — quantity, Procter & Gamble, Cebu, Cincinnati
quantity, Armour Soap Works, Cebu, Chicago
COTTONSEED—100,000 kilos, West Texas Cotton Oil Co, Santos, Houston
620,642 kilos, West Texas Cotton Oil Co. Santos, Houston
620,641 kilos, West Texas Cotton Oil Co, Santos, Houston
PAPRIKA—90 bgs, Luso Corp of America, Lisbon, Bedford
TEAWASTE—445 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, Calcutta, Maywood
TURMERIC—240 bgs, Sokol & Co, Bombay, Chicago
VANILLA BEANS—37 cs, M Cortizas & Co, Vera Cruz, Philadelphia
39 cs, M Cortizas & Co, Vera Crub, Philadelphia
16 cs, M Cortizas & Co, Vera Cruz, Philadelphia
20 cs, M Cortizas & Co, Vera Cruz, Philadelphia

Baltimore Imports

ASPHALT—25,200 bbls, Petrol Terminals Co, Tampico
BONEMEAL—4,436 bgs, Buenos Aires
BONES—3,070 bgs, Buenos Aires
CHROME ORE—4,001 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Nuevitas
COPRA—2,000 tons, Cebu
COTTONSEED MEAL—7,774 bgs, Buenos Aires
IRON ORE—21,800 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Cruz Grande
21,500 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Cruz Grande
21,500 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Cruz Grande
5,700 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Felton
MANGANESE ORE—3,800 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Santiago, Cuba
MOLASSES—1,375,668 gls, Cuba Distilling Co, Nuevitas
1,293,792 gls, Cuba Distilling Co, Barahona
75,029 gls, Cuba Distilling Co, Macoris
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—100,239 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Las Piedras
POTASH, CHLORIDE—6,800 tons, Barcelona
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—9,312 bgs, Buenos Aires
TALLOW—547 bgs, Buenos Aires
TANKAGE—11,550 bgs, Buenos Aires
2,148 bgs, Buenos Aires

Boston Imports

BONES—612 bgs, Santos
180 bgs, Santos
212 bgs, Santos
CLOVES—100 bls, Stickney & Poor Spice Co, Zanzibar
COCOA BEANS—250 bgs, General Cocoa Co, Guayaquil
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,080 bgs, American Tanners, Ltd, Buenos Aires
4,028 bgs, American Tanners, Ltd, Buenos Aires

Norfolk Imports

BONES—280 bgs, Santos
648 bgs, Santos
809 bgs, Rio Janeiro
96 bgs, Tupmann Thurlow & Co, Rio Janeiro
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
TANKAGE—260 bgs, Santos
240 bgs, Santos

Philadelphia Imports

BLOOD, DR—1,900 bgs, Armour & Co, Santos
BONEMEAL—4,931 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Buenos Aires
BONES—2,257 bgs, Chase National Bank, Buenos Aires
4,096 bgs, Buenos Aires
CANARY SEED—647 bgs, R T French & Co, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—100 bls, Brown Brothers, Harriman & Co, Manila
CHROME ORE—5,000 tons, Beira
5,300 tons, Turkey
COCOA BEANS—11,788 bgs, Lagos
11,904 bgs, Lagos
IRON ORE CHROME BEARING—1,500 tons, Masinloc, Zambales
MOLASSES—1,392,141 gls, Publicker Alcohol Corp, Antilla
1,400,299 gls, Publicker Alcohol Corp, Havana
3,000,000 gls, Publicker Alcohol Corp, Matanzas
OIL, FUEL— 80,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Trans Co, Aruba
PALM—1 sample box, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Matadi
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—115,000 bbls, Sinclair Navigation Co, Tuxpam
120,150 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto la Cruz
29,129 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto la Cruz
80,226 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto la Cruz
75,216 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
121,322 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto la Cruz
121,623 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto la Cruz
TANKAGE—2,000 bgs, Wilson & Co, Buenos Aires
2,445 bgs, Armour & Co, Buenos Aires

Exports from U. S. Ports

New Orleans Exports

ACID, TARTARIC—23 tons, Vera Cruz
ALCOHOL, ETHYL—104 tons, Cristobal
ASPHALT—83 tons, West Coast South America; 6 tons, Vera Cruz
BRIMSTONE—20 tons, Tampico; 50 tons, Vera Cruz
CALCIUM CARBIDE—43 tons, Tampico; 49 tons, Cristobal
CARBON BISULPHATE—26 tons, Vera Cruz
FIRECLAY—13 tons, Tampico; 13 tons, Barranquilla
GLUCOSE—12 tons, Havana
LARD—16 tons, West Coast South America; 21 tons, Vera Cruz; 11 tons, Puerto Limon; 34 tons, Havana; 22 tons, Cristobal
OIL, DIESEL—71 tons, Puerto Cabezas; 102 tons, Ceiba
FUEL—273 tons, Ceiba
LUBRICATING & GREASE—8 tons, Havana
PAINT—8 tons, Ceiba; 23 tons, Havana
PARAFFIN—56 tons, West Coast South America; 10 tons, Barranquilla; 20 tons, Puerto Barrios
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—29 tons, Tampico; 156 tons, Vera Cruz
ROSIN—26 tons, West Coast South America; 27 tons, Cristobal; 30 tons, Cartagena; 24 tons, Puerto Limon; 18 tons, Havana
SALT—153 tons, Havana
SULPHUR—23 tons, Tampico; 48 tons, Vera Cruz
SYRUP, FLAVORING—18 tons, Cristobal
WAX—197 tons, Vera Cruz

Philadelphia Exports

BENZOL—6 drums, Santos
BRAKE FLUID—2 drums, Santos
DYEWOOD EXTRACT—20 drums, Santos
GREASE—1 bbl, Santos; 130 drums, 35 bbls, 110 cs, 125 pails, 20 ctns, Rio de Janeiro
LICORICE MASS—90 ctns, Rio de Janeiro
OIL, LUBRICATING—581 drums, 978 cs, 16 bbls, 235 ctns, Rio de Janeiro; 5,710 cs, 60 drums, Santos
PAINT—22 drums, 70 pails, Santos
PETROLATUM—62 bbls, 92 cs, Rio de Janeiro
PYROXYLIN GLAZE—1 cs, Santos
RESIN, SYNTH—5 bbls, Rio de Janeiro
TURPENTINE SUBST—210 drums, Rio de Janeiro

Foreign Trade Rules

Information recently published by the Department of Commerce on foreign tariff and related trade regulations includes the following:—

British Mailcerts:—The British Embassy has announced the introduction from July 1 of a system of mailcerts. This will be complementary to the navicert system which has been in operation since December, 1939, but which has covered only freight shipments by sea.

The object of the mailcert system is to enable United States senders of parcels, small packets, or letters containing merchandise, to certain neutral countries to ascertain in advance of posting whether facilities can be given for their passage through the British censorship stations.

Naphthas:—The required admixture of a domestically produced "national carburant" to gasoline, naphtha, benzine and similar distillates in Paraguay, in proportions ranging from 5 to 30 percent, will be enforced from October 1, 1941.

Margarin:—The Norwegian internal tax of 0.24 crown per kilogram on imported and domestically produced margarin has been removed.

Toilet Preparations:—The import duty in Hong Kong of HK$0.05 each on toilet preparations not exceeding HK$0.50 in retail value was reduced to HK$0.01 on articles not exceeding HK$0.10 in value and to HK$0.02 on articles not exceeding HK$0.20, by an ordinance of May 8, 1941, published in the Government Gazette, May 9. Articles valued from 21 to 50 Hong Kong cents continue to be dutiable at HK$0.05.

Argols:—The exportation of tartars and argols from Chile has been restricted to 30 percent of the average annual exports of these products for 1939 and 1940. This total export quota will be allocated to exporting firms, on the basis of their exports in the two basic years. This measure was taken so that the requirements of local manufacturers might have preference over export demands.

Coastwise Shipments

Los Angeles Coast Trade

GASOLINE—45,118 bbls, Seattle; 3,996 bbls, San Diego; 2,046 bbls, San Diego; 1,633 bbls, San Diego; 7,080 bbls, Richmond; 30,015 bbls, Richmond; 362 bbls, San Diego; 6,231 bbls, San Diego; 59,300 bbls, Seattle; 99,071 bbls, Seattle; 75,220 bbls, San Francisco
OIL, DIESEL—13,390 bbls, Seattle; 1,499 bbls, San Diego; 1,466 bbls, San Diego; 1,077 bbls, San Diego; 15,100 bbls, Seattle
FUEL—66,091 bbls, Portland; 23,100 bbls, Seattle; 63,987 bbls, Avon; 68,615 bbls, Seattle; 64,000 bbls, Portland; 8,531 bbls, San Francisco; 101,322 bbls, Richmond
SOLVENTS—1,157 bbls, Seattle

Imports Detained

Detentions recently effected at various ports by United States authorities on determination by the Food and Drug Administration that products offered for import were adulterated or misbranded under the Federal food and drug and cosmetic act, or did not comply with other customs regulations, included the following articles for the reason stated:—

New York

Week Ended June 25

Cassia oil, 30 drums; not U.S.P.
Camphor in oil, 1 parcel; not N.F.
Liver preparations, 1 case; not U.S.P.
Medicinal preparations, 3 parcels; new drug.
Medicinal preparations, 13 parcels; new drug; false therapeutic claims.
Medicinal preparation, 1 parcel; false therapeutic claims.
Nutmegs, 157 bags; restricted use.

Baltimore

Week Ended June 25

Fertilizer mixture, 7774 bags; restricted use.
Turmeric, 80 bags; insect infested.

Boston

Week Ended June 25

Cod oil, 500 drums; restricted use.

Los Angeles

Week Ended June 19

Fish livers, frozen, 1 can; filthy and decomposed.

Philadelphia

Week Ended June 25

Cardamom, 10 cases; excess shriveled and blighted seeds.

San Francisco

Week Ended June 19

Hair dye, 12 pieces; omission of caution statement.
Medicinals, 90 pieces; false therapeutic claims; omission of mandatory labeling.

Seattle

Week Ended June 19

Medicinals, 10 pieces; false therapeutic claims; omission of mandatory labeling.
Medicinals, 9 pieces; omission of mandatory labeling.

Oil Exports to Britain Get Unlimited License

—*Continued from page* 3

St. Helena Island, Seychelles Islands, Southern Rhodesia, Trinidad and Tobago, Union of South Africa, and Windward Islands.

Group B

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ecuador, Greenland, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Panama, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Petroleum Products

	Commodity numbers. B	F
Crude oils or any other materials, except motor fuels and gasoline as defined below, from which by commercial distillation there can be separated more than 3% of aviation motor fuel, hydrocarbon or hydrocarbon mixture boiling between 75° F. and 350° F. A.S.T.M. which, with the addition of tetraethyl lead up to a total content of 8 cc. per gallon, will exceed 87 octane number by A.S.T.M. knock test method	5011*	5032*
Crude oils or any other materials from which by commercial distillation there can be produced, as distillate or residium, products having a viscosity of 95 seconds, Saybolt Universal, at 210° F. with a viscosity index of over 85....	5011*	5032*
Other crude oil (including topped crude, long residium) not conforming to the above definitions.....	5011*	5032*
Natural gasoline.....	5012	5040*
Motor fuels:—Aviation motor fuels:—		
High octane motor fuels, hydrocarbons, and hydrocarbon mixtures boiling between 75° F. and 350° F. A.S.T.M. which, with the addition of tetraethyl lead up to a total content of 3 cc. per gallon, will exceed 87 octane number by the A.S.T.M. knock test method.....	5016*	5040*
Medium octant motor fuels which, with the addition of tetraethyl lead up to a total content of 3 cc. per gallon, will have an octane number by the A.S.T.M. knock test method of 80 or more, but not exceeding 87....	5016*	5040*
Other motor fuel and gasoline from which by commercial distillation there can be separated more than 3% of aviation motor fuel, hydrocarbon or hydrocarbon mixture boiling between 75° F. and 350° F. A.S.T.M., which, with the addition of tetraethyl lead up to a total content of 3 cc. per gallon, will exceed 87 octane number by A.S.T.M. knock test method	5017*	5040*
Other motor fuels and gasoline not conforming to the above definitions.....	5017*	5040*
Blending agents (of petroleum origin):—		
Iso-octanes, including alkylates, hot acid octanes, and hydrocodimers.....	5013	5040*
Octylenes	5013	5040*
Iso-pentanes	5013	5040*
Iso-hexanes	5013	5040*
Neo-hexanes	5013	5040*
Isopropyl ether.....	5013	5040*
Tetraethyl lead:—		
Tetraethyl lead.....	8299.1	8399*
Ethyl fluid.....	8299.1	8399*
Any mixture containing more than 3 cc. tetraethyl lead per gallon....	8299.1	8399*
Naphtha, mineral spirits, solvents, tractor fuels, and light products.....	5019	5040*
Kerosene (include all burning oils)	5027	5040*
Gas oil and distillate fuel oil (include diesel, furnace and other overhead fuel oils)..	5030	5040*
Residual fuel oil (including residuum from the cracking of distillates).....	5031	5040*
Lubricants:—Aviation lubricating oils:—		
High viscosity index grade:—		
Any lubricating oil of more than 95 seconds, Saybolt Universal, viscosity at 210° F. with a viscosity index of 85 over	5040*	5040*
Medium viscosity index grade:—		
Any lubricating oil of 60 or more seconds, Saybolt Universal, viscosity at 210° F. with a viscosity index of 70 or over.....	5040*	5040*
Other motor oil not conforming to above specifications for aviation lubricating oil.....	5040*	5040*
Other lubricating oils (including red, pale, black, bright stocks, steam refined cylinder stocks, insulating and transformer oils, and raw or semi-refined distillates or stocks from which lubricants may be produced)..	5033 5034 5035.1 5035.2 5038 5040* 5059*	5040*
Lubricating greases.....	5040	5040*
Liquefied petroleum gases...	5043	5043*
Paraffin wax, refined and unrefined	5045 5046	5750*
Petroleum asphalt (including road oil).....	5047	5048*
Petroleum coke.....	5048	5048*
Other petroleum products except petrolatum and petroleum jelly listed in Export Control Schedule No. 2 under Nonmetallic Minerals, page 4	5059*	5048*

2. Effective June 20, 1941, Machinery (Proclamation No. 2475) shall include the following electrical machinery and apparatus in addition to items previously determined:—

MACHINERY

Commodity description — Unit of quantity.	Commodity numbers. B	F
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND APPARATUS—Units.		
Electrical generating sets powered by diesel engines, assembled or unassembled.	7011*	7099*

3. Effective June 20, 1941, MACHINERY (Proclamation No. 2475 shall include the following industrial machinery in addition to items previously determined:—

MACHINERY

Commodity description—Unit of Quantity.	Commodity numbers. B	F
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY—Units		
Internal-combustion engines:—		
Locomotives:—		
Diesel and diesel-electric (injection type).....	7141	7750*
Other:—Diesel and semi-diesel, Hesselman, etc. (injection type)—Marine:—		
Not over 200 horsepower	7145	7750*
Over 200 horsepower...	7146	7750*
Stationary and portable:—		
Not over 200 horsepower	7147	7750*
Over 200 horsepower...	7148	7750*

Commodity description—Unit of quantity. Commodity numbers. B F

The numbers appearing in the columns designated B and F in the following schedule refer to the number in Schedule B, "Statistical Classification of Domestic Commodities Exported from the United States," and the Schedule F, "Statistical Classification of Foreign Commodities Exported from the United States," respectively, both effective January 1, 1941, issued by the United States Department of Commerce. The words are controlling and the numbers are included solely for the purpose of statistical classification by various government agencies.

Business Wants and Offers

Minimum rate (up to 36 words), without display, $2.00 per insertion; 25c for each additional 6 words
Payable in advance at 59 John Street, New York

Agencies Wanted

PETROLATUM, white oils and waxes tonnage required. Would be interested in selling output for company on a sales agency basis. BOX 273, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—Two 6x8 ft. pebble mills, 16x40 roller mills, 12x30 roller mills, 9x24 roller mills, 15 to 40-gallon pony mixers, lead mixers. Sell us your surplus equipment. Irving Barcan Company, 30 Church street, New York City.

FOR SALE: Three 12 in. by 32 in. Day 5 roller mills, motor driven; pony mixers, 8 to 40 gals.; three Kent 8 in. lab., and five Ross 26 in. stone mills with iron mill feeds; pebble mills, lab. to 700 gals.; Day jumbo 700 gal. jacketed mixer; thirty filter presses, 12 in. to 36 in.; powder mixers, 100 to 2,000 lbs.; W. & P. mixers, lab. to 200 gals.; copper and aluminum kettles, 10 to 250 gals; dryers, Sweetland filters, etc. Send for complete bulletins. Brill Equipment Corporation, 183 Varick street, New York City.

FIND what you want right in New York City. Pony mixers, post mixers, Day sifter-mixers, portable mixers, revolvators, jacketed kettles, tanks, three-roller mills, dough mixers. Storms - Harvey Equipment Company, 123 Bleecker street. SPring 7-8955.

JAR and pebble mills, new and used. New 1 gal.-4 gal. jar mills; used 36x42 silex lined pebble mill; 50 gal. dough mixer; 6 ft. Hardinge pebble mill; 300 h.p. Heine straight tube code boiler, 160 lbs. allowed. Lawler Company, Metuchen, N. J.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 224, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Wanted

BY MANUFACTURER—Bird centrifugal filter; Oliver continuous vacuum filter with accessories; Day or similar mixer capacity 500 to 2,000 lbs., dry powder; grinding equipment suitable large tonnage drug grinding; stainless steel agitated kettle 100 to 250 gallons capacity. Give all details including sizes, serial numbers and prices. BOX 269, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

AUTOMATIC and semi-automatic filling equipment wanted for packaging of lye. Preferably Pneumatic or Stokes-Smith. Must be in good condition. Automatic equipment for packaging powder in various sizes. Complete unit with labeler. Full particulars. BOX 264, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED TO BUY one or two 350-500 gallon steel autoclaves suitable to operate at pressure of 200 lbs. per sq. in. Autoclave to be steam jacketed for 100 lbs. per sq. in. steam pressure. Does not need agitator. Submit offers with price and location to BOX 270, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Factories Offered

FOR SALE to settle estate. Paint factory with machinery. Brick mill construction, sprinkler system, elevators. In industrial section of Brooklyn, N. Y. Approximately 57,000 sq. ft. suitable for other purposes. Communicate with Charles J. Seidler, Attorney, 50 East 42nd street, New York City MUrray Hill 2-4669.

FIREPROOF FACTORY, 18,400 sq. ft., two-story, concrete floors with drains, 3-ton elevator, 7x18 ft., steam plant, office. Unrestricted district in Brooklyn. Rent, 23c. sq. ft. The R. L. Kraft Company. COrtlandt 7-9377.

Materials Offered

FOR SALE—250 pounds carbonyl iron powder; 100 pounds zirconium metal powder; 1,200 pounds ferro-uranium; 850 pounds calcium silicide; 10 pounds vanadium metal, 99 percent; 300 pounds mucic acid; 2,000 pounds titanium trichloride; all phenyl mercuric salts. BOX 274, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Wanted

WILL PURCHASE your surplus and discontinued lots of chemicals, oils, waxes, dyes, intermediates, dry colors, greases, metals and other raw materials and by-products. Also entire plants. Consult inventory and plant superintendent. Barclay Chemical Co., Inc., 75 Varick street, New York. Telephone WAlker 5-4250.

CRESOLS and phenols of all types in any quantity above 10,000 pounds. Also rubber latex in drum lots or more, borax, formaldehyde, chrome salts, shellac, carnauba and candellila wax, castor oil, solvents, ester gum. BOX 265, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

PAINT RESEARCH chemist wanted, preferably one experienced in formulation of water paints, both paste and powder. An excellent opportunity for successful applicant. In reply, state age, qualifications and experience. BOX 257, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PIGMENTS salesman wanted immediately for metropolitan area. Must have experience in color, paint or chemicals. Should be citizen, American born, with knowledge of Northeastern states. New organization. Good possibilities. Write BOX 268, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

EXPERIENCED MAN capable of constructing and operating plant for extraction of phenol, cresol, etc. Good proposition and opportunity. BOX 272, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

GRADUATE CHEMICAL engineer, 29 years old. Five years' experience developing pigments and synthetic varnishes. Alkyds and metallic pigments a specialty. Prefer eastern location. Working at present but desire better prospect. BOX 252, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

SALESMAN—Experienced selling colors, fillers, etc., throughout New England covering paint, rubber, paper mills, is available August first. BOX 267, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST, organic, analytical, University Michigan graduate, candidate for M.S. degree, has industrial experience in research and plant control work. Prefer position in East but not essential; excellent record and references. BOX 262, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SYNTHETIC and lacquer chemist with fifteen years' experience desires position with reliable company. At present in charge of plant taking care of research and manufacturing. Will consider only executive position. BOX 263, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

ORGANIC and analytical chemist. Ph.D. (organic), 1934. Five years' pharmaceutical experience. Control, assay development, label, pamphlet and drug citation work. Laboratory and pilot plant organic research. Married. Age 30. BOX 266, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Processes Wanted

WANTED TO BUY process for recovery of by-product hydrochloric acid from organic chlorinations allowing the recovery in form of standard quality muriatic acid. Submit offers to BOX 271, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Services Offered

CHEMIST and chemical engineers—If you are now unemployed send your complete chronological record of education and experience to Chemist Advisory Council, Room 811, 60 East 42nd street, New York City.

Surplus Stock

CHECK INVENTORIES! We purchase any quantity surplus, chemicals, colors, pigments, oils, waxes, drugs, pharmaceuticals, and all basic raw materials, as well as by-products, residues and wastes of all kinds. Entire plants bought. Eastern Color & Chemical Co., 143 Nassau street, New York City. COrtlandt 7-7441.

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Devine—Vacuum Shelf—Special shelves, 96" x 156" and 84" x 184".
Rotary Vacuum Atmospheric Dryers.

EVAPORATORS
Buffalo Foundry and Machine Co.—C. I. double effect, RC type, Zaremba all copper double effect, 6' diameter. Zaremba Still, double effect, 6' with salt filters.

EXPELLERS
Anderson, No. 1's and Duo.

FILTERS
Sweetland, Nos. 1, 2, 5, 10.
Oliver, 3' x 1' and larger to 8' diameter.
Alsop, Ertel, Scientific Disc Type Filter, 2 to 12 discs with pump, motor, etc.
International, Kiefer, U. S. Bottlers, Seitz, Pulp and Paper, Mono and Multiple Plate Filters.

FILTERPRESSES
Sperry, 42", 57 plates, center feed, recessed and open delivery.
Shriver, Johnson, 30" and 24", center feed, open delivery, 35 recessed plates.
Sperry, 18" P & F, top corner feed and open delivery, 24 plates and 25 frames forming 1" cake.
FMC 12" Wood P & F type, open or closed delivery.

EXTRACTORS
Tolhurst, 40" solid monel basket suspended type, for motor drive with 7½ H.P. vertical motor.
Sharples, No. 6 Centrifugal, M4 PIT type for motor driven steel bowls.
DeLaval Separators, Nos. 202, 600, motor driven.

MILLS
Abbe, procelain lined, 30" x 36" and 72" diameters.
Thropp, silex lined, 7' x 6".
Raymond 2 roll high side roller mill.
Raymond No. 0 to No. 0000 Pulverizers.
American Sprout Waldron Attrition Mills.
Day, Mead Munson beater type mills.
Gruendler, Jay-Bee, Williams, and other Hammermills.
Hercules Cutter for meat grinding.
Abbe, Ball and Sewall Mills, Merril and other Rotary Cutters, Hogs, etc.

MIXERS
W & P, 150 gals., double arm.
W & P jacketed mixer vacuum type, 100 gals., as last mentioned.
W & P, Day and Read Double arm jacketed and plain mixers.
Day, Robinson, Eureka, from 50-2,000 pounds horizontal mixer.
2 Day types jacketed mixers of 600 gals. capacity.

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Copper Vacuum Pans from 25 to 150 gallons capacity.
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Alloy Pans or Stills available from time to time.

SIFTERS
Day, Roball, Rotex, Tyler-Hammer, 4' x 6'.

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Stokes RD-1 rotary.
4 Stokes D rotary.
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Lewis Leaves Sinclair Co. To Form Own Firm

Warren, Pa., June 28, 1941

Harry R. Lewis, former president and member of the board of directors of the Conewango Refining Company, and president and member of the board of Hyvis Oils, Inc., both of which companies are wholly owned Sinclair subsidiaries, has resigned these several posts, and his position with the Sinclair Refining Company, to form the Harry R. Lewis Company. The new company, with headquarters here, will specialize in developing new petroleum products, assistance in marketing work, and brokerage. The Lewis company will market micro-crystalline waxes to a wide group of industries.

Oil Conservation program has been passed by the Illinois senate.

Crude oil pipeline construction from Portland, Me., to Montreal will be started within a few days at Gorham, N. H., with two crews of workmen moving in opposite directions.

Index to Advertisements

Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp. —
Alabama Charcoal Co. 29
Alexander, Jerome 38
Alkydol Laboratories, Inc. 36
Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp. —
American Agricultural Chemical Co. —
American-British Chem. Supplies, Inc. 34
American Can Co. —
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp. —
American Firstoline Corp. 57
American Flange & Mfg. Co. —
American Potash & Chemical Corp. —
Anderson Prichard Oil Corp. —
Angus, W. W., Inc. 70
Ansbacher-Siegle Corp. —
Apex Chemical Co., Inc. —
Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Inc. 38
Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co. 44
Atlantic Refining Co. —
Atlas Powder Co. 44

Baker, J. T., Chemical Co. 1, 52
Barber Asphalt Co. —
Barium & Chemicals, Inc. 29
Barium Reduction Corp. 28
Barrett Company 32, 65
Bemis Bro. Bag Co. 20
Benzol Products Co. —
Berk, F. W., & Co., Inc. 43
Binney & Smith Co. —
Brighton Copper Works —
Brode Corp., The 40
Bromund, E. A., Co. 41
Bureau of Chemistry 38
Burke, Edw. S. —
Bush, W. J., & Co., Inc. 61

Calco Chemical Div. 35
Calif. Fruit Growers Exchange 69
Capital City Products Co. 40
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp. —
Carey, The Philip, Co. —
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Inc. 70
Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp. —
Church & Dwight Co. 28
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. 45
Colledge, E. W., General Sales Agent —
Colton, Arthur, Co. —
Columbia Chemical Div. 23
Commercial Solvents Corp. 9
Connor, A. P., & Co. 48
Consolidated Products Co., Inc. 68
Consumers Import Co., Inc. 44
Continental Can Co. —
Coastwise Petroleum Co. 34
Cowles Detergent Co. —
Crosby Naval Stores, Inc. 36
Crown Can Co. —

Darling & Co. 31
Day Chemical Company 38
Desert Chemical Company —
Diamond Alkali Co. —
Dickhart, W. H. 38
Dodge & Olcott Co. 29, 56
Doggett, Stanley, Inc. —
Donner-Hanna Coke Corp. —
Douglass Sulphur Co. —
Dow Chemical Co. 11
Dunkel, Paul A., & Co., Inc. —
DuPont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., Inc. 1
Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc. —

Eastman Kodak Co. —
Edwal Laboratories, Inc. —
Ehrlich, J. 38
Electro Bleaching Gas Co. —
Ellis-Foster Co. 38
Emery Industries, Inc. 39

Faesy & Besthoff, Inc. —
Felton Chemical Co., Inc. —
Fezandie & Sperrle —
First Machinery Corp. 68
Food Research Laboratories, Inc. 38
Frank-Vliet Co., Inc. 60
Franks Chemical Products Co. 50
Freeport Sulphur Co. —
Fritzsche Bros., Inc. 55, 60, 63
Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills —

Gartenberg, H., & Co. —
General Chemical Co. —
General Drug Company 10
General Electric Co. —
Georgia Kaolin Co. —
Gesell, R., Inc. 44
Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc. —
Glyco Products Co. —
Gray, William S., & Co. 1
Gray Industrial Laboratories 38
Greeff, R. W., & Co. 45
Gross, A., & Co. 39
Gruman, J. B., Co. —

Hallowell, Horace J. 38
Hardesty, W. C., Co., Inc. 39
Harshaw Chemical Co. 15
Heekin Can Co. —
Heyden Chemical Corp. —
Holt, C. J., Co., Inc. 38
Hooker Electrochemical Co. 44
Hopkins, J. L., & Co. 59
House of Wallace 61
Huisking, Chas. L., & Co. 54
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc. 61

Imperial Paper & Color Corp. —
Independent Mfg. Co. 40
Industrial Consulting Labs., Inc. 38
Inland Alkaloid Co. —
Innis, Speiden & Co. —
International Pulp Co. —
International Selling Corp. 29
Irvington Smelting & Refining Works —

Jackle, Frank R. —
Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. —
Jungmann & Co., Inc. 29

Kachurin Drug Co. 59
Kelco Co. —
Kentucky Color & Chemical Co. 37
Kessler Chemical Co., Inc. 43
Khosrovshahi, Morteza 60
Knight, B. H. 38
Koppers Company 33
Krebs Pigment & Color Corp. —

Laning, E. M., Co. 38
LaWall & Harrisson 38
Laxseed Co., Inc. —
Leghorn Trading Co. 44
Lemke, B. L., Fine & Rare Chemicals 56
Leonhard, Theodor, Wax Co., Inc. —
Lueders, George & Co. —

Magnetic Pigment Co. —
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. 50, 61
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works —
Mann, F. J., Inc. —
Mantrose Corp. —
Marine Magnesium Products Corp. —
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc. —
McKesson & Robbins, Inc. 70
Menhaden Fish Products Co. —
Mercantile Import & Export Co. 44
Merck & Co., Inc. 6
Metallurgical Products Co. —
Metasap Chemical Co. —
Meyer, Herman, Drug Co., Inc. —
Michigan Alkali Co. —
Millmaster Chemical Co. 70
Mills, Zophar, Inc. 37
Minnesota Specialty Co. —
Molnar Laboratories 38
Monsanto Chemical Co. 42
Munch, James C. 38
Mutual Chemical Co. of America 31

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc. —
National Box & Lumber Co. —
National Lead Co. —
National Milk Sugar Co. 44
National Rosin Oil & Size Co. —
National Wax Co. 17, 18
Natural Products Refining Co. 31
Neuberg Chemical Corp. 13
Neville Co. —
New Jersey Zinc Co. —
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc. 46
Niagara Alkali Corp. —
Niacet Chemicals Corp. 31

Oil States Petroleum Co., Inc. 63
Oldbury Electro-Chemical Co. —
Orbis Products Corp. 60
Orthmann Laboratories, Inc. 38
Osborn, C. J., Co. 36

Pacific Alkali Co. 45
Pacific Coast Borax Co. 1
Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp. —
Paramet Chemical Corp. 35
Parsons, M. W. 37
Penick, S. B., & Co. 58
Pennsylvania Coal Products Co. —
Pennsylvania Industrial Chem. Corp. —
Pennsylvania Refining Corp. 63
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg Co. —
Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc. 29
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc. 27
Phelps Dodge Refining Co. —
Philadelphia Quartz Co. —
Phosphate Mining Co. 28
Pittsberg Chemical Co. 29
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. 23
Polachek, Z. H. 38
Potash Co. of America —
Prentiss, R. J., & Co. 60
Prior Chemical Corp. 1
Procter & Gamble 39, 44
Publicker Commercial Alcohol Co. —
Purdy, W. S., Co., Inc. 38
Pure Calcium Products Division 1
Purocaine Chemical Co. 57

Raisch, John E., & Co. 38
Reed-Blair Laboratories 38
Reichhold Chemicals, Inc. —
Republic Steel Corp. —
Rheem Mfg. Co. —
Robinson Wagner Co. —
Rosenthal, H. H., Co., Inc. 70
Rufert Chemical Co. 63

Sadtler, Samuel P., & Son, Inc. 38
St. Joseph Lead Co. —
Schuylkill Chemical Co. 44
Schwarz Laboratories, Inc. 38
Sell, Putt & Rusby, Inc. 38
Seydel Chemical Co. —
Sharples Chemicals, Inc. 1
Shell Oil Co. —
Sherwood Refining Co., Inc. 63
Skelly Oil Co. —
Smith, Kline & French Labs. —
Snell, Foster D., Inc. 38
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc. —
Solvay Sales Corp. —
Sonneborn, L., Sons, Inc. 70
Southern Acid & Sulphur Co., Inc. —
Sparkler Mfg. Co. —
Standard Alcohol Co. —
Standard Brands, Inc. —
Standard Oil Co. of Calif. 34
Standard Specialty & Tube Co. 60
Standard Synthetics, Inc. 57
Standard Ultramarine Co. —
Stauffer Chemical Co. 10
Stillman & Van Sicien, Inc. 38
Stillwell & Gladding 38
Stroock & Wittenberg Corp. —
Sun Oil Co. —

Taintor Trading Co., Inc. —
Tamms Silica Co., Inc. —
Tar & Chemical Div. of Koppers Co. 33
Tar Residuals, Ltd. 34
Tennessee Corp. —
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc. 65
Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co. 29
Thornton, The F. C., Co. —
Thurston & Braidich 37
Titanium Pigment Corp. —
Todd, A. M., Co. —
Tombarel Products Corp. —
Truesdail Laboratories, Inc. 38
Turner, Joseph, & Co. 28

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. —
U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc. —
United States Potash Co. —

Vanderbilt, R. T., & Co., Inc. —
Victor Chemical Works 70
Viking Distributing Co. —
Vitro Mfg. Co. 37
Vol-U-Meter Co. —

Wah Chang Trading Corp. 40
Warner Chemical Co. 2
Weiss & Downs, Inc. 38
Wet Ground Mica Assn., Inc. 36
White Tar Co. of N. J. 33
Wiley & Co., Inc. 38
Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc. —
Williams, C. K., & Co. —
Wilson-Martin Div. 41
Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc. —
Woburn Degreasing Co. of N. J. 40
Wolf, Jacques, & Co. 61
Wood Preserving Corp. 33
Woodridge Div. 43

Zinsser & Co., Inc. 28
Zophar Mills, Inc. 37

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